

GCE

Accounting

Advanced GCE A2 H411

Advanced Subsidiary GCE AS H011

Mark Schemes for the Units

January 2010

H011/H411/MS/R/10J

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E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

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F011 – Accounting Principles

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 Number	Expected Answer				Mark	Additional Guidance
1	Janet Peters					
	Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the					
	Sales	•		191,300		
	Sales returns			<u>1,920</u>		
				189,380 (1)		
	Opening stock	7,300				
	Purchases	89,400				
	Carriage inwards	330	(1)			
		97,030				
	Purchase returns	<u>1,340</u>	(1)			
		95,690				
	Closing stock	<u>7,450</u>				
	Cost of sales			88,240		
	Gross Profit			101,140		
	Discounts received			1,730 (1)		
	Decrease in provision for doubtful debts			20 (2)		
	Commission received			100 (1)		
	Camiana autoranda	000	(4)	102,990		
	Carriage outwards	620				
	Discounts allowed Rent and rates	2,840				
	Insurance	27,180	(2)			
	Salaries	800 25,000	(2)			
	Motor expenses	7,130				
	General expenses	6,710				
	Bad debts	210				
	Loan interest	600				
	Depreciation motor vehicles	4,320				
	Depreciation fixtures and fittings	3,000				
	Net Profit		(-)	<u>78,410</u> <u>24,580</u> (1)		
				<u>= 1,000 (</u> 1.)		

Question Number	Expected Answer			Mark	Additional Guidance
1 continued	Janet Peters Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2009				
	<u>Fixed Assets</u>				
	Fixtures and fittings		6,600 (1)		
	Motor vehicles		<u>6,480</u> (1) 13,080		
	<u>Current Assets</u>				
	Stock	7,450 (1)			
	Debtors	15,760 (2)			
	Prepaid insurance	80 (1)			
	Bank	<u>1,560</u> (1) 24,850			
	Current Liabilities	,			
	Creditors	14,670 (1)			
	Accrued rates	380 (1)			
	Accrued salaries	2,400 (1)			
	Loan interest due	100 (2) 17,550			
	Working Capital	,	<u>7,300</u> 20,380		
	Long Term Liabilities				
	10% Loan		<u>6,000</u> (1) 14,380		
	Financed by				
	Capital		19,000 (1)		
	Net Profit		<u>24,580</u> (1of) 43,580		
	Drawings		29,200 (2) 14,380	[40]	
	CHECK THAT CANDIDATES HAVE NOT S		QWC	[43] [2]	
	BELOW THE BS RATHER THAN ON THE	CORRECT PAGI	E Total marks	[45]	

-	estion mber		Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	Wages Bank 24,100 (1) Balance b/d 2,040 (1) Balance c/d 2,130 (1) Profit and Loss 24,190 (1) 26,230 26,230 26,230 26,230	[4]	
2	(a)	(ii)	Insurance	[4]	
2	(a)	(iii)	Rent Received Profit and loss 14,170 (2) Balance b/d 1,490 Balance c/d 1,320 (1) Bank 14,000 (1) 15,490 15,490 15,490	[4]	
2	(a)	(iv)	Commission Received Balance b/d (1) 170 Bank 2,020 (1)	[4]	
2	(b)		Current Assets Insurance prepaid 610 (1) Current Liabilities Accrued wages 2,130 (1) Rent received prepaid 1,320 (1) Commission received prepaid 190 (1)	[4]	

