## Accounting

## Advanced GCE A2 H411

## Mark Schemes for the Units

## June 2009

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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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## MARK SCHEMES FOR THE UNITS

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## F011 Unit 1 - Accounting Principles





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


| Question <br> Number | Expected Answer | Marks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (e) | Past history, by looking at the percentage of debts which have turned <br> bad in past years. <br> Economical factors, by analysing the state of the economy as to <br> whether it is a boom time or recession. <br> Knowledge of a particular debtor who may be having financial <br> difficulties. <br> Candidates are expected to identify two reasons and explain each <br> of them. | $[(1+1) \times 2]$ |
| $\left[\begin{array}{lll}{[4]}\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |


| 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

## F012 Unit 2 - Accounting Applications




| Question Number | Expected Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Financed by |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CapitalHannah <br> Louise | $\begin{array}{r} 40,000 \\ 30,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (1 for both) |  | 70,000 |  |
|  | Current Accounts |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bal b/d | Hannah <br> $(2,300)$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Louise } \\ 4,000 \end{array}$ | (1) |  |  |
|  | Salaries | 20,000 | 15,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) } \\ & \text { (1of) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | Interest on capital | 2,000 | 1,500 |  |  |  |
|  | Profit | 6,300 | 4,200 | (1of) |  |  |
|  |  | 26,000 | 24,700 |  |  |  |
|  | Drawings | 18,000 | 22,000 | $\stackrel{(1)}{(10 f)}$ |  |  |
|  | Interest on drawings | 1,080 | 1,320 |  |  |  |
|  | Bal c/d | 6,920 | 1,380 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,300 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 78,300 | [25] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | [3] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | [28] |


| Question Number | Expected Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | Current Account - Hannah |  |  |  |
|  | Bal b/d 2,300 (1) <br> Drawings $18,000(\mathbf{1 )}$ <br> Interest on drawings (1) 1,080 <br> Bal c/d $\underline{\underline{6,920}} \mathbf{( 1 )}$ <br>  $\underline{\underline{28,300}}$ | Salaries <br> Interest on capital (1) <br> Share of profits (1) | $\begin{array}{r} 20,000(1) \\ 2,000 \\ 6,300 \\ \hline \underline{\underline{28,300}} \end{array}$ | [7] |
| (c) | Drawings <br> Interest on drawings <br> Salaries <br> Interest on capital share of profits <br> Capital - Bank <br> Goodwill <br> Revaluation Introduction of assets (1 mark x 3 ) |  |  | [3] |
|  |  |  | Total Marks | [38] |


| Question Number | Expected Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Bentley |  |  | Jennings |  |  |  |
|  | Sales |  | 120,000 | Sales |  | 150,000 |  |
|  | Opening stock | 8,000 |  | Opening stock | 16,000 |  |  |
|  | Purchases | 64,000 |  | Purchases | 106,000 |  |  |
|  |  | 72,000 |  |  | 122,000 |  |  |
|  | Closing stock | 12,000 |  | Closing stock | 14,000 |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 60,000 | Cost of sales |  | 108,000 |  |
|  | Gross Profit |  | 60,000 | Gross Profit |  | 42,000 |  |
|  | Expenses |  | 36,000 | Motor expenses |  | 24,000 |  |
|  | Net Profit |  | $\underline{ }$ 24,000 | Net Profit |  | 18,000 |  |


| Question Number | Expected Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) | (i) Gross profit $\%$ of sales | $\frac{60,000}{120,000}$ | $=50 \% \text { (1) }$ | $\frac{42,000}{150,000}$ | $=$ | 28\% |  |
|  | (ii) Net profit \% of sales | $\frac{24,000}{120,000}$ | $=20 \% \text { (1) }$ | $\frac{18,000}{150,000}$ | = | 12\% |  |
|  | (iii) Current ratio | $\frac{20,000}{20,000}$ | $=\quad 1: 1 \quad(1)$ | $\frac{22,000}{8,000}$ | = | 2.75:1 |  |
|  | (iv) Acid test | $\begin{equation*} \frac{8,000}{20,000} \tag{1} \end{equation*}$ | $=0.4: 1$ | $\frac{8,000}{8,000}$ | = | 1:1 |  |
|  | (v) ROCE | $\frac{24,000}{480,000}$ | $=5 \% \quad \text { (1) }$ | $\frac{18,000}{200,000}$ | $=$ |  |  |
|  | (vi) Stock turnover | $\frac{60,000}{10,000}$ | $=6 \text { times }$ | $\frac{108,000}{15,000}$ | $=$ | 7.2 times |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [12] |


