CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

0450 BUSINESS STUDIES

0450/11 Paper 1 (Short Answer/Structured Response), maximum raw mark 100

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

1 (a) What is meant by 'productivity'? [2]

Clear understanding [2] e.g. Productivity measures the amount of output that can be produced from a given amount of resource inputs

Some understanding [1] Speed at which items produced

Answers that state that this shows **efficiency** – max 1 mark.

Do not credit an answer that simply focuses on output alone e.g. shows the output of a business in a year.

(b) Identify <u>two</u> advantages to Earnshaw of buying raw materials in bulk. [2]

Knowledge [2 × 1] award one mark per advantage.

Points may include:
- Purchasing economies of scale [resources will be cheaper]
- Materials always available when needed [no delays]
- Little chance of stock outs [running out of stock]
- Requirement to order less often
- Saves on delivery costs

(c) Identify and explain <u>two</u> features of flow production. [4]

Knowledge [2 × 1] – award 1 mark per feature [max 2]

Analysis [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation

Points may include:
- Associated with large volumes of output [k] so economies of scale possible [an]
- Similar or identical products produced [k] because all products go through the same processes [an]
- Allows division of labour [k] so more efficient [an]
- Continuous movement of goods along a production line [k] so output is faster [an]
- Capital intensive [k] so high fixed costs [an]
- Fast method of production [k]

Note – Do not accept motivation as an identified feature of flow production. This may be explained as a consequence of one of the identified features.

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(d) Identify and explain <u>three</u> benefits to Earnshaw of using lean production methods. **[6]**

Knowledge/application [3 × 1] – award 1 mark per benefit

Analysis [3 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation i.e. why the points identified generate benefits to the company

- Reduced defects/better quality [k] so better reputation [an]
- Reduced stock holding [k] so less capital is tied up in stock [an]
- Fewer resource inputs [k] so lower unit costs [an]
- Reduced waste [k] so less space required for storing [an]
- Time saved [k] so greater output possible [an]

Note – Accept lower unit costs only once as an explanation.

(e) 'If Earnshaw is to grow in the future then its unit production costs must fall'. Do you agree? Justify your answer. **[6]**

Knowledge/application [2 × 1] – identification of <u>relevant</u> issues

Analysis [2] – award up to 2 marks for relevant development

Evaluation [2] – reasoned judgment made as to whether unit costs <u>must</u> fall as business grows in future.

Points might include:
- Lower unit cost leads to potential higher mark-up [k] therefore higher profit [an]
- Lower prices can be charged [k] which might increase the number of sales [an]
- Economies of scale [k]
- Risk of diseconomies of scale [k]

Developed answer:
As a business grows it should benefit from economies of scale [k]. This, therefore would mean the business can lower prices [k] which may encourage greater sales [an].Therefore falling unit costs allow a business to grow. [ev] However, even if unit costs fall the business may not be able to grow because the marketing for the business may be poor or there may be increased competition [an] and this may restrict growth. [ev]

2 (a) Identify <u>two</u> examples of fixed costs for Muammar's business. **[2]**

Application [2 × 1] award one mark per example.

Points include: rent/rates/insurance/interest charges/heating/utilities/salaries

Do not accept wages, table 1 specifies wages as $2 per box
Do not accept machinery unless the answer specifies the cost of machinery.

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(b) Identify <u>two</u> reasons why sales may vary from month to month. [2]

Knowledge [2 × 1]: award one mark per reason.

Points include:
- nature of product
- seasonal reasons
- increased competition
- consumer tastes/fashion changes
- changes to marketing
- prices may have varied

Note – Do not accept 'demand varies' as a reason on its own because this is implicit in the question. Answers need to give a reason as to why demand varies.

(c) Calculate the annual profit that Muammar made in 2012. [4]

Note: If the correct figure of 96 000 is not given, up to a maximum of 3 marks may be awarded.