	estion nber		Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(c)	(i)	Trade discount – £400 (1)		
2	(c)	(ii)	Cash discount – £32 (1)		
2	(c)	(iii)	Total paid to supplier – £1,568 (1) or £1,560 (1of)	[3]	
2	(d)		Amount paid to supplier – £1,600 (1)	[1]	
2	(e)		Dual aspect concept (2) + (1) for development		
			Records transactions into two accounts (1), one being debited and the other credited (1). This allows the business to easily check for errors (1).		
			Double-entry is a commonly understood accounting system (1) allowing book-keepers and accountants to prepare accounts using the same system for all kinds of organisations in different countries (1). This reduces confusion and promotes understanding of business financial information (1).		
			Entries are made into individual ledger accounts which are balanced off regularly (1). This allows for control (1), for example; amounts due to creditors to be paid on time and debtors to be more easily monitored. This ensures continuity of supply and reduces the possibility of bad debts (1).	allows for control (1), for example; amounts due to creditors to debtors to be more easily monitored. This ensures continuity	
			Useful for preparation of the trial balance (1). If the trial balance doesn't balance errors can be investigated (1) and resolved before preparation of final accounts (1).		
			Final accounts can be easily prepared (1). This allows for useful information to be provided for users (1) such as information on profits and asset values (1).		
			There are some limitations to the double-entry system (1), e.g. errors that do not affect the balancing of the trial balance (1) leading to the incorrect assumption that the accounts are correct (1).		

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
Number			
	The double-entry system can seem complicated to set up (1) The owner of the business would need training (1) or the business would need to incur the cost of hiring an accountant (1). (3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) QWC	[9] [2] [11]	
	Total marks	[35]	

F012 – Financial Accounting

Que	stion		Expected Answer					Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	Sales Suspense	Dr 18,200	(1)	Cr 18,200	(1)		
		(ii)	Purchases B. Dales	2,500	(1)	2,500	(1)		
		(iii)	Suspense Discounts Allowed Suspense	9,600 9,600		9,600	(1)		
			Discounts Received	0,000	(1)	9,600	(1)		
		(iv)	Bank Suspense	800	(1)	800	(1)		
		(v)	A & F Ltd Suspense	2,400	(1)	2,400	(1)		
		(vi)	Office Equipment Purchases Profit and Loss	14,500 2,175		14,500	(1)		
			Provision for Depreciation	2,170	(1)	2,175	(1)		
		(vii)	Bank Suspense	9,400	(1)	9,400	(1)		
		(viii)	Tiffan Ltd Sales	500	(1)	500	(1)	[20]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
Question (b)	Statement to show revised Net Profit Increase Decrease Original Net Profit 145,300 Sales overcast 18,200 (1) Purchases omitted 2,500 (1) Discounts allowed/ received 19,200 (2) Purchases 14,500 (1) Provision for depreciation 2,175 (1) Sales 500 (1) Sales 500 (1) Revised Net Profit 156,625 (1) Fast processing of accounting data (1), which allows users to access up to date information (1) for monitoring, control and decision making purposes (1). Large volumes of data can be easily kept (1), minimising storage costs (1) and allowing easy and rapid access to	Mark [8]	Rationale/Additional Guidance
	information (1). Data can be password protected (1), reducing the need for costs associated with physical security systems (1). Errors are minimised (1), generating reduced administrative and other costs associated with their correction (1). (2x2 marks)	[4]	

Que	stion		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	2008 2009 Motor vehicles		
			MV1 5,200 (1) MV1 5,200 (1) MV2 1,800 (1) MV2 3,600 (1) 7,000 MV3 3,600 (1)		
		(ii)	Equipment EQ1 4,500 (1) EQ2 6,600 (1)	[5]	
			11,100	[3]	
	(b)	(i)	Motor vehicles 2008 2009 MV1 6,500 (1) MV1 4,875 (1) MV2 4,500 (1) MV2 3,375 (1) 11,000 MV3 6,000 (1)	161	
		(ii)	Equipment EQ1 6,000 (1) EQ1 4,800 (1) EQ2 8,800 (1) 13,600	[5]	

Question	Expected Answer		Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(c)	Statement to show revised net profit			
	Original net profit 86,00	94,000		
	add back depreciation			
	original method 7,000	12,400		
	4,500	11,100		
	11,50	23,500		
	97,50	117,500		
	deduct depreciation 11,000	14,250		
	revised method 6,000 17,00	<u>13,600</u> <u>27,850</u>		
	80,50	0 (3)(1of) 89,650 (3)		
	Revised net profit	(1of)	[6]	
	Total		[22]	

