GCE

## Business Studies

Advanced Subsidiary GCE
Unit F292: Business Functions

## Mark Scheme for January 2011

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:
OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annesley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 ODL
Telephone: 08707706622
Facsimile: 01223552610
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

Section A

| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | (a) |  | State two ways in which a firm could segment its market. <br> One mark for each of the correct responses. <br> Suggested responses: <br> - geographic <br> - age <br> - gender or sex <br> - social class <br> - education <br> - income or wealth <br> - religion <br> - ethnic grouping <br> - neighbourhood (eg ACORN) | [2] | Some methods of segmentation are examples of those listed, for example, newspaper readership is an example of social class. Do NOT reward separately. |
|  | (b) |  | Land is one item listed under the heading of fixed assets on a balance sheet. Identify two other fixed assets. <br> One mark for each of the correct responses. <br> Suggested responses: <br> - premises or buildings <br> - equipment (plant) <br> - vehicles <br> - machinery <br> - fixtures (fittings) <br> - goodwill (intangible assets) etc. | [2] | Accept other recognisable names for fixed assets, but ensure that the two are different <br> Accept specific examples of fixed assets <br> Do not accept examples of land |


| Question |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| (c) | Define the term 'quality assurance' <br> Up to two marks. <br> Where quality checking and monitoring is carried out during the <br> production process, rather than just checking it at the end. It usually <br> means every employee is responsible for quality. <br> 2 marks - a clear knowledge of what the term means, focusing on the <br> continual checking of quality throughout the production process. <br> 1 mark - a general idea about improving/maintaining quality. | Only a definition is needed, it is not necessary to <br> provide an explanation. |  |  |
| [2] |  |  |  |  |


| Quest |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (d) |  | A business sells computer monitors. Its 57 cm LCD monitors normally sell at a price of $£ 150$. During a marketing promotion, the price is lowered to $£ 120$ and demand per week increases from 60 to $\mathbf{7 5}$ monitors. <br> Calculate the price elasticity of demand for these monitors. $\begin{align*} \text { PED } & =\frac{\text { Percentage change in demand }}{\text { Percentage change in price }}  \tag{1}\\ & =\frac{(15 / 60 * 100}{(-) 30 / 150) \star 100}=\frac{25 \%}{(-) 20 \%}  \tag{1}\\ & =(-) \underline{1.25} \tag{1} \end{align*}$ <br> [An answer of 1.25 with no working = full marks]. <br> Alternative Method $\begin{align*} \text { PED } & =\frac{\text { Original price }}{\text { Original quantity }} \times \frac{\text { Change in quantity }}{\text { Change in price }}  \tag{1}\\ & =\frac{150}{60} \times \frac{15}{(-) 30}  \tag{2}\\ & =(-) \underline{1.25} \tag{1} \end{align*}$ | [4] | A candidate who gets the formula upside down and so has an answer of 0.8 scores three marks <br> A candidate who calculates both percentage changes wrongly but then correctly puts them into the formula will score two marks (one for the formula and one for the OFR at the end) <br> The answer should not be expressed in any units Ignore the minus sign. |


| Question |  | Expected | Answers |  | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (e) | Explain two disadvantages to a business of having a flat organisational structure. <br> Suggested responses: <br> - the span of control will be larger that may increase the workload of the managers. <br> - $\quad$ supervision of staff may be difficult due to the numbers involved. <br> - few levels of management will reduce the promotional opportunities for staff. <br> - communication across teams may be unwieldy due to the numbers involved. |  |  |  | [4] | Ensure that the two disadvantages are different. <br> One disadvantage stated = 1 mark <br> Two disadvantages stated = 2 marks One disadvantage explained = 3 marks <br> Two disadvantages explained $=4$ marks |
|  |  | Level 2 <br> Level 1 | Some understanding shown of the disadvantage(s) of a flat structure. One or two disadvantages identified/stated. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline(4-3) \\ & \hline(2-1) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |



Section B

| Question |  |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | (a) |  | STL has now received a confirmed order for its three fudge products from the largest supermarket chain. It wants 500,000 boxes of each of the three flavoured fudge products and will pay STL a fixed price of $£ 0.94$ for each box. <br> Calculate the total contribution of this order. $\begin{align*} & \text { Contribution = Additional revenue - additional costs }  \tag{1}\\ & \begin{aligned} & \text { Additional revenue }=3 *(500,000 * £ 0.94) \\ &=£ 1,410,000 \\ & \text { Additional costs }=(£ 1.00 * 500,000)+2(£ 0.90 * 500,000) \\ &=£ 1,400,000 \\ & \text { Contribution }=£ 10,000 \end{aligned} \end{align*}$ <br> Alternative Method $\begin{align*} \text { Contribution }= & (\text { Price }- \text { unit direct costs }) * \text { Output }  \tag{1}\\ = & (£ 0.94-£ 0.90) * 1,000,000 \\ & +(£ 0.94-£ 1.00) * 500,000 \\ = & £ 40,000+-£ 30,000  \tag{2}\\ = & £ 10,000 \tag{1} \end{align*}$ | [4] | Evidence of calculation of unit contribution for all three products - 1 mark <br> Evidence of the total contribution for any one of the three products - 3 marks <br> An answer of $£ 10,000$ with no working gains full marks. |


