## Accounting

## Advanced Subsidiary GCE F012

Accounting Applications

## Mark Scheme for June 2010

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:
OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 ODL
Telephone: 08707706622
Facsimile: 01223552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

| Question Number | Expected Answer | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (a) |  Purchases Ledger Control Account     <br>  3,200  Balance b/d 240,000 (1) <br> Balance b/d 40,140 (2) Purchases $1,465,900$ (2) <br> Purchase returns $1,204,000$ (1) Bank 2,800 (2) <br> Bank 3,100 (1)    <br> Cash 20,200 (2)    <br> Discounts received 24,200 (2)    <br> Contra sales ledger 413,860 (1) $\boxed{1,708,700}$   <br> Balance c/d      <br>       <br>       <br>       | [15] | Mark is for correct narrative and figure. Allow cash paid to creditors but not cheques paid to creditors. <br> Allow cash book and dishonoured cheques, allow returned cheque. Allow bal b/d, bal c/d but not bal or b/d or c/d on it's own. <br> Allow set off instead of Contra. |
| (b) |  Revised schedule of creditors  <br> Original   <br> balance 397,910  <br> error (iii) 9,350 (1) <br> error (v) 5,600 (1) <br> error (vii) 2,800 (1) <br> error (viii) $(1,800)$ (1) <br>  413,860 (1) | [5] | If no signage assume added. Allow 2 entries of - 900 for error (viii) Correct answer only. |
| (c) | A debit balance may occur in the purchase ledger control account when goods have been returned to a supplier after the invoice has been paid (1), and no refund yet made (1). <br> Daisy Ltd may have overpaid/prepaid an amount due to a supplier (1), and this amount is owing to Daisy (1). <br> (2 $\times 2$ marks) <br> (1 for point plus 1 for development <br> Total marks | $\begin{gathered} {[4]} \\ {[24]} \end{gathered}$ | Candidates must identify two points. <br> Must indicate that goods have already paid for. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (a) | Subscriptions Account      <br> Balance b/d 2,600 (1) Balance b/d 6,300 (1) <br> Inc and Exp 86,980 (1) Bank 84,400 (1) <br> Balance c/d 4,500 (1) Bad debts 280 (1) <br>    Balance c/d 3,100 (1) <br>  94,080  $\underline{94,080}$   | [7] | Award marks for correct narrative and figure, allow bal b/d, prepaid b/d, owing b/d and corresponding c/d balances. <br> Allow receipts and payments instead of bank, but not subs received. <br> Allow receipts and payments instead of bank. |
| (b)* | Skipper Sailing Club <br> Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2010 <br> Income |  | Profit from competition (1 of) if less than 12,200. <br> Profit from dinner dance 2 or 0 , must calculate profit from fundraising activities to be awarded mark. <br> Depreciation 2 or 0 <br> Loss on sale must be shown in expenses. <br> Correct answer only must show as surplus not profit. <br> Accept vertical and horizontal presentation of income and expenditure account and balance sheet. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Balance Sheet as at 31 Mar <br> Fixed Assets <br> Clubhouse <br> Equipment <br> Current Assets <br> Stock of competition prizes <br> Subscriptions owing <br> Interest owing <br> Deposit account <br> Bank <br> Current Liabilities <br> Subscriptions in advance <br> General expenses owing <br> Working capital <br> Financed by <br> Accumulated Fund Surplus | 300 (1) <br> 3,100 (1) <br> 500 (1) <br> 20,000 (1) <br> 10,500 (2) <br> 34,400  <br> 4,500 (1) <br> 400 (1) <br> 4,900  | $\begin{aligned} & 150,000 \\ & 140,000 \\ & \hline 290,000 \end{aligned}$29,500 <br> 319,500 <br> 309,300 <br> 10,200 <br> 319,500 | (1) <br> (1) <br> (2) <br> (1 of) | $\begin{gathered} {[28]} \\ \text { QWC[3] } \\ {[31]} \end{gathered}$ | Must calculate net figure for fixed assets to be awarded mark. <br> Accumulated fund 2 or 0. Must have correct narrative. Surplus or deficit (1 of) but must show as surplus and not profit. |


