

GCE

Accounting

Unit F011: Accounting Principles

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Annotations

1	2	281	?	Unclear			
2	BOD	31	BOD	Benefit of doubt			
3	×	21	Cross	Cross			
4	OFR	721	OFR	Own figure rule			
5	REP	271	REP	Repeat			
6	SEEN	811	SEEN	Noted but no credit given			
7	\checkmark	11	Tick	Tick			
8	LI		L1	Level 1			
9	L2		L2	Level 2			
10	L3		L3	Level 3			
11	L4		L4	Level 4			

Subject-specific marking instructions

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 question. 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.

MARK SCHEME:

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
Question 1 (a)*	Bill Wylan Trading and Profit and Loss Account for Sales Sales returns Opening stock Purchases Purchase returns Carriage inwards Drawings Closing stock Cost of sales Gross Profit Commission received		Mark 44	Guidance In all questions accept international terminology. Horizontal format as well as vertical format acceptable for both P&L a/c and B/S. All marks are for figure plus reasonable narrative. Where marks are given for sub totals or totals, these are for the correct figure only i.e. they are NOT own figure unless specifically indicated. Adjustments for carriage inwards, purchase returns and drawings must appear above closing stock. If purchases figure includes adjustment for purchases returns, 39,130(1). Other permutations are possible/acceptable e.g. 40,370(1), 41,000(3),
	Carriage outwards Discounts allowed Electricity General expenses Bad debts Provision for doubtful debts Rent	76,530 2,600 1,850 3,800 5,630 (2) 3,232 (2) 120 (2) 24,000 (2)		40,370(1), 41,000(3), 45,500(1), 43,870(2). Commission received and discounts received must appear below Gross Profit. Accept discounts received as a negative expense.

Question			Answer		Mark	Guidance
Question	Salaries Insurance Motor expenses Loan interest Loss on sale of Depreciation: Net Loss	3	30,000 (2) 2,800 (2) 3,350 (2) 1,500 (2) 250 (2) 759 (2) 2,250 (2)	<u>82,141</u> (5,611)	Mark	Guidance In both the P&L and Balance Sheet, where (2) marks are available the total must be shown and no part marks should be awarded. Equipment: Loss on Sale 250 and Depreciation 759 must be shown as two separate entries to gain their respective marks. Accept combined total for Depreciation i.e. 3,009(4).

Question		Answer		Mark	
	Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2015 Fixed Assets				Accept combined totals for fixed assets10,895(2).
	Equipment		4,145 (1)		
	Motor vehicles		<u>6.750</u> (1)		
			10,895		
	Current Assets				
	Stock	14,740			
	Debtors	14,592 (2)			Accept combined totals for
	Prepaid insurance	<u> 600</u> (1)			accrued expenses and loan
		29,932			interest e.g. 4,650 (3),
	Current Liabilities				5,025 (4).
	Creditors	13,970			
	Bank	238 (2)			10% Loan must appear as a
	10% Loan	15,000 (1)			current liability to gain mark.
	Loan interest	375 (1)			
	Accrued salaries	2,500 (1)			For Drawings mark some
	Accrued motor expenses	150 (1)			indication of deduction
	Accrued rent	<u>2,000</u> (1)			required.
		34,233			\cdot
	Working Capital		<u>(4,301)</u>		Show QWC mark(s) just below the end of the balance
			<u>6,594</u>		sheet. If (0) marks for the
	Financed by:				question then QWC must
	Capital		24,835		also be (0) and if (0) signify
	Net Loss		<u>(5,611)</u> (1)		with an X.
			19,224		
	Drawings		<u>12,630</u> (1)		
			6,594		
			QWC (2))	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	Estimating the life of the asset. Deciding which method to use, straight line or reducing balance method/impact on profit and fixed asset values. Deciding what percentage rate to apply/impact on profit and fixed asset values. Estimating the residual value of the asset. Deciding what assets should be depreciated and what assets should be written off in the profit and loss account as an expense. Materiality concept. (3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) Max (9)	9	If several points mentioned but no development Max (3). Purely descriptive answers with no reference to problems (0). Ex. of development: What % rate(1). Important not to over or understate asset values/ implications(1), appropriate example(s) e.g. buildings expected longer economic life so lower % rate(1)
2 (a) (i)	Commission ReceivedBal b/d $850(1)$ Bank $6,700(1)$ Profit & Loss $6,770(1)$ Bal c/d $920(1)$ $\overline{7,620}$ $\overline{7,620}$ $\overline{7,620}$ General ExpensesBal b/d $4,100(1)$ Profit & Loss $16,310(1)$ Bank $9,240(1)$ $\overline{16,310}$ $\overline{16,310}$	4	All marks are for figure plus reasonable narrative on the correct debit or credit side. Where a mark is awarded for Bal b/d the following are also acceptable – Balance b/d, Balance b/f, Bal b/f. DO NOT accept Balance or Bal without b/d or b/f or vice versa. This principle also applies for Balance c/d.
(iii) (iv)	Rent Bank 24,500(1) Profit & Loss 21,000(1) Bal c/d 3,500(2) 24,500 24,500	4	For Profit & Loss accept P&L. Entries reversed (0) marks.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)*	Provision for Doubtful Debts Bal c/d 2,925(2) Bal b/d 2,700(1) Profit & Loss 225(1) 2,925 2,925	4	Only accept prudence concept if linked to accrued
	 and good accounting practice if she did not make adjustments for accidars and prepayments. Businesses must apply the accruals/matching concept which states that revenue and expenditure must be matched to the time period in which they were incurred not to the time period when they were received or paid. The net profit figure would be unreliable in the profit and loss account. If all the relevant expenditure for the period had not been matched with revenue. The balance sheet would also not show a true and fair view of the business as accruals and prepayments outstanding at the year end would not appear under current assets and current liabilities. Applying the accruals/matching concept each year permits a valid comparison of net profit both year on year and with other businesses. This also links to the consistency concept. It can also be argued that accounting for accruals and prepayments is to some extent an application of the prudence concept as failure to accrue expenses at the year end would result in profit and working capital values being overstated. (3 X 3 marks)(1 for point plus up to 2 for development) Max (9) QWC (2) 		expenses and/or prepaid income as liabilities/reductions in profit. Do not award marks for prudence if reference is too generalised or only mentioned in respect of trade debtors or trade creditors. Ex. of development: Application of accruals/matchingconcept(1), revenue and expenditure must be matched with the time period to which they relate(1), not to the time period in which they were paid or received(1).

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