Question Expected Answer	Mark Rationale/Additional Guidance
Robin Bird Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year er 31 December 2009 Sales (203,200-22,400+28,600+4,000+18,510) Copening stock 22,300 Purchases (122,460-17,500+19,470+3,100) 127,530 (1) 146,130 (1) 146,130 (1) 146,130 (1) 146,130 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 128,73 (1) 125,18 (ed (4) (1) (2) (1)

Question	Expected Answer			Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
	Balance Sheet as at 31 [December 2009			
	Fixed Assets				
	Premises		100,000		
	Equipment		27,600		
	Motor vehicles		68,200		
			195,800 (1)		
	Current Assets		, ,		
	Stock	17,400			
	Debtors	28,028 (1)			
	General expenses	900 (1)			
	Rent received	1,300 (1)			
		47,628			
	Current Liabilities	,			
	Creditors	19,470			
	Wages	500 (1)			
	Bank overdraft	8,290 (2)			
		28,260			
	Working capital	•	19,368		
			215,168		
	Financed by				
	Capital		212,880 (2)		
	Net Profit		34,208 (1of)		
	THOU TO THE		247,088		
	Drawings		31,920 (1)		
	Drawings		215,168		
				[24]	
			QWC	[31] [3]	
			WWC	[၁]	
	Total			[34]	

Que	estion)	Expected Answer			Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
4	(a)		Jamie and Simon Appropriation Accour 31 December 2009 Net Profit Interest on drawings	120,0 Jamie 1,300 (1) Simon 1,750 (1)			
			Interest on capital	3,0 123,0 123,0 Simon 9,600 (2) Simon 9,600 (1) 15,6 107,4	50		
			Salaries	Jamie 24,450 <u>24,4</u> 83,0	50 (1)		
			Share of profits	Jamie 31,125 (1) Simon 51,875 83,0	00	[7]	

stion	Expected A	Answer			Mark					
(b)	•				Current Account	t Account				
	Bal b/d (1)		Jamie 8.400	Simon 3.200		Jamie 24.450 (1)	Simon			
	Drawings		26,000	35,000	(1) Interest on	Capital 6,000 (10	of) 9,600			
	Bal c/d	rawings			` '	710111S 31,125 (10	51,875			
			61,575	61,475		61,575	61,475	- =	[7]	
(c)										
				Capital Accou	nt					
-120	Jamie	Simon	Louise		Jamie	Simon	Louise	-		
c/d	12,000 (1) 163,000 (1)	20,000	112,000	(1) Bar b/o	160,000	(1) fig 240,000	70,000			
	fig			Stock			30,000	(1 all 3) Must show		
						(1) 25,000 (20,000	separate		
	175,000	265,000	120,000		175,000	265,000	120,000			
	(c)	Bal b/d (1) Drawings Interest on Bal c/d	Bal b/d (1) Drawings Interest on Drawings Bal c/d	Samie Bal b/d (1) 8,400 26,000 Interest on Drawings 1,300 25,875 61,575	Bal b/d (1) Bal b/d (2) Simon Simon	Current Account Simon Simon Salaries Share of F	Current Account Simon Salaries Salar	Current Account Simon Jamie Simon Jamie Simon Jamie Simon Jamie Simon Jamie Simon Salaries 24,450 (1) Interest on Drawings 1,300 1,750 (10f) Share of Profits 31,125 (10f) 51,875	Current Account Simon Jamie Simon Jamie Simon Salaries Salari	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(d)*	Advantages: There are no legal formalities which must be completed when setting up as a partnership. Additional specialist skills of partner. The workload and burden of responsibility can be shared between the partners. Easier to raise additional capital.		
	Disadvantages: Profits have to be shared between partners. Partnership must be wound up if one partner dies; in a limited company the shares can be transferred to someone else. Possibility of disagreement with more partners. (4 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus up to 1 for development) QWC	[2] [10]	
	Total	[32]	

