

# OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

### Advanced Subsidiary GCE

## ACCOUNTING

F011MS

Unit F011: Accounting Principles

### Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS**

#### Own Figure Rule ('of')

Where 'of' is indicated, a figure which is incorrect solely because of an error in an earlier part of the question may be awarded the appropriate marks as if it were correct.

#### **Quality of Written Communication**

The rubric states:

\*In these two questions/sub-questions, you will be assessed on the quality of your 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 be 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*, as follows:

#### 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 adhering 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.					

Questio n Number	Answer						
n	Scarlett   Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year e   Sales   Sales returns   Opening stock   Purchases   Drawings   Purchase returns   Closing stock   Cost of sales   Gross Profit   Discounts received   Commission received   Discounts allowed   Carriage outwards   Motor expenses   Salaries (31,500 + 600)   General expenses (28,350 - 450 - 3,000)   Insurance   Loan interest (2,750 + 250)		[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2]	<u>r 2006</u> 356,000 8,000 348,000 167,000 181,000 1,000 2,750 184,750	[1] [1] [2]	Max Mark	
	Bad debts Provision for doubtful debts	150 50	[1] [2]				
	Depreciation premises Depreciation motor vehicles Depreciation office equipment	2,100 10,500 2,800	[1] [1] [2]				
	Net Profit			95,000 89,750			

Questio n Number	Answer	Max Mark
1* cont'd	Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2006	
	Fixed AssetsPremises92,400Motor vehicles31,500Office equipment16,200140,100[2][10	ſ]
	Current Assets   Stock 16,500 [1]   Debtors (15,000 – 300) 14,700 [2]   General expenses prepaid 450 [1]   Commission receivable owing 250 [1]   Bank 8,900 [1]   Mark 40,800 40,800   Current Liabilities 13,300 [1]   Loan interest accrued 250 [1]   Salaries accrued 600 [1]   10% Loan 15,000 [1]	
	$\begin{array}{c c} & \underline{29,150} \\ \hline \\ Working capital & \underline{11,650} \\ 151,750 \\ \hline \\ \underline{Long Term Liabilities} \\ 10\% Loan & \underline{15,000} \\ \hline 136,750 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ Financed by: \\ \hline \\ Capital & 60,000 \\ \hline \\ Red Profit & \underline{89,750} \\ 149,750 \\ \hline \\ Drawings (7,000 + 6,000) & \underline{13,000} \\ \hline \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} [2] \\ 136,750 \\ \hline \\ 136,750 \\ \hline \end{array}$	
	NB Up to an additional two marks can be awarded for the candidate's quality of written communication (numerical responses) Total M	larks [46]

5	
Answer	

Question Number	Answer					Max Mark	
2(a)	Machinery						
	Bal b/d	255,000	[1]	Disposal	90,000	[1]	
				Bal c/d	165,000	[1]	
		255,000			255,000		
							[3]
	Provision for depreciation Machinery						
	Disposal	66,000	[1]	Bal b/d	95,000	[1]	
	Bal c/d <b>[1]</b>	48,500		Profit and Loss	19,500	[2](1of)	
		114,500	_		114,500	_	
	(16,500 + 3,000	) = 19,500)	-			-	[5]
		C	Disposa	l of Machinery			
	Machinery	90,000	[1]	Depn Machinery	66,000	[1]	
				Bank	16,000	[1]	
				Profit & Loss [1]	8,000	[1]	
		90,000	_		90,000		
			_				[5]
			Office	Equipment			
	Bal b/d	110,000	[1]	Bal c/d	146,000	[1]	
	Bank	36,000	[1]			_	
		146,000			146,000	-	
				)			[3]
		Provision fo	r depre	ciation Office Equip	ment		
		50,800	[1]	Bal b/d	38,000	[1]	
			[1]	Profit and Loss	12,800	[1]	
		50,800			50,800	-	
	(11,000 + 1,800	0 = 12,800)					[4]
2(b)*	* Straight line is easy to calculate and therefore less chance of any error. It						
_(~)	Straight line is easy to calculate and therefore less chance of any error. It provides an equal amount of depreciation each year to be charged to the						
				or assets that reduc		evenly	
	inroughout their	me. An app	opriate	method for Office I	=quipment.		
	Straight line may not be appropriate for Machinery as it does not lose value evenly throughout its life. Reducing balance may be a more appropriate method for Machinery, as it						
	should be used	for assets th	at have	a heavier fall in va	lue in the ea	arlier	
		•		pairs and maintena	nce in the e	early years	
	which will increa 2 x 3 marks	ase in later y	ears.				
	1 for point plus	up to 2 for de	evelopn	nent			
		-	-	an be awarded for t	he candida	te's	
				arrative responses)			[8]

Question Number	Answer		
2(c)	Depreciation does not provide funds for replacement of an asset, there is no movement of cash. It is a book-keeping entry, debit profit and loss, credit provision for depreciation. Depreciation is an application of the accruals concept, it is matched with the benefit a fixed asset provides over a period. It spreads the cost over the useful life of the asset. 2 x 3 marks 1 for point plus up to 2 for development	[6]	
	Total Marks	[34]	
	Paper Total	[80]	

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1*	18	28	10	46
2(a)	6	6	8	20
2(b)*	0	2	6	8
2(c)	0	0	6	6
Totals	24	36	20	80

# Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

\* Includes QWC

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