

## OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE** 

## ACCOUNTING

F012

Unit F012: Accounting Applications

**Specimen Mark Scheme** 

The maximum mark for this paper is 120.



#### **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
3	3	All account headings, terms and balances are included appropriately and in line with accounting conventions. All figures are legible with effective use made of columns and sub-totals. Al, accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
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.

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)	Almond and Barley Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 December 2006  Net Profit 36,940  Interest on Drawings Almond 2,000 [1]  Barley 1,500 [1]	
	Interest on Capital Almond 1,400 [1]  Barley 1,000 [1]  12,440 28,000	
	Share of Profit Almond 14,000 [1]  Barley 14,000 [1]	
		[7]
1(b)(i)	Current Accounts	
	Almond Barley Almond Barley	
	Bal b/d 300 [1] Bal b/d 600	
	Drawings 20,000 15,000 [1] Int on cap 1,440 1,000 [1] Int on drawings 2,000 1,500 [1] Salary 10,000 [1]	
	Bal c/d 4,040 [1] Share of profit 14,000 14,000 [1]	
	Bal c/d 1,800 [1]	
	26,040 16,800 26,040 16,800	
		[8]
1(b)(ii)	Capital Accounts	
	Almond Barley Cherry Almond Barley Cherry	
	Goodwill 8,000[1] 8,000[1] 4,000[1] Bal b/d 18,000 12,500[1]	
	Bal c/d 27,500 22,000 13,000[1] Reval 7,500 7,500[1]	
	Goodwill 10,000 <b>[1]</b> 10,000 <b>[1]</b>	
	Vehicle 5,000[1]	
	35,500 30,000 17,000 35,500 30,000 17,000	
		[10]

Question Number	Answer							
1(c)	It is goodwill that has been generated internally and has not been purchased, and is difficult to value objectively.							
	Internally generated goodwill should not be capitalised (shown as an asset on the balance sheet), and should be written off at the earliest opportunity.							
	Only goodwill that has been purchased is shown on the balance sheet. Prudent not to do so.							
	(2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)  Total Marks	[4] [29]						
2(a)*	Peter Green         Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2006         Sales (83,000 + 8,200 − 3,500)       87,700 [2]         Opening Stock       6,000         Purchases (29,000 + 5,700 + 1,500 − 4,300)       31,900 [3]         37,900       32,400         Closing stock       (5,500)         Cost of sales       32,400         Gross Profit       55,300         Discounts received       1,500 [1]         Interest       320 [2]         Motor expenses (4,200 + 900 − 500)       4,600 [2]         Rent (4,000 + 1,000 − 1,500)       3,500 [2]         Rates       2,000 [1]         General expenses       12,000         Wages       15,000         Depreciation on van       1,200 [1]         Net Profit       38,620 [1]							

Question Number		Answer		Max Mark
2(a)*	Balance Sheet as at 31 Decembe	2006		
cont'd	Fixed Assets			
	Delivery van		6,800 <b>[1]</b>	
	Current Assets			
	Stock	5,500		
	Debtors	8,200		
	Prepaid rent	1,500		
	Bank	12,800		
		28,000		
	Current Liabilities			
	Creditors	5,700		
	Accruals (900 + 320)	<u>1,220</u> <b>[2]</b>		
	Working capital	6,920	21,080	
	Long term liabilities			
	Long-term loan		(8,000) [1]	
	Financed by		19,880	
	Capital		16,700 <b>[2]</b>	
	Additional capital		3,000 [1]	
			19,700	
	Net Profit		18,180 <b>[1]</b>	
			37,880	
	Drawings		<u>(18,000)</u> <b>[1]</b>	
	NB Up to an additional three mark	s can be awarded for the candid	19,880 date's quality of written	
	communication (numerical respon			
				[29]

