



# Accounting

Advanced GCE A2 H411

Advanced Subsidiary GCE AS H011

# **Mark Schemes for the Units**

# June 2009

H011/H411/MS/R/09

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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.

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## Advanced Subsidiary GCE Accounting (H011)

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June 2009

# **F011 Unit 1 - Accounting Principles**

Question Number	Expected Answer					Marks
Number	1*					
	Paula Redwood					
	Trading and Profit and Loss Aco	count for the	e vear e	ended 30 Ap	ril 2009	
	Sales			108,000		
	Sales returns			4,800		
				103,200	(1)	
	Opening stock	3,600			.,	
	Purchases	56,000	(1)			
		59,600				
	Drawings	1,800	(1)			
	Purchase returns	2,500	(1)			
		55,300				
	Closing stock	4,200				
	Cost of sales			<u>51,100</u>		
	Gross Profit			52,100		
	Commission received			880	(2)	(2) or (0)
	Discounts received			400	(1)	
	Decrease in provision for doubt	ful debts		216	(2)	(2) or (0)
				53,596		
	Rent	4,000	(1)			
	General expenses	4,800	(2)			(2) or (0)
	Insurance	2,840	(2)			(2) or (0)
	Salaries	14,000	(1)			
	Electricity	2,380	(2)			(2) or (0)
	Motor expenses	4,900	(1)			
	Bad debts	200	(1)			
	Loan interest	1,500	(2)			(2) or (0)
	Carriage outwards	700	(1)			
	Discounts allowed	600	(1)			
	Depreciation equipment	4,920	(2)			(2) or (0)
	Depreciation motor vehicles	<u>6,300</u>	(2)			(2) or (0)
				<u>47,140</u>		
	Net Profit			<u>6,456</u>	(1)	(1) or (0)

#### Mark Scheme

Question Number	Expected Answer					Marks
	Balance Sheet as at 30 /         Fixed Assets         Equipment         Motor vehicles         Current Assets         Stock         Debtors         Insurance prepaid         Commission receivable         Bank         Current Liabilities         Creditors         Loan interest owing         Electricity owing         10% Loan	April 2009 4,200 5,096 460 150 <u>3,400</u> 13,306 3,800 250 380 <u>7,500</u>	(1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	29,880 <u>18,900</u> 48,780	(2)(1of)	(2) or (0)
	Working Capital <u>Long Term Liabilities</u> 10% Loan	11,930		<u>1,376</u> 50,156 <u>7,500</u> 42,656	(1)	
	<u>Financed by</u> Capital Net Profit Drawings			44,000 <u>6,456</u> 50,456 <u>7,800</u> <u>42,656</u>	<b>\ /</b>	(2) or (0)
					GWC Total marks	[45] [2] [47]

June 2009

Question Number	Expected Answer					Marks
2 (a) (i)		Jose	e Violet			
	Bal b/d	300 <b>(1)</b>	Bank Bad debts	75 <u>225</u> <u>300</u>		[3]
(ii)		Bret	Purple			
	Bal b/d	<u>190</u> (1) <u>190</u>	Bad Debts	<u>190</u> <u>190</u>	(1)	[2]
(iii)		Bad De	ebts			
	Jose Violet Susan Yellow Bret Purple Carlos Blue	225 (1) 160 (1) 190 (1) <u>80</u> (1)	Profit and Loss(1)	655	(1)	
		<u></u> <u>655</u>	I	<u>655</u>		[6]
(iv)		Provision for Do	oubtful Debts			
	Profit and Loss Bal c/d <b>(1)</b>	193 <b>(1)</b> <u>1,697</u> <b>(1)</b> <u>1,890</u>	Bal b/d	1,890 <u>1,890</u>	(1)	[4]

