

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

ACCOUNTING

F012

Unit F012: Accounting Applications

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 120.



INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

Own Figure Rule ('of')

Where 'of' is indicated, a figure which is incorrect solely because of an error in an earlier part of the question may be awarded the appropriate marks as if it were correct.

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 be 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*, as follows:

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. Al, 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 adhering 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.					

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)	Almond and Barley Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 December 2006 Net Profit 36,940 Interest on Drawings Almond 2,000 [1] Barley 1,500 [1] Salary Almond 10,000 [1] Interest on Capital Almond 1,400 [1] Barley 1,000 [1] Share of Profit Almond 14,000 [1] Barley 14,000 [1]	
	28,000	[7]
1(b)(i)	Current Accounts Almond Barley Almond Barley Bal b/d 600	
1(b)(ii)	Capital Accounts	[8]
	Almond Barley Cherry Goodwill 8,000[1] 8,000[1] 4,000[1] Bal b/d 18,000 12,500[1] Bal c/d 27,500 22,000 13,000[1] Reval 7,500 7,500[1] Goodwill 10,000[1] 10,000[1] 12,000[1] Cash 12,000[1] Vehicle 5,000[1]	
	<u>35,500</u> <u>30,000</u> <u>17,000</u> <u>35,500</u> <u>30,000</u> <u>17,000</u>	[10]

Question Number	Answer						
1(c)	It is goodwill that has been generated internally and has not been purchased, and is difficult to value objectively.						
	Internally generated goodwill should not be capitalised (shown as an asset on the balance sheet), and should be written off at the earliest opportunity.						
	Only goodwill that has been purchased is shown on the balance sheet. Prudent not to do so.						
	(2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development) Total Marks	[4] [29]					
2(a)*	Peter Green Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2006 Sales (83,000 + 8,200 − 3,500) 87,700 [2] Opening Stock 6,000 Purchases (29,000 + 5,700 + 1,500 − 4,300) 31,900 [3] 37,900 32,400 Closing stock (5,500) Cost of sales 32,400 Gross Profit 55,300 Discounts received 1,500 [1] Interest 320 [2] Motor expenses (4,200 + 900 − 500) 4,600 [2] Rent (4,000 + 1,000 − 1,500) 3,500 [2] Rates 2,000 [1] General expenses 12,000 Wages 15,000 Depreciation on van 1,200 [1] Net Profit 38,620 [1]						

Question Number		Answer	Max Mark
2(a)*	Balance Sheet as at 31 December 200	<u>06</u>	
cont'd	Fixed Assets		
	Delivery van	6,800 [1]	
	Current Assets		
	Stock	5,500	
	Debtors	8,200	
	Prepaid rent	1,500 [1]	
	Bank	12,800 [1]	
		28,000	
	Current Liabilities		
	Creditors	5,700	
	Accruals (900 + 320)	1,220 [2]	
		6,920	
	Working capital	21,080	
	Long term liabilities	~ \\\	
	Long-term loan	(8,000) [1]	
		19,880	
	Financed by)	
	Capital	16,700 [2]	
	Additional capital	3,000 [1]	
		19,700	
	Net Profit	18,180 [1]	
		37,880	
	Drawings	(18,000) [1]	
		<u>19,880</u>	
	NB Up to an additional three marks ca communication (numerical responses)	n be awarded for the candidate's quality of written	
	([29]

Question Number		Answer				Max Mark
2(b)	Advantages: Share the risks with the new partner of the share workloads, flexible working. Management cover in times of illner of illner of new capital to expar of the share of any specialist skills the consolidate the market share. 3 x 1 marks Disadvantages: Cost of setting up new business, lee of profit sharing agreement. The decision making process. What effect it would have on the consolidate of partners.	ess. nd the busines e new partners egal costs.		÷.		
	(3 x 1 marks)				Total Marks	[6] [35]
3(a)	Stone		Rose			
(i)	Gross profit to sales 50%	[1]	60%	[1]		[2]
(ii)	Net profit to sales 25%	[1]	40%	[1]		[2]
(iii)	Return on capital employed 30%	[1]	48%	[1]		[2]
(iv)	Current ratio 3.6:1	[1]	1:1	[1]		[2]
(v)	Liquid ratio 3:1	[1]	0.75:1	[1]		[2]
(vi)	Stock turnover 12 tin	es [2]	5 times	[2]		[4]
3(b)	 Liquidity: Stock turnover of Rye is low, stock Current ratio of Stone is high with credit control. Liquid ratio of Stone is high with su with an overdraft and substantial deprofitability: Gross profit % of Rye is greater than lower level for the same turnover for Return on capital employed is accompanied. (4 x 2 marks) 	orobable idle for obstantial cash ebts uncollecte an Stone poss Stone as expe or both busine	unds, Rye's available, ed. ible higher enses have sses.	s ratio is low Rye's ratio mark up. been maint	with poor is again low tained at a	
	(1 for point plus 1 for development) Maximum of 4 marks for liquidity and	4 marks for pro	ofitability.			[8]

Question Number				Answer				Max Mark
3(c)	 Advice to management of Stone: Stone should seek to reduce its expenses. Stone should consider investing some of its cash which is at present 'idle'. Stone's stock level has increased from £20 000 to £30 000 in one year and should therefore be reviewed. Advice to management of Rye: Rye should seek to reduce its stock level and improve its stock turnover. Rye should institute better credit control to reduce its debtors to fund the elimination of the bank overdraft. Rye should seek to improve its current ratio and liquid ratio. 							
	(4 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 fo Maximum of 4 mark	•	•	arks for Rye	9	1	Total Marks	[8]
4(a)	Amber Ltd							
	Cash Budget for the	three month	ns endir	ng 31 March	2007	,		
		<u>Jan</u>		<u>Feb</u>	1	<u>Mar</u>		
	Receipts							
	Sales	488,000	[1]	508,000	[1]	508,000	[1]	
	Equipment	400.000	-	1,000	[1]	500.000	-	
	Dovements	488,000		509,000		508,000	-	
	Payments Purchases	300,000	[1]	320,000	[1]	380,000	[1]	
	Wages	48,000	[1]	51,000	[1]	55,000	[1]	
	Equipment	3,000	[1]	01,000	1.1	27,000	[1]	
	General expenses	88,000	1.1	88,000		88,000	[1 line]	
		439,000		459,000		550,000		
	Net cash flow	49,000		50,000		(42,000)	-	
	Opening balance	48,000	[1]	97,000		147,000	_	
	Closing balance	97,000		147,000		105,000	[1]	
							-	[15]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(b)*	The necessary examination of costs usually results in improved efficiency. Weaknesses become apparent and action can be taken.	
	Managers will become more aware of financial matters and the importance of cost control. Output can be measured in financial terms rather than just units.	
	Cash budgets will show a future cash surplus/deficit. A surplus will enable investment plans to be made, whilst warning of a deficit will enable remedial action to be taken.	
	Preparation of departmental budgets facilitates responsibility accounting. The department manager is responsible for keeping to budget, which should present an achievable target.	
	(3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	
	NB Up to an additional two marks can be awarded for the candidate's quality of written communication (narrative responses)	[11]
	Total Marks Paper Total	[26] 120

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)	4	3	0	7
1(b)	6	12	0	18
1(c)	0	2	2	4
2(a)*	13	16	0	29
2(b)	0	0	6	6
3(a)	6	8	0	14
3(b)	0	4	4	8
3(c)	0	0	8	8
4(a)	7	8	0	15
4(b)*	0	0	11	11
Totals	36	53	31	120

^{*} includes QWC