F013 – Company Accounts and Interpretation

Qι	estion	Expected Answers			Marks	Rationale
1	(a)*	Norman plc Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31	December 2	<u>009</u>		
		Turnover Cost of sales Gross Profit Distribution costs 386,200 (4) Administrative expenses 272,300 (6) Operating profit Other income Profit on ordinary activities before tax Corporation tax Profit after tax Profit and Loss b/f Dividends 84,000 (1) Reserves 38,000 Retained Profit Distribution costs 195,000 + 3,600 + 156,300 + 11,700 + 19,600 Administrative expenses 165,000 + 104,200 - 4,800 - 900 + 8,000 -7,000	1,594,000 705,000 889,000 658,500 230,500 17,800 248,300 70,000 178,300 20,000 198,300 122,000 76,300	(1)		
		165,000 + 104,200 - 4,800 - 900 + 8,000 -7,00	00 + 7,800			

Question	Expected Answers		Marks	Rationale
	•			
(a)*	Balance Sheet as at 31 December 20	<u>10</u>		
	Calla not noid	5 000	(4)	
	Calls not paid	5,000	(1)	
	Fixed Assets			
	Land and buildings	600,000		
	Office equipment	62,500		
	Delivery vehicles	<u>78,400</u>		
		740,900	(1)	
	Current Assets			
	Stock	53,000		
	Debtors	59,900 (1)		
	Prepaid	4,800 (1)		
	Bank	76,000		
		193,700		
	Creditors amounts falling due within			
	one year	75.000		
	Creditors	75,000		
	Accruals	24,100 (1)		
	Rent paid in advance	4,200 (1)		
	Taxation	70,000 (1)		
	Dividends	<u>84,000</u> (1) 257,300		
	Net current assets	(63,600)		
	Net current assets	682,300 682,300		
	Capital and Reserves	<u>002,300</u>		
	Ordinary share capital	420,000	(1)	
	Revaluation reserve	108,000	(1)	
	General reserve	78,000	(-,	
	Retained profit	<u>76,300</u>	QWC (2)	
	'	682,300	[28]	
		-		

Qu	estion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
	(b)	Share premium account is a capital reserve and is created when the company issues shares at a premium above the par value of the share.		
		The amount of the premium is credited to the share premium account and cannot be used for the payment of cash dividends to shareholders.		
		The balance on the share premium account can be used to issue bonus shares.		
		General reserve is a revenue reserve and is created by the retention of profit in the company.		
		It is the property of the ordinary shareholders and can be used for the payment of cash dividends.		
		(2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]	
		Total	[32]	

2	(a)	Frankland plc				Expected Answers			
			or year ended 31 December 2009						
		Cost at 1 Jan Additions Disposals Revaluations Cost at 31 Dec	Land and buildings 680,000	(1)	320,000 18,000 338,000	(1)	Office equipment 210,000 20,000 (15,000) 215,000	(1) (1)	
		Total depreciation 1 Jan Disposals Profit and loss Total depreciation 31 Dec Net book value 31 Dec	72,000 <u>8,000</u> <u>80,000</u> <u>720,000</u>	(2)	160,000 <u>26,700</u> 186,700 <u>151,300</u>	(2)	85,000 (4,500) 30,750 111,250 103,750	(2) (2)	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)	Land will increase in value over a period of time due to market forces.		
	Land would be shown in the balance sheet at the historic cost which would not reflect the true asset value of the company.		
	It will increase the net asset value of the business and this must be shown as an increase to the reserves on the company's balance sheet.		
	A capital reserve should be created in the accounts of the company and the capital reserve is part of the shareholders' equity.		
	(2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]	
	Total	[21]	

