

GCE

Accounting

Advanced Subsidiary GCE F011

Accounting Principles

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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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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Abbreviations, annotations and conventions that are used in this Mark Scheme vary from paper to paper. The following annotations are available for this paper.

(SO to add others)

✓ and X

BOD – Benefit of doubt

NBOD – No benefit of doubt

TV – Too vague

Highlighting is also available to highlight any particular points on the script.

Quality of Written Communication

The rubric states:

* In these two questions/sub questions, you will be assessed on the quality of you 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					
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 questions. 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	Expected Answer			Marks	Additional Guidance			
Number								
1*	Sardar Patel						For <u>all</u> questions, an X must be entered	
	Trading and Profit and	Loss Account	t for th	<u>ne year end</u>	ed 30 April 2010		at the bottom of each blank page.	
	Sales			221,750				
	Sales returns			2,150			Horizontal format as well as vertical	
				219,600	(1)		format are acceptable for both P&L a/c	
	Opening stock	7,400					and B/S.	
	Purchases	95,300						
	Equipment	(2,500)	(1)				All marks are for figure plus reasonable	
		100,200					narrative. Where marks are given for sub	
	Purchase returns	<u>1,360</u>					totals or totals, these are for the correct	
		98,840					figure only i.e. they are NOT own figure.	
	Drawings	<u>640</u>	(1)					
		98,200					Adjustments for equipment, purchase	
	Closing stock	<u>7,950</u>					returns and drawings must appear	
	Cost of sales			90,250			before closing stock.	
	Gross Profit			129,350	(1)		If purchases figure includes adjustments	
	Discounts received			1,640	(1)		for equipment, purchases returns and/or	
	Rent received			7,800	(2)		drawings award appropriate marks, e.g.	
				138,790	(1)		92,800 (1), 92,160 (2), 90,800 (2).	
	Carriage outwards	770						
	Discounts allowed	2,920	(2)				Accept discounts received as a negative	
	Heat and light	3,990	(2)				expense but NOT rent received.	
	General expenses	55,720	(1)					
	Motor expenses	6,110	(1)				Accept non-trading entries as a block	
	Salaries	29,120	(2)				between the sub-total for expenses and	
	Bad debts	660					the net profit.	
	Provision for	26	(2)					
	doubtful debts						For expenses, where appropriate the net	
	Loan interest	1,200	(2)				figure must be shown to gain the mark	
	Depreciation	5,000	(2)				e.g. if heat and light appears as two line	
	equipment						items (3720 &270) (0) marks.	
	Depreciation motor	<u>5,184</u>	(2)					
	vehicles						Accept combined depreciation 10,184 (4)	
				<u>110,700</u>	(1)			
	Net Profit			28,090	(1)			

Question	Expected Answer				Marks	Additional Guidance
1* continued	Sardar Patel Balance Sheet as at 30 April: Fixed Assets Equipment Motor vehicles Current Assets Stock Debtors Bank Rent receivable accrued Salaries prepaid Current Liabilities Creditors Accrued heat and light Loan interest due Working Capital Long Term Liabilities 10% Loan Financed by Capital Net Profit Drawings	7,950 35,574 7,870 480 600 52,474 15,200 270 100 15,570	(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	11,000 <u>7,776</u> 18,776 18,776 36,904 55,680 12,000 43,680 40,000 28,090 68,090 24,410 43,680	[44] [2] [46]	For debtors a total of 35,574 must be shown, for bank 7,870 and for drawings 24,410 to gain the respective marks. Under current assets, if the candidate has combined rent receivable accrued and salaries prepaid 1,080 award (2) marks e.g. accept combined figure under the heading of 'accruals'. Under current liabilities, if candidate has combined accrued heat and light and loan interest due 370 award (2) marks e.g. accept combined figure under the heading of 'accruals'. 10% loan must appear under the heading Long Term Liabilities to gain mark. Accept 10% loan below capital but must be under a long-term liabilities subheading. If the candidate puts Long Term Liabilities below end of year capital the mark for 43,680 will apply to the sub-total for end of year capital.

Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (a) (i)	Fixtures And Fittings Balance b/d (1) 64,000 Balance c/d 74,000 (1)	[3]	For all parts of Q2(a), where (2) marks are allocated no part marks are to be given i.e. the mark awarded must be either (2) or (0), except for 2(a)(iv) where two entries for P&L may legitimately occur. It is acceptable to show the current year depreciation for the asset disposed, 1,260 (1) and deprecation of the remaining asset 3,750 (1) as separate figures.
2 (a) (ii)	Provision For Depreciation Of Fixtures And Fittings Balance c/d 34,500 (1) Balance b/d (1) 16,000 Profit and Loss 18,500 (2) 34,500	[4]	Where a mark is awarded for Balance b/d the following are acceptable – Balance b/d, Bal b/d, Balance b/f, Bal b/f, Accrued b/d, Accrued b/f. Do NOT accept Balance or Bal or Accrued without b/d or b/f nor b/d or b/f without Balance, Bal or Accrued. This narrative must also appear on the correct Dr or Cr side.
2 (a) (iii)	Motor Vehicles Balance b/d Bank 12,000 (2) Disposal Balance c/d (25,000) 12,000 (2) Balance c/d (37,000) Balance c/d (37,000) 25,000 (1)	[4]	Where a mark is awarded against a balancing figure the mark is for the figure only on the correct debit or credit side. All other marks are for figure plus reasonable narrative on the correct Dr or Cr side, e.g. accept P&L.
2 (a) (iv)	Provision For Depreciation Of Motor Vehicles Disposal 4,860 (1) Balance b/d 3,600 Balance c/d 3,750 (1) Profit and Loss 5,010 (2) 8,610 (1)	[5]	

Question Number	Expected Answer	r		Marks	Additional Guidance		
2 (a) (v)		Disposal Of	Motor Vehicles	[6]			
- (-) (-)	Motor vehicles	12,000 (1)	Depr motor vehicles	4,860	(1)	[0]	
			Bank Profit and Loss	2,600 4,540	(1) (2)		
		<u>12,000</u>		12,000	(1)		
2 (b)*	The straight line mexpense to every yealculate/reducing to lose value even assets (1).	year of the asse balance is more	t's life (1) and is ea e difficult (1). As fix	asier to xtures and fit	tings tend		Be careful to avoid giving any marks for generalised comments or excessive description rather than evaluation. Only award a mark for stating that a particular method is appropriate if it is supported by relevant argument.
	The reducing balance early years and less motor vehicles become the early years (1) for this method on asset values)(1).	ss to the later ye cause it recognic and less in the	ears (1). This meth ses that motor veh later years. Accep		Only award marks once for prudence (1) and accruals/matching (1) concepts and only when referred to appropriately.		
	The decreasing (1) depreciation year to year is likely to be matched by increasing repair expenses (1). In the case of motor vehicles. As motor vehicles age their repair bills increase. The reducing balance method produces a more consistent overall expense (1) for the business in respect of motor vehicles.						Both methods of depreciation must be referred to in order to gain full marks. The maximum mark available if only one method is referred to is (4) (2 x 2).
	(2 points x 3 mark (1 for point plus t	•	•	[6] QWC [2] [max 8]			

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (c)	Jo Parkes' treatment of repair expenses as capital expenditure was incorrect (1) and contrary to the prudence concept (1).		Be careful to avoid giving any marks for generalised comments or excessive description rather than evaluation.
	If Jo Parkes classifies the repair expenses on motor vehicles as capital expenditure motor vehicles/fixed assets will be overstated (1). expenses will be understated (1) and profit will be overstated (1). This will not provide a true and fair view of the business (1).		Only award mark for prudence if it is referred to in appropriate context.
	(1 x 2 marks – Impact on Profit) (1 x 2 marks – Impact on Fixed Asset value)	[4]	For overstated/understated accept increased/decreased.
	Total marks	[34]	

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