Question Number		Answer				Max Mark
2(b)	Advantages:  Share the risks with the new partner.  Share workloads, flexible working.  Management cover in times of illner.  Introduction of new capital to exparate to expar	ess. nd the busines e new partners egal costs.		).		[6]
					Total Marks	[35]
3(a)	Stone		Rose			
(i)	Gross profit to sales 50%	[1]	60%	[1]		[2]
(ii)	Net profit to sales 25%	[1]	40%	[1]		[2]
(iii)	Return on capital employed 30%	[1]	48%	[1]		[2]
(iv)	Current ratio 3.6:1	[1]	1:1	[1]		[2]
(v)	Liquid ratio 3:1	[1]	0.75:1	[1]		[2]
(vi)	Stock turnover 12 tim	es [2]	5 times	[2]		[4]
3(b)	<ul> <li>Liquidity:</li> <li>Stock turnover of Rye is low, stock levels are nearly twice those of Stone.</li> <li>Current ratio of Stone is high with probable idle funds, Rye's ratio is low with poor credit control.</li> <li>Liquid ratio of Stone is high with substantial cash available, Rye's ratio is again low with an overdraft and substantial debts uncollected.</li> <li>Profitability:</li> <li>Gross profit % of Rye is greater than Stone possible higher mark up.</li> <li>Net profit % of Rye is greater than Stone as expenses have been maintained at a lower level for the same turnover for both businesses.</li> <li>Return on capital employed is acceptable for both businesses but particularly high for Rye.</li> </ul>					
	(1 for point plus 1 for development)  Maximum of 4 marks for liquidity and	1 marks for pro	fitability.			[8]

Question Number				Answer				Max Mark
3(c)	<ul> <li>Advice to management of Stone:</li> <li>Stone should seek to reduce its expenses.</li> <li>Stone should consider investing some of its cash which is at present 'idle'.</li> <li>Stone's stock level has increased from £20 000 to £30 000 in one year and should therefore be reviewed.</li> <li>Advice to management of Rye:</li> <li>Rye should seek to reduce its stock level and improve its stock turnover.</li> <li>Rye should institute better credit control to reduce its debtors to fund the elimination of the bank overdraft.</li> <li>Rye should seek to improve its current ratio and liquid ratio.</li> </ul>							
	(4 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 fo Maximum of 4 mark	•	,	narks for Rye		1	Total Marks	[8] [30]
4(a)	Amber Ltd							
	Cash Budget for the three months ending 31 March 2007							
		<u>Jan</u>		<u>Feb</u>	7	<u>Mar</u>		
	Receipts							
	Sales	488,000	[1]	508,000	[1]	508,000	[1]	
	Equipment	488,000	_	1,000	[1]	508,000	-	
	<u>Payments</u>	400,000		303,000		300,000	-	
	Purchases	300,000	[1]	320,000	[1]	380,000	[1]	
	Wages	48,000	[1]	51,000	[1]	55,000	[1]	
	Equipment	3,000	[1]			27,000	[1]	
	General expenses	88,000		88,000		88,000	[1 line]	
	•	439,000		459,000		550,000	_	
	Net cash flow	49,000		50,000		(42,000)		
	Opening balance	48,000	[1]	97,000		147,000	_	
	Closing balance	97,000		147,000		105,000	[1]	
								[15]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(b)*	The necessary examination of costs usually results in improved efficiency. Weaknesses become apparent and action can be taken.	
	Managers will become more aware of financial matters and the importance of cost control. Output can be measured in financial terms rather than just units.	
	Cash budgets will show a future cash surplus/deficit. A surplus will enable investment plans to be made, whilst warning of a deficit will enable remedial action to be taken.	
	Preparation of departmental budgets facilitates responsibility accounting. The department manager is responsible for keeping to budget, which should present an achievable target.	
	(3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	
	NB Up to an additional two marks can be awarded for the candidate's quality of written	F4.41
	communication (narrative responses)  Total Marks	[11] [26]
·	Paper Total	120

# Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	A01	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)	4	3	0	7
1(b)	6	12	0	18
1(c)	0	2	2	4
2(a)*	13	16	0	29
2(b)	0	0	6	6
3(a)	6	8	0	14
3(b)	0	4	4	8
3(c)	0	0	8	8
4(a)	7	8	0	15
4(b)*	0	0	11	11
Totals	36	53	31	120

<sup>\*</sup> includes QWC