| Question Number | Expected Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b)* | Gross profit margin significantly lower for Jennings, higher cost of sales or lower selling price. <br> Net profit margin significantly lower for Jennings; Jennings has very high expenses compared to those of Bentley. <br> 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 <br> 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. <br> 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. <br> Stock-turn for Jennings is higher than that of Bentley showing that they are moving in stock quicker, perhaps due to lower selling price. <br> Bentley may have higher gross and net profit percentages, but the relative profitability is higher and Jennings has better liquidity than Bentley. <br> (3 points $\times 3$ marks - maximum 8 marks) | [8] $[2]$ $[22]$ |




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


| Question Number | Expected Answer |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (a) |  Sales Ledge <br> Balance b/d 340,000 <br> Credit sales $1,407,100$ <br> Bank (dishonoured) 10,000 <br>   <br>   <br>  $\underline{1,757,100}$ | Control Account   <br> Bank $1,500,500$ (1) <br> Sales returns 11,000 (1) <br> Discounts allowed 21,600 (1) <br> Bad debts 8,700 (1) <br> Contra purchases ledger 32,000 (1) <br> Balance c/d 183,300 (1) <br>  $\underline{1,757,100}$  | [8] |
| (b) |  Revised schedule of debtors   <br> Original balance  175,150  <br> contra $(2,250)$ (1)  <br> sales 3,400 (1)  <br> dishonoured cheque 7,000 (1)  <br>  $\underline{183,300}$   |  | [4] |
| (c) |  Purchases Led  <br> Purchase returns 6,800 (1) <br> Discounts received 14,200 (1) <br> Bank 745,000 (1) <br> Contra sales ledger 32,000 (1) <br> Balance c/d $\underline{144,100}$ (1) <br>  $\underline{942,100}$  | Balance b/d   <br> Credit purchases 190,000  <br>  752,100  <br>    <br>  $\underline{942,100}$  | [6] |


| Question Number | Expected Answer | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mark } \\ \mathrm{s} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (d) |  Revised schedule of creditors   <br> Original balance 147,100   <br> Purchasing returns $\underline{(3,000)}$ (1)  <br>  $\underline{144,100}$ (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. <br> The balance on the control account and the balance on the ledger have to be equal. <br> It is therefore harder for fraud to be committed. <br> (2 points $\times 2$ marks) <br> ( 1 for point plus 1 for development) <br> Total marks | $\begin{gathered} {[4]} \\ {[24]} \end{gathered}$ |

## Assessment Objectives Grid

| Question | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | 12 | 8 | $8^{*}$ | $\mathbf{2 8}$ |
| 1(b) | 4 | 3 |  | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| 1(c) |  | 1 | 2 | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| 2(a) |  | 6 |  | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| 2(b) | 9 | 4 | $6^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| 3(a) | 3 | 4 |  | $\mathbf{1 8}$ |
| 3(b) |  | 6 | 3 | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| 3(c) | 2 | 4 | 2 | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| 4(a) |  | 2 | 2 | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| 4(b) |  | 2 | 2 | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| 4(c) | 2 | 3 | $\mathbf{6}$ |  |
| 4(d) |  | 2 |  | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 4(e) Totals | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |

* Includes QWC


## Grade Thresholds

## Advanced GCE Accounting (H011 H0411)

June 2009 Examination Series
Unit Threshold Marks

| Unit |  | Maximum <br> Mark | A | B | C | 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 <br> Mark | A | B | C | D | E | U |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H011 | 200 | 160 | 140 | 120 | 100 | 80 | 0 |

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

|  | A | B | C | D | E | U | $\mathbf{1 5 9 4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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:
http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums results.html
Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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