### F011

Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks			
(b)	<u>Other Income</u> : Provision for doubtful debts 193 <b>(1)</b>	[2]			
	Expenses: Bad debts 655 (1)				
(c)	Debtors       21,000       (1)         Provision for doubtful debts <u>1,697</u> (1of)         19,303       19,303	[2]			
(d)	It is important to monitor debtors to ensure that they pay the amount owed on the due date. To ensure that the debtors do not have overdue debts. To ensure that they do not exceed their credit limits. To improve the cash flow of the business. Because business has to comply with accounting standards eg prudence. <i>Candidates are expected to explain the importance of monitoring and controlling debtors and justify their reasons.</i> (1 per point plus up to 2 for development. Third mark can only be awarded for a consequence/justification of the stated point). (3 x 3 max 8 marks)				
	QWC	[2]			

Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks
(e)	Past history, by looking at the percentage of debts which have turned bad in past years. Economical factors, by analysing the state of the economy as to whether it is a boom time or recession. Knowledge of a particular debtor who may be having financial difficulties.	
	Candidates are expected to identify two reasons and explain each of them.	
	[(1 + 1)x2] Total marks	[4] [33]

#### Mark Scheme

June 2009

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1	20	22	5*	47
2(a)	4	6	5	15
2(b)		2		2
2(c)		2		2
2(d)		2	8*	10
2(e)		2	2	4
Totals	24	36	20	80

\*Includes QWC

June 2009

# F012 Unit 2 - Accounting Applications

Question	Expected Answer				Marks
Number	-				
1 (a)*					
	Hannah and Louise				
	Profit and Loss and A	ppropriation A	ccount for the	<u>e year ended 30 April</u>	
	<u>2009</u>			400,000 (4)	
	Sales commission rec	eived		100,000 (1)	
	Bank interest			<u>800 (</u> 1)	
	Dont		10.000	100,800	
	Rent		18,200		
	Electricity		7,100 6,000	(1)	
	Wages General expenses		17,000	(1)	
	Provision for doubtful	dobto	800	. ,	
	Provision for depreciat		<u>5,100</u>		
			<u> </u>	54,200	
	Net Profit			46,600	
	Interest on drawings	Hannah	1,080		
	interest on aratings	Louise	1,320		
		200.00	11020	2,400	
				49,000	
	Interest on capital	Hannah	2,000	,	
		Louise	1,500	( )	
				3,500	
				45,500	
	Salaries	Hannah	20,000	(1 for both)	
		Louise	15,000	-	
				35,000	
				10,500	
	Share of profits	Hannah	6,300	(1 for both)	
		Louise	<u>4,200</u>		
				<u>10,500</u>	

### F012

#### Mark Scheme

Question Number	Expected Answer					Marks
	Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2009					
	Fixed Assets					
	Equipment			16,900	(1)	
	Current Assets					
	Debtors	39,200	(1)			
	General expenses	1,000	. ,			
	Rent	1,800				
	Loan interest	800	(1)			
	Bank	55,000	. ,			
		97,800				
	Current Liabilities					
	Creditors	36,000				
	Electricity	400	(1)			
		36,400	.,			
	Working capital			61,400	(1)	
				78,300	. ,	

### F012

#### **Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Expected Answer						Marks
	<u>Financed by</u> Capital Hannah Louise Current Accounts Bal b/d Salaries Interest on capital Profit Drawings Interest on drawings	40,000 <u>30,000</u> Hannah (2,300) 20,000 2,000 <u>6,300</u> 26,000 18,000 <u>1,080</u>	4,000 15,000 1,500 <u>4,200</u> 24,700 22,000	(1) (1) (1of) (1of) (1) (1of)	70,000		
	Bal c/d	<u>6,920</u>	<u>1,380</u>		<u>8,300</u> <u>78,300</u>	QWC	[25] [3] [28]

#### **Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Expected Answer				Marks
(b)	Cu	urrent Account	t - Hannah		
	Bal b/d Drawings Interest on drawings <b>(1)</b> Bal c/d	2,300 <b>(1)</b> 18,000 <b>(1)</b> 1,080 <u>6,920</u> <b>(1)</b> <u>28,300</u>	Salaries Interest on capital <b>(1)</b> Share of profits <b>(1)</b>	20,000 <b>(1)</b> 2,000 6,300 <u>28,300</u>	
					[7]
(c)	Drawings Interest on drawings Salaries Interest on capital share of profits Capital - Bank Goodwill Revaluation Introduction of assets (1 mark x 3)				[3]
				Total Marks	[38]

