

GCE

Accounting

Advanced Subsidiary GCE F012

Accounting Applications

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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F012 Mark Scheme June 2010

Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
1 (a)	Purchases Ledger Control Account Balance b/d Purchase returns Bank Cash Discounts received Contra sales ledger Balance c/d Purchases Ledger Control Account 3,200 Balance b/d 240,000 (1) Purchases 1,465,900 (2) 1,204,000 (1) Bank 2,800 (2) 20,200 (2) 24,200 (2) 413,860 (1) 1,708,700 (1) 1,708,700	[15]	Mark is for correct narrative and figure. Allow cash paid to creditors but not cheques paid to creditors. 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. Allow set off instead of Contra.
(b)	Revised schedule of creditors Original balance 397,910 error (iii) 9,350 (1) error (v) 5,600 (1) error (vii) 2,800 (1) error (viii) (1,800) (1) 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). Daisy Ltd may have overpaid/prepaid an amount due to a supplier (1), and this amount is owing to Daisy (1). (2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development Total marks	[4]	Candidates must identify two points. Must indicate that goods have already paid for.
	,	[4] [24]	

	estion mber	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (a)		Subscriptions Account Balance b/d Inc and Exp Balance c/d 2,600 (1) Balance b/d Bank 84,400 (1) Bank 84,400 (1) Bank Balance c/d 3,100 (1) Balance c/d 94,080 280 (1) Balance c/d 3,100 (1) Balance c/d 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. Allow receipts and payments instead of bank, but not subs received. Allow receipts and payments instead of bank.
	(b)*	Skipper Sailing Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2010 Income Subscriptions Subscriptions Profit from competitions [12,200 -(3,100+800-300)] Profit from dinner dance Donations Interest Skipper Sailing Club Income S6,980 (1) Frofit from competitions [12,200 -(3,100+800-300)] Frofit from dinner dance Formula (2) Formula (3) Formula (4) Formula (4) Formula (5) Formula (6) Formula (7)		Profit from competition (1 of) if less than 12,200. Profit from dinner dance 2 or 0, must calculate profit from fundraising activities to be awarded mark.
		Expenses 9,800 Clubhouse maintenance 10,300 General expenses 29,800 (1) Electricity 1,600 (1) Bad debts 280 (1) Depreciation 40,000 (2) Loss on sale of fixed asset 2,000 (1) Surplus 10,200 (1)		Depreciation 2 or 0 Loss on sale must be shown in expenses. Correct answer only must show as surplus not profit. Accept vertical and horizontal presentation of income and expenditure account and balance sheet.

Question Number	Expected Answer		Marks	Additional Guidance
	Balance Sheet as at 31 March 20 Fixed Assets Clubhouse Equipment Current Assets Stock of competition prizes Subscriptions owing Interest owing Deposit account Bank	300 (1) 3,100 (1) 500 (1) 20,000 (1) 10,500 (2)		Must calculate net figure for fixed assets to be awarded mark.
	Current Liabilities Subscriptions in advance General expenses owing Working capital Financed by Accumulated Fund Surplus	4,500 (1) 4,500 (1) 400 (1)	[28] QWC[3] [31]	Accumulated fund 2 or 0. Must have correct narrative. Surplus or deficit (1 of) but must show as surplus and not profit.

F012 Mark Scheme June 2010

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).		Up to 3 marks explaining capital structure of non-profit making organisation. Maximum 2 marks for income (e.g.
	The capital is replaced by an accumulated fund (1) which represents the difference between the assets and liabilities (1).		subs, donations etc).
	Any surplus from the income and expenditure account will increase the accumulated fund (1).		Up to 3 marks explaining capital structure of a sole trader.
	Sole traders receive capital from the owner of the business who invests their personal wealth into the business (1).		Structure of a sole trader.
	Sole traders increase the capital of the company by making profits from their trading activities (1). Drawings reduce the capital of the business (1).		
	(2 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) Total marks	[6] [44]	