Que	estion	Expected Answers				Marks	Rationale
3	(a)		Dr 1,400,000	Journ	nal Cr 1,400,000	(1)	
			100,000	(1)	100,000	(1)	
		Bank Application and Allotment	800,000	(1)	800,000	(1)	
		Application and Allotment Share Premium	750,000	(2)	750,000	(2)	
		Application and Allotment Share Capital	1,350,000	(1)	1,350,000	(1)	
		First and Final Call	897,900	(1)	897,900	(2)	
		First and Final Call Share Capital	900,000	(1)	900,000	(1)	
						[17]	
	(b)*	Ordinary shareholders could be go to the payment of a cash dividend reduce the amount of cash outflow would improve the liquidity of the	d. Issuing b ws in divide	onus s	shares will		

Quest	tion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(1	b)*	The ordinary shares do not reflect the asset value of the company and the capital and revenue reserves can be used to create extra shares. This would increase the number of equity shares on the balance sheet of the company.		
		If the company creates more ordinary shares this will dilute the market share price of the share. The lower price of the shares may be more attractive to investors. The market in the shares might be increased because of the lower price.		
		If the company has only given a small wage increase to employees then giving existing shareholders bonus shares instead of dividend payments may reduce unrest with the workforce.		
		Share capital base increases and the company may achieve a bigger size in the eyes of investors.		
		Shareholders regard a bonus issue as a strong indication that the prospects of the company have brightened and they can reasonably look forward to an increase in total dividend.		
		It may improve the prospects of raising additional funds from banks in the form of loans.	(0)	
		(3x max 3 marks – overall maximum 8 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	(8) QWC (2) [10]	
		Total	[27]	

F014 – Management Accounting

Que	estion	Expected Answers				Marks	Rationale		
1	(a)*								
				Contract	Accoun	t			
		Materials		1,800,000	(1)	Material returns	50,000	(1)	
		Direct wages	1,160,000			Materials c/d	220,000		
		Direct wages c/d	53,000	1,213,000	(1)	Plant transfer	100,000	(1)	
		Head office		95,000	(1)	Plant c/d	240,000	(2)	
		Plant		600,000	(1)	Cost to date c/d	3,547,000		
		Plant hire		70,000	(1)				
		Sub contractor	320,000						
		Sub contractor c/d	<u> 26,000</u>	346,000	(1)				
		Architect fees		33,000	(1)				
				<u>4,157,000</u>			<u>4,157,000</u>		
		Cost to date b/d		3,547,000	(1)	Work certified	4,500,000	(2)	
		Notional profit c/d		<u>1,200,000</u>		Work not cert	<u>247,000</u>	(1)	
				4 7 4 7 000		c/d	4 7 47 000		
		Doefft and Large	(4)	<u>4,747,000</u>	(4)	Nie Canal mac	<u>4,747,000</u>		
		Profit and Loss	(1)	680,000	(1)	Notional profit b/d	1,200,000		
		Drofit provision old		E20 000		D/d			
		Profit provision c/d		<u>520,000</u>			1 200 000		
		Materials b/d		<u>1,200,000</u> 220,000	(1)	Direct wages b/d	<u>1,200,000</u> 53,000	(1)	
		Plant b/d		240,000	(1) (1 of)	Sub contractor	26,000	(1) (1)	
		Fiant b/u		240,000	(1 01)	b/d	20,000	(1)	
		Work not cert b/d		247,000	(1)	Profit provision	520,000	(1)	
		VVOIR HOL CEIL B/G		247,000	(')	b/d	320,000	(')	
				μ/α					
						QWC (3)	1		
						[26]			
						r1			

Quest	tion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(t	(b) The 15% retention provides an incentive (1) for completion of contract (1) to a satisfactory standard(1). The retention puts the customer in a stronger position (1) if faulty work (1) is subsequently discovered (1). (4 x 1 mark) (c) Employment of local labour (1) and increase in standard of living (1). Purchase of materials locally (1) creating/maintaining employment (1). Increase in spending power (1) will benefit other businesses (1).			
	(4 x 1 mark)		[4]	
(0	(2)	(1). Purchase of materials locally (1) creating/maintaining employment (1).	[4]	
		Total	[34]	