#### **Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Expected Answe	er					Marks
2	Bentley Sales Opening stock Purchases Closing stock Cost of sales Gross Profit Expenses Net Profit	8,000 <u>64,000</u> 72,000 <u>12,000</u> -	60,000 60,000 36,000 24,000	Jennings Sales Opening stock Purchases Closing stock Cost of sales Gross Profit Motor expenses Net Profit	16,000 <u>106,000</u> 122,000 <u>14,000</u>	150,000 <u>108,000</u> 42,000 <u>24,000</u> <u>18,000</u>	

#### Mark Scheme

Question Number	Expected Answe	r								Marks
(a)	(i) Gross profit % of sales	<u>  60,000</u> 120,000	=	50%	(1)	<u>42,000</u> 150,000	=	28%	(1)	
	(ii) Net profit % of sales	<u>24,000</u> 120,000	=	20%	(1)	<u>18,000</u> 150,000	=	12%	(1)	
	(iii) Current ratio	<u>20,000</u> 20,000	=	1:1	(1)	<u>22,000</u> 8,000	=	2.75:1	(1)	
	(iv) Acid test	<u>8,000</u> 20,000	=	0.4:1	(1)	<u>8,000</u> 8,000	=	1:1	(1)	
	(v) ROCE	<u>24,000</u> 480,000	=	5%	(1)	<u>18,000</u> 200,000	=	9%	(1)	
	<b>(vi)</b> Stock turnover	<u>60,000</u> 10,000	= 6	times	(1)	<u>108,000</u> 15,000	=	7.2 times	(1)	
										[12]

#### F012

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks
(b)*	Gross profit margin significantly lower for Jennings, higher cost of sales or lower selling price.	
	Net profit margin significantly lower for Jennings; Jennings has very high expenses compared to those of Bentley.	
	Current ratio Bentley 1:1 too low, may have problems paying liabilities Jennings 2.75:1 can comfortably pay current liabilities; a little higher than average of 2:1	
	Acid test ratio Bentley 0.4:1, again indicating a very poor liquidity company does not have enough liquid assets to pay liabilities, high creditors figure and bank overdraft. Jennings acceptable ratio of 1:1, in line with average.	
	Return on capital employed Bentley (5%) not a very high return for the amount of capital invested. Jennings has a higher return for amount of capital invested.	
	Stock-turn for Jennings is higher than that of Bentley showing that they are moving in stock quicker, perhaps due to lower selling price.	
	Bentley may have higher gross and net profit percentages, but the relative profitability is higher and Jennings has better liquidity than Bentley.	
	(3 points x 3 marks - maximum 8 marks)	[8]
	QWC	[2] [22]

#### F012

#### **Mark Scheme**

	estion nber	Expected Answer					Marks
Nul	IDEI						
3	(a)	Fern Gully					
		Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the ye	ear ended 3	si Mar			
		Sales (85,000-7,200+8,300+1,400+24,000) Opening stock	8,000		111,500	(4)	
		Purchases (37,000-3,400+3,700+500-2,400)	35,400	(4)			
		Fulchases (37,000-3,400+3,700+300-2,400)	43,400	(4)			
		Closing stock	<u>43,400</u> <u>9,200</u>				
		Cost of sales	3,200		34,200		
		Gross Profit			77,300		
		Discounts received			500	(1)	
					77,800	(')	
		Motor expenses	3,800	(1)	11,000		
		Rent	5,800	(1)			
		Rates	1,700	(1)			
		Wages	18,000	(1)			
		Discounts allowed	1,400	( )			
		Loan interest	700	(1)			
		Provision for doubtful debts	249	(1)			
		Depreciation fixtures	8,000	(1)			
		Depreciation delivery van	2,500	(1)			
					42,149		
		Net Profit			35,651	(1)	[18]