	estion mber	Expected Answer								Marks	Additional Guidance
3	(a)	31 December 2008 (i) Gross profit = 49.13% (1) % of sales						31 December 2009 = 59.75% (1)		[2]	Must show signage to be awarded mark.
		(ii)	Net profit % of sales	=	16.52%	(1)	=	17.97%	(1)	[2]	No signage 1 mark for both ratios Must show to 2 decimal places for
		(iii)	Stock turnover	=	15.6 times	(1)	=	13.25 times	(1)	[2]	mark, check figures in calculation, correct answer may be there, don't just look at the answers in the box.
		(iv)	Current ratio	=	3.3:1	(1)	=	1.22:1	(1)	[2]	If expressed incorrectly no mark.
		(v)	Acid test	=	2.4:1	(1)	=	0.85:1	(1)	[2]	
		(vi)	ROCE	=	16.31%	(1)	=	25.45%	(1)	[2]	

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.		Answers must include analysis and evaluation not just state one year is		
	Net profit margin higher for 2009, business is making more profit per pound(1) of sales in 2009. Expenses higher in 2009 (1).		better than the other. Analysis is based on own figures calculated in part a, need to refer back		
	Stock-turnover for 2008 is higher than that of 2009(1) showing that it may be holding too much stock (1).		when marking. 1 mark each on higher/lower statement on profitability (max 2 marks).		
	Current ratio for 2008 is 3.3:1. Traditionally this is too high, but it may be due to having high debtors (1) .		1 mark each for higher/lower statement on liquidity (max 2 marks) Up to 5 further marks for development.		
	2009 1.22:1 - too low but business(1) may have problems paying its creditors (1), depending on the type of industry.		1 mark summary successful in achieving objectives of increasing		
	Acid test ratio for 2008 is 2.4:1 a little high but can easily pay its debts (1).		profitability but not successful in achieving objective of liquidity.		
	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).				
	Return on capital employed 2008 is 16.30%, a high return for the amount of capital invested.				
	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).				
	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).	[10]			
	(4 points x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) Total marks	QWC [2] [24]			

Question Number	Expected Answer	Marks	Additional Guidance
4 (a)	Peacock Ltd Cash Budget for the three months ending 30 September 2010		Receipts – if just totals shown and incorrect check for individual
	September 2010 July August September		amounts in workings.
	Receipts Cash sales 283,200 (1) 288,000 (1) 295,200 (200,000) (2		Payments – Purchases can show totals July Aug Sep 426,240 434,160 444,960
	Payments 86,400 (1) 88,560 (1) 90,720 (2) Payments to creditors 339,840 (1) 345,600 (1) 354,240 (2) Wages 240,000 (1) 250,200 (2) 252,000 (2) General expenses 88,000 88,000 88,000 88,000 (2) 450,000 (2) Equipment - 150,000 (1) 450,000 (2) 1,234,960 (2)	1) 2) 1 line)	Wages can be shown separate July Aug Sep 204,000 214,200 214,200 36,000 36,000 37,800 Can show opening balance at top
	Net cash flow 144,960 26,440 (267,760) Opening balance 168,000 (1) 312,960 339,400 Closing balance 312,960 339,400 71,640 (267,760)	1) [22]	of budget. Closing balance correct answer only.
(b)	Allows a business to plan future expenditure (1) and therefore provides a controlling income and expenditure(1) and cash flow. It allows them to an problems and prepare ways to overcome them (1). The plans need to be co-ordinated (1) with different departments therefor allowing communication(1) within the departments.	nticipate	2 points developed must discuss income <u>and</u> expenditure <u>not</u> profit and loss.
	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 motivate managers (1) especially if they have been involved in setting the (1).	can	
	Budgets can be used to control expenditure (1), and for decision making (2 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) Total	1). [6] marks [28]	

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