National
Qualifications

## X800/76/01

Accounting

## Marking Instructions

Please note that these marking instructions have not been standardised based on candidate responses. You may therefore need to agree within your centre how to consistently mark an item if a candidate response is not covered by the marking instructions.

## General marking principles for Higher Accounting

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the specific marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.
(a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
(b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or specific marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
(c) Always follow through consequentiality subsequent to a calculative error and give credit for any errors in subsequent calculations or working.
(d) Mark scored out or erased working which has not been replaced, where still legible. However, if the scored out or erased working has been replaced, mark only the work which has not been scored out.
(e) For outline questions, candidates must make a number of brief statements appropriate to the question asked. These may include facts, features or characteristics.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each accurate statement
(f) For distinguish questions, candidates must demonstrate knowledge of the differences between things, features, methods or choices. This does not need to be a comparative sentence.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each accurate statement
(g) For explain questions, candidates must make a number of points which relate cause and effect and/or make relationships between things clear, for example by showing connections between a process/situation. These may include theoretical concepts. There is no need to prioritise the reasons.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each accurate explanation
- award 1 mark for further development of an explanation, including exemplification where appropriate
(h) For describe questions, candidates must make a number of relevant factual points, which may be characteristics and/or features, as appropriate to the question asked. These points may relate to a concept, process or situation. Candidates may provide a number of straightforward points or a smaller number of developed points, or a combination of these.

Up to the total mark allocation for this question

- award 1 mark for each relevant factual point
- award 1 mark for any further development of a relevant point, including exemplification when appropriate.


## Marking instructions for each question

## Section 1







| Quest | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br> Headings, arithmetic and no extraneous (1) |  | * 1 mark for current account balances of all 3 partners. |
| (h) | - Increased equity is introduced to the business (1) <br> - More expertise or specialist knowledge (1) <br> - Workload can be shared (1) <br> - May allow expansion of the business (1) <br> - Eliminates competition when skills and resources are combined (1) | 2 |  |



| Question |  | Expected response(s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (c) | (i) | Baking Process Account | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & 600 \cdot 00 \\ & 500 \cdot 00 \\ & 5,200 \cdot 00 \\ & 800 \cdot 00 \\ & 1,040 \cdot 00 \end{aligned}$ | Outpu Qty <br> 75 <br> 425 <br> 900 <br> 100 | CPU <br> 0.20 $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 00^{*} \\ & 6 \cdot 00^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & \\ & \\ & 15 \cdot 00 \\ & 2,125 \cdot 00 \\ & 5,400 \cdot 00 \\ & 600 \cdot 00 \end{aligned}$ | Balance <br> Qty $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ <br> 1,425 <br> 1,000 <br> 100 | CPU $6 \cdot 00$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Value } \\ 600 \cdot 00 \\ 1,100 \cdot 00 \\ 6,300 \cdot 00 \\ 7,100 \cdot 00 \\ 8,140 \cdot 00 \\ 8,125 \cdot 00 \\ 6,000 \cdot 00 \\ 600 \cdot 00 \\ 0.00 \end{array}$ | (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) $(2)^{*}$ | 7 | If complete reversal or not shown as an account, award 3 marks. <br> DNA 1 mark max, if nomenclature error. <br> DNA 1 mark, if any quantity is entered other than materials. <br> Normal loss must be based on input material quantity. <br> * If CPU is calculated correctly and applied to both Finished Goods and Abnormal Loss but Balance is incorrect, award 1 mark. |


| Question |  | Expected response(s) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (ii) | Abnormal Loss Account $\checkmark$ <br> Headings, nomenclature and layout (1) | Value <br> $600 \cdot 00$ | Outp Qty $100$ | CPU $0.20$ | Value $\begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 00 \\ 580 \cdot 00 \end{array}$ | Balan <br> Qty <br> 100 | CPU $6 \cdot 00$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Value } \\ 600 \cdot 00 \\ 580 \cdot 00 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) | 4 |  |
| (d) |  | Margin is profit on selling price whereas mark-up is profit on cost price. (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |




## Section 2





| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (iii) | Total percentage dividend to be paid to shareholders $\begin{array}{r} \frac{\text { Total dividend paid }}{\text { Ordinary Share Equity }} \times 100 \frac{£ 400,000}{2,000,000} \times 100 \\ 20 \% ~(1) \end{array}$ | 1 |  |
|  | (iv) | Ordinary Dividend per share $=$ Total dividend paid/number of ordinary shares <br> Ordinary dividend per share <br> 10p <br> (1) | 1 |  |
|  | (v) | Profit for the Year after Tax and Preference Dividends  <br> Number of Ordinary Shares  <br> $1,000,000$  <br> $4,000,000$  <br> Earnings per share £0.25 | 1 |  |
| (d) | (i) | Price Earnings Ratio $\times$ Earnings per Share 7.4 times $\times 25 \mathrm{p}$ <br> Market Price per share $£ 1.85$ | 1 |  |
|  | (ii) | $\frac{\text { Ordinary dividend per share }}{\text { Market Price per share }} \times 100 \frac{£ 0.10}{£ 1.85} \times 100$ Dividend Yield | 1 |  |


| Question |  |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | (a) | (i) | Profits earned for Project 1 = cash inflow - depreciation charge <br> Depreciation $=($ initial investment - residual value)/life of project <br> Project 1 $\begin{aligned} & =(£ 305,000-£ 80,000) / 5 \\ & =£ 45,000 \text { per annum ( } 2 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ <br> Profit earned <br> Year 1 ( $£ 132,000-£ 45,000)=£ 87,000$ <br> Year $2(£ 104,000-£ 45,000)=£ 59,000$ <br> Year $3(£ 82,000-£ 45,000)=£ 37,000$ <br> Year $4(£ 71,750-£ 45,000)=£ 26,750$ <br> Year $5(£ 64,000-£ 45,000)=£ 19,000$ <br> Profits earned for Project 2 = cash inflow - depreciation charge <br> Depreciation $=($ initial investment - residual value)/life of project <br> Project 2 $\begin{aligned} & =(£ 220,000-£ 100,000) / 5 \\ & =£ 24,000 \text { per annum (2) } \end{aligned}$ <br> Profit earned <br> Year $1(£ 150,000-£ 24,000)=£ 126,000$ <br> Year $2(£ 60,000-£ 24,000)=£ 36,000$ <br> Year $3(£ 40,000-£ 24,000)=£ 16,000$ <br> Year $4(£ 36,000-£ 24,000)=£ 12,000$ <br> Year $5(£ 32,000-£ 24,000)=£ 8,000$ | 6 | If Depreciation is missing award 2 marks. |



| Question |  | Expected response(s) | Max mark | Additional guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (iii) | Project 2 should be chosen because ARR is highest (1) or paid back more quickly (1). | 1 |  |
| (b) |  | Advantages of Accounting Rate of Return <br> - ARR is easy to understand and simple to calculate <br> - ARR focuses on the overall profit generated by the project <br> - It is similar to other accounting ratios used for making comparisons <br> Disadvantages of Accounting Rate of Return <br> - Timings of cash inflows are ignored <br> - ARR ignores the time value of money <br> - ARR only focuses on total profit over the life of the project <br> - No benchmark/guidelines of what is an acceptable rate of return <br> - Where time scales are different, the ARR is not suitable <br> - ARR is not suitable for comparing projects with different investment amounts <br> - Profit for year can be subject to different definitions <br> - The benefits of high profits in the earlier years is ignored | 3 | 2 marks maximum for advantages. <br> 1 mark maximum for disadvantages. |

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