	Calculations	**Monthly**	**Annual**	**Marks ($ not required)**
Sales Revenue	$8 x 9 000 boxes	72 000	864 000	1 for either 72 000 or 864 000
Variable cost	($2 + $3 + $1) x 9 000 boxes	54 000	648 000	1 for either 54 000 or 648 000
Fixed cost		10 000	120 000	0
Total cost	Fixed costs + variable costs	64 000	768 000	2 for either 64 000 or 768 000
Monthly profit	Revenue – total costs	8 000		3 for 8 000
Annual profit			96 000	4 for 96 000

- A candidate who gives the figure 9 600 has clearly calculated correctly but made one error and should therefore be awarded 3 marks.
- Calculation of variable costs plus calculation of total costs gains only 2 marks
- Credit calculation using contribution method as follows: contribution is $2 [1] total monthly contribution $18 000 [+1] monthly profit $8 000 [+1]
- Own figure rule (OFR) applies up to a maximum of 3 marks if only one error carried forward.

If **NO acceptable calculations** allow 1 mark for understanding of profit [k] e.g. total revenue – total cost [1]

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(d) Identify and explain <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to Muammar of using piece rate to pay his workers. [6]

Knowledge [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for the advantage <u>and</u> 1 mark for the disadvantage

Analysis [2 × 2] – award 1 mark for analysis of impact [1] **plus a further** mark for showing how it might be a benefit or not to the business

Advantages might include:
- Encourages high output [k] so productivity would increase [an] and increased output means that extra goods can be sold [an]
- Motivating to the workforce [k] therefore less absenteeism [an]
- Saving on labour costs [k] as absent workers are not paid [an]
- Paid for what is produced [k] so costs directly controlled [an] therefore higher profits [an]

Disadvantages might include:
- Encourages speed [k] which may mean more mistakes [an] therefore more wastage [an]
- Lower quality goods [k] leading to a poor reputation [an] therefore loss of customers [an]
- Maybe discouraging for slower workers [k] increasing labour turnover [an] therefore higher recruitment costs [an]
- The business may struggle to attract workers [k]

Note: points must relate to business benefit/costs not employees.

(e) Muammar is planning to change the selling price of the boxes to $7 each. Do you think this change would benefit the business? Justify your answer. [6]

Knowledge/application [2] – identification of <u>relevant</u> issues

Analysis [2] – award up to 2 marks for explanations which explain how or why it might be an issue. Accept calculation of relevant figures as analysis but this is not essential.

Evaluation [2] – reasoned judgement made as to whether the change in price will benefit this business.

Points might include:
- Reduce profit margin per sale [k] which would increase break-even output [an] by 5000 per month [an]
- Potential loss [k] of £1000 profit per month [an] if sales do not rise[an]
- Lower price should increase volume of sales [k] as better able to compete with other products [an]
- If product is price elastic [k] there should be a greater increase in sales [an]
- Cheaper price might suggest inferior quality [k] therefore less sales [an]
- May lead to a price war [k] as competitors may respond by cutting their prices [an]

Note – 1 knowledge point that is very well developed could gain 3 marks [1 k + 2 an]

Developed answer:
The price cut should increase volume of sales [k]. However the reduction would reduce the profit margin per unit [k]. The impact on break-even would be to raise it from 5000 units per month to 10000[an]. At present sales volume is 9000 per month, which would be below the new break-even point [an]. Whether it would benefit the business would depend on how much the firm could increase production [ev] and how much sales rise [ev].

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3 (a) What is meant by 'market research'? [2]

Clear understanding [2]: e.g. process of finding out what consumers want or need before a product is made. Or process of collecting, analysing and interpreting of information about the market.

Some understanding [1]: e.g. find out what customers want.

Do NOT accept examples of primary or secondary research alone, these are only acceptable as a development point.

(b) Identify <u>two</u> advantages of using secondary sources. [2]

Knowledge [2 × 1] one mark per advantage

Advantages may include:
- Cheaper than other sources
- Already available [time]
- May be on a larger scale than own research

(c) Identify and explain <u>two</u> methods of sampling that the company could use. [4]

Knowledge [2 × 1] – award 1 mark per method [max 2]

Application/analysis [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation i.e. showing what each method involves or how it is carried out.

