

GCE

Accounting

Unit F011: Accounting Principles

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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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1. Annotations

1	?	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	V	11	Tick	Tick
8	L1		L1	Level 1
9	L2		L2	Level 2
10	L3		L3	Level 3
11	L4		L4	Level 4

2. 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:

(uestion	1	Answer		
1	(a)*	Tegwen Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the Sales Sales returns	se year ended 31 March 2016 335,465 4,230 331,235 (1)	45	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
		Opening Stock Purchases	29,140 <u>147,000</u> 176,140		narrative. Where marks are given for sub totals or totals, these are for the correct figure only i.e. they
		Charges inwards Drawings	3,470 (1) 179,610 5,200 (1)		are NOT own figure. Adjustments for carriage
		Motor expenses	1,850 (1) 172,560		inwards, purchase returns, motor expenses and drawings must appear
		Purchase returns	3,170 (1) 169,390		above closing stock. If purchases figure includes adjustment for purchases
		Closing stock Cost of sales Gross Profit Commission received	32,770 136,620 194,615		returns, 143,830(1). Other permutations are possible/acceptable e.g. 139,950(2), 145,150(1).
		Electricity Bad debts Provision for doubtful debts	199,415 12,750 (1) 3,540 (1) 261 (2)		Commission received must appear below Gross Profit.
		Loan interest Motor expenses Salaries	1,960 (2) 10,590 (2) 54,000 (2)		In both the P&L and Balance Sheet, where (2) marks are available the

Question			Answer			Mark	Guidance
	Insurance		10	,500	(2)		total must be shown and
	Rent		42	2,000	(2)		no part marks should be awarded.
	General expenses		•	7,105	(2)		awaided.
	Depreciation:	Equipment		2,807	(1)		Accept combined total for
		Motor vehicles		1,300	_ (2)		Depreciation i.e. 7,107(3).
					<u>149,813</u> (1)		
	Net Profit				49,602		
	Balance Sheet as	at 31 March 2016					
	Fixed Assets						
	Equipment				11,228 (1)		
	Motor vehicles				<u>12,900</u> (1)		Accept combined totals for
					24,128		fixed assets 24,128(2).
	Current Assets						
	Stock		32	2,770			
	Debtors		32	2,509	(2)		
	Bank		1;	3,680	(1)		
	Commission owing	9	•	,510	(1)		
	Insurance prepaid			2,400	_ (1)		Accept combined total for
			82	2,869			commission owing and insurance prepaid 3,910(2)
	Current Liabilities						insurance prepaid 5,910(2)
	Creditors		19	730,			
	Accruals:	Salaries		l,500	• •		
		Rent	;	3,500	• •		Accept combined totals for
		General expenses		745	` '		accrued expenses and
	Loan		1	,200	• •		loan interest e.g. 8,745(3), 9,235(4).
	Loan interest			490			0,200(4).
			40),165			

Qı	uesti	on	Answer			Mark	Guidance
			Working Capital	42,704			
				66,832			
			Long Term Liabilities				
			Loan	16,800	(1)		
			_	50,032			
							For Drawings mark some indication of deduction
			Financed by:-	40 = 00			required.
			Capital	48,500	(4)		roquirou.
			Net Profit	49,602	(1)		Show QWC mark(s) just
			Drowings	98,102	(2)		below the end of the balance sheet. If (0) marks
			Drawings	48,070	(2)		for the Trading, P&L and
			=	50,032			Balance Sheet then QWC
							must also be (0) and if (0)
					QWC (2)		signify with an X.
	(b)	(i)	Business entity		()	3	Do not accept descriptions
	` '	()	Only transactions that relate to the business can be shown in its accounts	s. Private tra	ansactions		of separate legal identity.
			must be excluded.				Only items (ii) and (iv)
			Examples Drawings/ item (ii) or item (iv).				acceptable for example mark. If the item is clearly
			Examples Drawings/ item (ii) or item (iv).				described but the item
			(1 for point + 1 for development + 1 for	for relevan	t example)		number not actually stated
		/::\	Coing concern			3	allow.
		(ii)	Going concern The accounts are produced on the basis that the business will continue to	trade for th	ne	3	
			foreseeable future. This particularly affects the valuation of fixed assets w				
			have a useful life of several years and hence are depreciated annually. If				Only item (xi) acceptable
			to cease trading, fixed assets would have to be shown at current resale value	alue which	could be		for example mark. If this
	considerably less than the net book value.				item is clearly described but the item number not		
			Examples Depreciation/ item (xi).				actually stated allow.
			(1 for point + 1 for development + 1 for	for relevan	t example)		-

	Quest	ion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	Rent	-	Re – 2(a)(i) &(ii): 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. For Profit & Loss accept P&L. Entries reversed (0) marks. For 1 August payment allow 1,550(1) and for 1 November payment allow 1,650(1).
		(ii)	Elin	6	
			Sales 3,400 (1) Bank 3,298 (Sales 1,400 Discounts allowed 102 ((1) (1) (1) (1 of)	In debit column (1) is for all three sales figures. Accept heading 'Discount' providing the entry is on the credit side.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance	
(b)*	Discounts received Discounts received are cash discounts given by suppliers of goods on credit to the business to encourage prompt payment. The terms of payment will be specified on the invoice issued by the supplier (e.g. 3% cash discount if invoice settled/paid within 14 days). If payment is made to the supplier within the time specified the amount to actually be paid is reduced by the percentage stated.	14	Detailed knowledge of source documents is not required to achieve full marks for this question, though may be rewarded if given.	
	The term cash discount does not mean that the invoice actually has to be paid in cash. In the Trading and Profit and Loss Account the amount of goods purchased by the business will appear at full value as purchases in the Trading Account and any cash discounts received are treated as additional/non-trading income and added to Gross Profit, in turn increasing Net Profit. Discounts allowed Discounts allowed are also cash discounts but are given by the business to customers who buy sales on credit to induce them to pay their debts to the business promptly, reducing the business's debtors and improving its cashflow. As with discounts received, the terms of payment will be specified on the invoice issued by the business (sales invoice). In the Trading and Profit and Loss Account the amount of goods sold by the business will appear at full value as sales in the Trading Account and any cash discounts allowed are treated		For discounts received, discounts allowed and trade discount do not accept generalised answers e.g. 'Discounts received are due to early payment or due to buying in bulk' (0) . For discounts received and discounts allowed do not accept 'taken off purchase price' or 'taken off selling price' respectively.	
	as a business expense in the Profit and Loss Account and therefore deducted from Gross Profit, in turn reducing Net Profit. Trade discount Trade discount is usually given to business customers and is merely an inducement to encourage more/regular sales or bulk buying. Trade discount reduces the amount of the actual selling price and is given at the time of sale. In the Trading Account of the business buying the goods the goods will be shown as purchases but at the value net of trade discount. Unlike discounts received/allowed, trade discount does not go through the double entry system but it may be shown on invoices. (3 x 4 marks) (1 for point plus up to 3 for development) Max 12 QWC (2)		Show QWC mark(s) just below the end of the answer. If (0) marks for the answer then QWC must also be (0) and if (0) signify with an X.	

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