| Question Number | Expected Answer | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (c) | Non-profit making organisations receive income from subscriptions (1) from members, donations (1), profit from fund raising activities (1) and profit from sale of food and drink to members (1). <br> The capital is replaced by an accumulated fund (1) which represents the difference between the assets and liabilities (1). <br> Any surplus from the income and expenditure account will increase the accumulated fund (1). <br> Sole traders receive capital from the owner of the business who invests their personal wealth into the business (1). <br> Sole traders increase the capital of the company by making profits from their trading activities (1). Drawings reduce the capital of the business (1). <br> ( $2 \times 3$ marks) <br> ( 1 for point plus up to 2 for development) <br> Total marks | $\begin{gathered} {[6]} \\ {[44]} \end{gathered}$ | Up to 3 marks explaining capital structure of non-profit making organisation. <br> Maximum 2 marks for income (e.g. subs, donations etc). <br> Up to 3 marks explaining capital structure of a sole trader. |


| F012 | Mark Scheme |  |  |  | June 2010 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question Number | Expected Answer |  |  | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| 3 (a) |  | $=$ $=$ $=$ | $\begin{array}{r} \frac{31 \text { December } 2009}{59.75 \% \quad(1)} \\ 17.97 \% \quad(1) \\ 13.25 \text { times (1) } \\ 1.22: 1 \quad \text { (1) } \\ 0.85: 1 \quad \text { (1) } \\ 25.45 \% \quad(1) \end{array}$ | [2] <br> [2] <br> [2] <br> [2] <br> [2] <br> [2] | Must show signage to be awarded mark. <br> No signage 1 mark for both ratios <br> Must show to 2 decimal places for mark, check figures in calculation, correct answer may be there, don't just look at the answers in the box. <br> If expressed incorrectly no mark. |


| Question Number | Expected Answer | Marks | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (b)* | Gross profit margin higher for 2009 (1), lower cost of sales (1) or higher selling price for 2009. <br> Net profit margin higher for 2009, business is making more profit per pound(1) of sales in 2009. Expenses higher in 2009 (1). <br> Stock-turnover for 2008 is higher than that of 2009(1) showing that it may be holding too much stock (1). <br> Current ratio for 2008 is 3.3:1. Traditionally this is too high, but it may be due to having high debtors (1). <br> 2009 1.22:1 - too low but business(1) may have problems paying its creditors (1), depending on the type of industry. <br> Acid test ratio for 2008 is 2.4:1 a little high but can easily pay its debts (1). <br> 2009, 0.85:1, again indicating a very poor liquidity. Business does not have enough liquid assets to pay liabilities (1), high creditors figure and bank overdraft (1). <br> Return on capital employed 2008 is $16.30 \%$, a high return for the amount of capital invested. <br> In 2009 this has increased to $25.45 \%$, a higher return for amount of capital invested. Can be compared to interest received from bank (1) but would expect to be higher as more risk involved (1). <br> In summary Adonis has achieved its objective of improving profitability, as its profits have increased from $£ 76,000$ to $£ 142,000$. It has increased the amount spent on advertising and this has paid off as its sales have (1) improved. In doing this it has reduced its liquidity, which may mean it has problems paying its liabilities which in turn may mean suppliers will stop supplying the business (1). <br> (4 points $\times 3$ marks) <br> (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) <br> Total marks | $\begin{gathered} {[10]} \\ \text { QWC [2] } \\ {[24]} \end{gathered}$ | Answers must include analysis and evaluation not just state one year is better than the other. <br> Analysis is based on own figures calculated in part a, need to refer back when marking. <br> 1 mark each on higher/lower statement on profitability (max 2 marks). <br> 1 mark each for higherllower statement on liquidity (max 2 marks) <br> Up to 5 further marks for development. <br> 1 mark summary successful in achieving objectives of increasing profitability but not successful in achieving objective of liquidity. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (a) |  | [22] | Receipts - if just totals shown and incorrect check for individual amounts in workings. <br> Can show opening balance at top of budget. <br> Closing balance correct answer only. |
| (b) | Allows a business to plan future expenditure (1) and therefore provides a way of controlling income and expenditure(1) and cash flow. It allows them to anticipate problems and prepare ways to overcome them (1). <br> The plans need to be co-ordinated (1) with different departments therefore allowing communication(1) within the departments. <br> Targets can be set (1) within different departments, and then actual results compared with budgeted (1) results to see if targets have been met. This can motivate managers (1) especially if they have been involved in setting the budget (1). <br> Budgets can be used to control expenditure (1), and for decision making (1). (2 x 3 marks) <br> (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) <br> Total marks | $\begin{gathered} {[6]} \\ {[28]} \end{gathered}$ | 2 points developed must discuss income and expenditure not profit and loss. |

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU
OCR Customer Contact Centre
14-19 Qualifications (General)
Telephone: 01223553998
Facsimile: 01223552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

## www.ocr.org.uk

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