F012

#### Mark Scheme

Question Number	Expected Answer					Marks
3 (b)	Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2009         Fixed Assets         Fixtures         Delivery Van         Current Assets         Stock         Debtors         Rent         Rates         Bank         Current Liabilities         Creditors         Loan Interest         Working capital         Long Term Liabilities         Loan         Financed by         Capital         Additional capital         Net profit         Drawings	9,200 8,051 600 300 <u>31,350</u> 49,501 3,700 <u>700</u> 4,400	(1) (1) (1)	$\begin{array}{r} 68,000\\ \underline{7,500}\\ 75,500\\ \hline 75,500\\ \hline 120,601\\ \underline{14,000}\\ 106,601\\ \hline 62,350\\ \underline{36,000}\\ 98,350\\ \underline{35,651}\\ 134,001\\ \underline{27,400}\\ 106,601\\ \hline \end{array}$	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1of) (1)	[11]

Mark Scheme

Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks		
(c)	<ul> <li>Advantages:</li> <li>Speed, information can be processed quicker</li> <li>Up to date, information is up to date</li> <li>Accurate, for information to be useful it must be accurate</li> <li>Storage, less storage space needed</li> <li>Security, passwords can be used to keep information confidential.</li> </ul> Disadvantages: <ul> <li>Cost, purchase and upgrading of computer equipment</li> <li>Training, staff need to be trained in use of software</li> <li>Technical problems, can cause severe problems delays to staff customers and suppliers</li> <li>Operator error, computer systems will only be effective if correct data is input</li> <li>Security, outsiders may be able to 'hack' into the system.</li> </ul>			
	(4 x 2 marks maximum 8 marks)			
	Total marks	[36]		

	estion nber	Expected Answer	Marks
4	(a)	Sales Ledger Control Account           Balance b/d         340,000         Bank         1,500,500         (1)           Credit sales         1,407,100         (1)         Sales returns         11,000         (1)           Bank (dishonoured)         10,000         (1)         Discounts allowed         21,600         (1)           Bad debts         8,700         (1)         Contra purchases ledger         32,000         (1)           1,757,100         1,757,100         1,757,100         1,757,100         1,757,100	[8]
	(b)	Revised schedule of debtorsOriginal balance175,150contra(2,250)sales3,400dishonoured cheque7,000183,300(1)	[4]
	(c)	Purchases Ledger Control Account           Purchase returns         6,800         (1)         Balance b/d         190,000           Discounts received         14,200         (1)         Credit purchases         752,100         (1)           Bank         745,000         (1)         Credit purchases         752,100         (1)           Contra sales ledger         32,000         (1)	[6]

### F012

#### **Mark Scheme**

Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark s
(d)	Revised schedule of creditorsOriginal balance147,100Purchasing returns(3,000)(1)144,100(1)	[2]
(e)	Control accounts are usually completed by a supervisor whilst the sales and purchases ledger are usually completed by ledger clerks therefore providing a division of duties. The balance on the control account and the balance on the ledger have to be equal. It is therefore harder for fraud to be committed.	
	(2 points x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]
	Total marks	[24]

#### F012

#### **Mark Scheme**

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## Assessment Objectives Grid

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)	12	8	8*	28
1(b)	4	3		7
1(c)		1	2	3
2(a)	6	6		12
2(b)		4	6*	10
3(a)	9	9		18
3(b)	3	4	3	10
3(c)		6	2	8
4(a)	2	4	2	8
4(b)		2	2	4
4(c)		3	3	6
4(d)		2		2
4(e)		2	2	4
Totals	36	54	30	120

\* Includes QWC

# **Grade Thresholds**

#### Advanced GCE Accounting (H011 H0411) June 2009 Examination Series

#### **Unit Threshold Marks**

Unit		Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	E	U
F011	Raw	80	65	58	51	45	39	0
	UMS	80	64	56	48	40	32	0
F012	Raw	120	93	80	68	56	44	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	1594
H011	9.7	23.7	39.6	55.9	71.1	0	2163

#### 1594 candidates aggregated this series

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

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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