Points might include:
- Random [k] every potential customer has an equal chance of being selected [an]
- Stratified [k] it might be useful for holiday companies to collect information about customers from different social backgrounds [app]
- Quota [k] information collected from a set number of people representing different groups [an]
- Systematic [k] people are selected from set criteria [an]
- Cluster [k] is targeting a particular population in a small area [an]

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(d) Identify and explain <u>two</u> ways of segmenting the market for holidays that the company could use. [6]

Knowledge [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for each way identified

Application [2 × 1] – award 1 mark if relevant reference made to this business

Analysis [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for relevant explanation i.e. shows how this grouping would operate

Points might include:
- Age [k] population might be broken down into groups such as 18–30/65+ [an] different age groups may prefer different types of holidays [app]
- Socioeconomic/income groups [k] people with high income will spend more [an] on different types of holidays [app]
- Tastes/interests [k]
- Geographic [k]
- Culture/religious background [k]

(e) Yura believes that the price is the most important part of the marketing mix for holidays. Do you think he is correct? Justify your answer. [6]

Knowledge/application [2] – identification of <u>relevant</u> issues

Analysis [2] – Explanation as to why the factor is important

Evaluation [2] – reasoned judgement made as to whether price is the most important part of the marketing mix for holidays. This might involve considering whether one element is more important than another.

For six marks there must be some reference to whether price is the most important factor.
Points might include:
- Price can help attract consumer [k]
- Price is only one element of the marketing mix [k]
- If the holiday does not appeal to customers [k] no-one would buy the holiday [an]
- Identification of other elements of the marketing mix [k]

Developed answer:
Price helps to attract consumers [k]. If the price is too high customers may go to a competitor [an]. However, even if a holiday is cheap if the destination is unappealing [k] it will not sell [an]. So price is an important element but not the only factor [ev]. The most important factor depends upon the personal situation of the customer [ev].

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4 (a) What is meant by 'recession'? [2]

Clear understanding [2] – a sustained (over a period of time) reduction in national income/ output.

Some understanding [1] – 'fall in output' or 'fall in national income' or identifying the effects of recession alone e.g. high unemployment.

Note: without some reference to 'sustained' or 'over time', reduction in national income as the answer would only gain 1 mark. An answer which identifies only the effects of a recession even with a sustained time period gains only 1 mark.

(b) Identify <u>two</u> possible reasons why national income per person has fallen between 2010 and 2012. [2]

Application [2 × 1] one mark per reason

Points might include:
- GDP fell
- Population rose
- GDP rose by less than population growth
- Unemployment rose
- Government wage restraints

Note: Do not accept wages by individual businesses as the question relates to national income.

(c) Identify and explain <u>two</u> ways that a Government could help new businesses to start up. [4]

Knowledge [2 × 1] – award 1 mark per way [max 2]

Analysis [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation (i.e. show how the methods would help encourage a start-up).

Points might include:
- Financial assistance in form of low interest loans/subsidy [k] so provide them with capital that they need [an]
- Tax incentives [k] therefore potentially improved profitability/lower costs [an]
- Offer free advice and assistance [k] to improve chances of survival [an]
- Relaxed regulations [k] makes it simpler to set up [an]
- Training courses [k] providing the expertise to start up a business [an]
- Low rent from government [k]

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(d) Identify and explain <u>three</u> external (social) costs that might be caused by an increase in the number of businesses in country C. [6]

Knowledge [3 × 1] – award 1 mark for each cost identified

Application/analysis [3 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation (i.e. show how the cost is created by an increase in the number of businesses

Points might include:
- Pollution [k] may lead to a destruction of wildlife [an]
- Health issues [k] because of pollution [an]
- Congestion issues [k] caused by an increase in traffic [an]
- Resource depletion [k] because more raw materials are used [an]
- Loss of farm land/green areas [k] thus reducing the visual beauty of an area [an]
- Strain on existing infrastructure [k] communities get less power [an]

Note – Different types of pollution can only be awarded only once. [k]

(e) Do you think that new start-up businesses can be successful in country C? Justify your answer. [6]

Knowledge/application [2] – identification of <u>relevant</u> issues

Analysis [2] – award up to 2 marks for relevant explanation e.g. developing the issues or interpreting their meaning

Evaluation [2] – reasoned judgement made as to whether new start-up businesses can be successful in country C