Qu	estio	n	Expected	Answers			Marks	Rationale
			-					
2	(a)		<u>Year</u> 2007 2008 2009	Purchase price 10 10.50 10.50	Selling price 12.50 12.50 13.00			
			FIFO Year 2007 2008 2009	Receipts 4,800 x 10 300 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10.50 6,000 x 10.50	<u>Issues</u> 4,500 x 10 300 x 10 5,600 x 10.50 160 x 10.50 5,800 x 10.50	Balance 300 x 10 = 3,000 160 x 10.50 = 1,000 200 x 10.50 = 2,000	680 (1)	
			<u>LIFO</u> <u>Year</u> 2007 2008	Receipts 4,800 x 10 300 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10 6,000 x 10.50	Issues 4,500 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 140 x 10 5,960 x 10.50	Balance 300 x 10 = 3,00 160 x 10 = 1,60 160 x 10 = 1,60 40 x 10.50 = 42 = 2,020	00 (1)	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)	O/Stock - 3,000 Purchases 48,000 (1) 60,480 (1) 48,000 (5) 63,480 (1) C/Stock 3,000 (1) 1,680 (1)	<u>08</u> 750 (1)	2009 77,480 (1) 1,680 63,000 64,680 2,100
	Gross Profit <u>11,250</u> (1of) <u>11,5</u>	<u>950</u> (1of)	62,580 14,900 (1of)
(c)	SSAP 9 (1), stock must be valued at the lower of cost (1) and net realisable value (1). Concept of prudence (1) must be applied and the use of selling (1) price would overstate profit (1). The use of selling price (1) would overstate the net asset (1) value of the business. (2 x 2 marks)		
	(1 for point plus 1 for development) Total	[4]	

Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
Current rate: 960,000	Warks	Rationale
Selling price $\frac{2,726}{10,880}$ (1of)	[7]	
$\frac{\% \text{ Direct labour cost}}{\frac{\text{Dept}}{1}}$ $1 \qquad \frac{150,000}{500,000} = 30\% \qquad \textbf{(1)}$ $2 \qquad \frac{450,000}{1,000,000} = 45\% \qquad \textbf{(1)}$ $3 \qquad \frac{360,000}{900,000} = 40\% \qquad \textbf{(1)}$	[3]	
<u> </u>	Current rate: $960,000 = 40\%$ (2) $ \frac{\text{Job } 310308}{\text{Direct labour}} \qquad 4,500 $ Direct material 500 Prime cost $5,000$ (2) Factory overhead $\frac{1,800}{6,800}$ (1) $\frac{1,360}{\text{Total cost}} \qquad \frac{1,360}{8,160}$ Profit $\frac{2,720}{\text{Selling price}}$ Selling price $\frac{10,880}{10,000} = 30\%$ (1) $\frac{\% \text{ Direct labour cost}}{500,000} = 30\%$ (1) $\frac{2}{1,000,000} = 45\%$ (1) $\frac{3}{3,0000} = 40\%$ (1)	Current rate: $\frac{960,000}{2,400,000} = 40\%$ (2) $\frac{\text{Job } 310308}{\text{Direct labour}}$ Direct material $\frac{500}{6,800}$ Prime cost $\frac{1,800}{6,800}$ (1) General admin 20% $\frac{1,360}{6,800}$ (1) Total cost $\frac{8,160}{\text{Profit}}$ Selling price $\frac{10,880}{10,880}$ (1of) [7] 1 $\frac{150,000}{500,000} = 30\%$ (1) 2 $\frac{450,000}{1,000,000} = 45\%$ (1) 3 $\frac{360,000}{1,000,000} = 40\%$ (1)

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(ii)	Direct labour hour rate Dept 1	[3]	
(c)	Job 310308 (% direct labour cost)		