Points might include:
- They must provide goods and services which people want [k] which might be difficult in a recession because people do not have the income to buy goods [an]
- They must understand the target market [k] for example some groups may have very specific tastes and will only buy goods of a certain type [an]
- They must have the right marketing mix [k] because national income per person is falling [an]
- Need right skills and experience to manage business [k] because new businesses are more likely to fail [an]
- Sufficient financial support [k] to cover initial and ongoing costs [an]
- Depends on existing competition [k] because brand loyalty may be strong [an]

Developed answer:
New businesses will be successful if they can provide goods and services that are needed by consumers [k]. Since the economy is facing falling GDP per head customers may not buy new products [an]. Unemployment is rising [k] so it will be more difficult to set a price that people can afford [an]. Whether new businesses can be successful depends on a range of factors, not all of which a business can control [ev]. This is a particular problem in a country that is going through a recession [ev].

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5 (a) Identify <u>two</u> features of a partnership. [2]

Knowledge [2 × 1] one mark per feature

Points might include:
- Legal agreement between 2 or more people
- Owned and financed by partners
- Profits shared
- Unlimited liability [usually]
- Unincorporated
- Share risk of failure

(b) Identify <u>two</u> ways of measuring the success of a business. [2]

Knowledge [2 × 1] one mark per way

Points might include
- Objectives of owners met
- Acceptably high ROCE/profit margin
- Survival
- Market share
- Sales value or volume
- Level of profit earned
- Market leader
- A good reputation
- Growth
- High share price

(c) Identify and explain <u>two</u> reasons why the business might be finding it difficult to compete against larger retailers. [4]

Knowledge [2 × 1] – award 1 mark per way [max 2]

Application [2 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation (i.e. show why these points make it difficult to compete against larger businesses)

Reasons might include:
- Lack of economies of scale [k] so prices charged by small businesses are higher [an]
- Lack of capital [k] to be able to market/advertise effectively [an]
- Less stock held [k] and therefore less consumer choice [an]
- Sales volume is low [k] therefore they need higher profit margins [an]
- Vulnerable to price wars [k] because of lower retained profit [an]

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(d) Identify and explain <u>three</u> methods of promotion that the partnership could use to increase sales. [6]

Knowledge [3 × 1] – award 1 mark for each method identified

Application/analysis [3 × 1] – award 1 mark for each relevant explanation (i.e. show how the methods identified help increase sales.

Points might include:
- Advertising more widely [k] would increase consumer awareness [an]
- Sponsorship [k] improves the image of the business [an]
- Merchandising [k] increases the attractiveness of the product/service [an]
- Trade shows/events [k] reaching a wider target market [an]
- Public relations [k] improving the image [an]
- Promotional pricing (must indicate short term price cuts) [k] to encourage customers to try your product/service [an]
- BOGOF/special offers [k] attract the customers to buy [an] as they feel they are gaining more [an]
- Gifts [k] increases the value of the product to the customer [an]
- Competitions [k] encourages to buy more frequently [an] to have a chance of winning [an]

Note – Accept examples of each bullet point once only.

(e) Consider the advantages and disadvantages of converting the partnership into a private limited company. Recommend whether the partners should do this. Justify your answer. [6]

Knowledge/application [2] – identification of <u>relevant</u> issues

Analysis [2] – award up to 2 marks for relevant explanations (e.g. discussion of points considering their implication for the partnership)

Evaluation [2] – reasoned judgement made as to whether partners should convert the business into a private limited company

Advantages might include:
- Access to more capital [k] as they are able to sell shares [an] or this will allow them to expand [an]
- Lenders more likely to agree loans for private limited companies [k] as seen as lower risk [an]
- Limited liability for owners [k] therefore private assets are secure [an]
- Continuity of existence [k] owners can retire knowing that the business will continue [an]

Disadvantages might include:
- Extra costs [k] as more legal requirements [an]
- Financial results are available [k] so competitors can see how well you are doing [an]
- Potential decrease in control of existing partners [k] as ownership may be shared between more people [an]

Note: A one-sided answer, which considers only advantages or disadvantages, can gain a maximum of three marks, if there is a reasoned decision.

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