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(c)	Job 310308 (direct labour hour rate)		
	Prime cost 5,000		
	Overhead 1 500 (1)		
	Overhead 2 1,400 (1)		
	Overhead 3 <u>1,170</u> (1)		
	<u>3,070</u>		
	Total cost 8,070		
	General admin 20% <u>1,614</u>		
	9,684		
	Profit <u>3,228</u>		
	Selling price <u>12,912</u> (1of)	[8]	
4.0			
(d)	Use of estimated data (1) which could be inaccurate (1), leading		
	to under/over-absorption (1).		
	Over-absorption, too much overhead (1) charged to production,		
	overpriced and uncompetitive (1), fall in demand (1) and		
	subsequent loss of revenue/reduction in profit (1).		
	Under-absorption, insufficient overhead (1) charged to		
	production, lower price to customer (1), costs not covered (1)		
	and subsequent reduction in profits (1).		
	Up to 3 marks each section.		
	(1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	[6]	
	Total	[27]	

Qu	Question		Expected Answers						Marks	Rationale
4	(a)		Depreciation:	Y = <u>200</u>	5,000 - 10 5 0,000 = 40 5	,000 = 33, ,000	000			
			Product X Year 1 2 3 4 5 Net Profit 21,000 22,000 25,000 16,000 12,000 Depreciation 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 33,000 Cash Flow 54,000 55,000 58,000 49,000 45,000							
			Product Y Year Net Profit Depreciation Cash Flow	1 28,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>68,000</u>	2 28,000 40,000 68,000	3 27,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>67,000</u>	4 13,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>53,000</u>	5 6,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>46,000</u>		
		(i)	Payback X = 3.2 yrs (2) Payback Y = 3 yrs (2)						[4]	

Question	Expected Answers			Mark	s R	ationale
Question (ii)	Net present value X Year 1 2 3 4 5 5 Capital cost Net present value	Cash flow 54,000 (1) 55,000 58,000 49,000 45,000 10,000 (2)	Disc factor (909 .826 .751 .683 .621 .621	(1) <u>Presen</u>		(1) (1)
	Y Year 1 2 3 4 5 Capital cost Net present value	Cash flow 68,000 68,000 67,000 53,000 46,000	<u>Disc factor</u> (.909 .826 .751 .683 .621	2: 2:		(1) (1)
				[14	l	
(iii)	ARR X = 19,200 = 11% (2) 175,000	Y = <u>20,400</u> = 10.2 200,000	2% (2)	[4		

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)*	Payback is easy to calculate (1). Payback is useful in technological industries where a short payback is preferred(1). It uses cash flow (1) which is not subjective (1). It considers payback period only (1) and does not take future (1) cash flows into account. Timing (1) is not taken (1) into account. Net present value recognises the time value (1) of money and compares future cash flows with present cash flows (1). All cash flows (1) are taken into account. It uses cash flow (1) which is not subjective (1) Future rate of interest is likely to vary (1). Accounting rate of return can be compared to the profitability of the business (1). The full period (1) is taken into account but timing (1) is not considered (1). Profit is subjective and depends on policies adopted (1). This is the only method to use profit (1). (Each method 2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	(12) QWC (2) [14]	
(c)	The market research expenditure has already been spent, (1) it is irrelevant (1) It should be ignored (1) in the capital expenditure decision. It is a sunk cost (1) (3 x 1 mark)	[3]	
	Total	[39]	

Grade Thresholds

Advanced GCE Accounting (H011 H0411) January 2010 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

Unit		Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	E	U
F011	Raw	80	69	62	55	48	41	0
	UMS	80	64	56	48	40	32	0
F012	Raw	120	96	86	76	67	58	0
	UMS	120	96	84	72	60	48	0
F013	Raw	80	71	63	55	48	41	0
	UMS	80	64	56	48	40	32	0
F014	Raw	120	102	89	77	65	53	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	Total Number of Candidates
H011	12.0	36.7	61.3	78.0	92.7	100.00	177

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see: http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums/index.html

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

14 – 19 Qualifications (General)

Telephone: 01223 553998 Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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Telephone: 01223 552552 Facsimile: 01223 552553