| Question |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) |  | With reference to both quantitative and qualitative data, assess whether STL should accept this order from the largest supermarket chain. Justify your decision. <br> From the calculation in part (a) it can be seen that this order will only provide a small contribution of $£ 10,000$ which may end up being a smaller addition to profit due to any additional overheads. However, the order does add to revenue at STL which would be important according to John's comment about these products being a significant cash generator. There are, however, other factors to consider when making the decision: <br> - the supermarket has said it may come back for more orders in the near future. These may be at a higher price so that more contribution can be made and they may be for the other products listed in Table 1, most of which have a higher unit contribution. <br> increased availability in the supermarket may lead to even greater interest in STL's products at other distribution venues, where STL can obtain a larger mark-up on cost. <br> A good answer should also consider one or more negative consequences of STL accepting this order: <br> - will STL have to forgo its locally sourced ingredients policy as demand increases? <br> - will the supermarket put pressure on STL to change the product? <br> - supermarkets have a reputation of being slow payers so that STL's cashflow will not actually be helped by this order |  |  |



| Question |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | Discuss the benefits to STL of using marketing techniques such as the Boston Matrix and the product life cycle to make decisions about its product portfolio. <br> The Boston Matrix and the product life cycle are tools to help a business assess its range of products. The business can assess whether it has a balanced portfolio and whether it has sufficient profit makers and revenue generators both now and in the future. It would appear that STL's four product ranges fit neatly into the four Boston Matrix categories: <br> star products such as the boxed fudge are already profitable and the high potential for growth will mean it will become more significant in the future. They are the cash cows of the future. However, STL needs to recognise that 'Stars' are quite expensive as they need constant investment, either to achieve or maintain the expected growth. In STL's case this may mean more investment in production and staff as well as marketing. Can STL afford this? <br> the hand-iced biscuits are potential cash cows. These revenue earners ultimately pay for the necessary investment in the rest of the business. John is suggesting that costs need reducing to achieve this. However, by recognising them as cash cows Belinda needs to be careful not to destroy their revenue generating nature. Substantially changing their characteristics, as suggested by Eve, may be a dangerous path to follow <br> according to Boston Matrix, 'dogs' should be dropped from the product range, particularly if they are not profitable. Belinda may find this difficult due to the emotional attachment to one of her original products |  |  |


| Question |  | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |  |
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|  |  | the Chocolate Club is a good example of a problem child. <br> There is lots of potential in these products but they will need <br> lots of investment but may turn into anything in the future, <br> including dogs. | From the point of view of the product life cycle, STL does seem to <br> have a good balance of products at each stage of the cycle. Using <br> this approach, John can ensure that STL does not have to over <br> commit investment to too many products at any one time, although <br> this will need a detached viewpoint. <br> Candidates could argue that STL has managed to get itself into a <br> balanced portfolio without the use of portfolio planning, so it is <br> pointless to use it now. Alternatively, it could be argued that as the <br> company has now reached the size it is, then it will need to be <br> much more scientific in its approach. <br> Another good argument is that Belinda still runs this business like a <br> little sole trader and so she would not be receptive to John's <br> suggestions. |  |  |



| Question |  | Expected Answers <br> 4 <br> Eve has suggested producing the hand-iced biscuits using a <br> flow production method instead of batch production (lines 74- <br> 80). <br> Evaluate factors which should be considered before a <br> decision is made to change the method of production. <br> There are plenty of contextual issues which candidates can choose <br> to consider: | Rationale <br> the hand-iced biscuits are a premium product. Is it <br> appropriate that they are produced using mass methods? <br> Will it affect their fundamental USP (as implied by John)? <br> The variations in colour and design are currently seen to add <br> to their charm <br> mass production methods are typically thought of as using <br> less natural ingredients and more preservatives (due to the <br> methods used). Will the use of artificial ingredients affect the <br> sales of this product? <br> many of the workers have been with the business for a long <br> time. They are unlikely to be happy about the mechanisation <br> of their jobs. In fact, it may lead to a loss of jobs, especially in <br> the short-run <br> if flow production is not used the forecast is that the product <br> will no longer be profitable in the future. It is unlikely that a <br> company of STL's size can persevere with a loss making <br> product <br> it will be possible for STL to benefit from economies of scale <br> if flow production is introduced, as long as there is sufficient <br> demand for this product <br> Belinda appears to be fundamentally opposed to the idea as <br> STL becoming a mass producer goes against her wishes. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



|  | Question | Expected Answers | Mks | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 |  | Evaluate the changes to Belinda's leadership style that may be necessary as STL continues to grow. <br> Although Belinda thinks of herself as an empowering democratic leader, it does not appear that her employees think the same. It appears that Belinda is still in a small firm/sole trader mindset. She does not appear to have accepted her role as a leader of many people. <br> There are some interesting issues raised in the context: <br> Belinda still regards the business as 'hers'. Although it appears she is still the main owner she now has a range of stakeholders which she has to keep 'happy'. In her exchanges with Eve and John she constantly refers to it as HER business. This does not encourage a culture of empowerment in the workplace Belinda does appear to be concerned about her workers but is not helping by showing uncertainty to managers and shop floor workers. She seems to be looking for a compromise so that everyone is happy. This is not usually possible in real life she appears to be seen as a mixture between an autocratic and laissez-faire leader. This may appear contradictory but it appears to depend on what she is doing. Examples include her checking of all output before it leaves the factory and the image presented in reception (autocratic tendencies) and the vagueness of discussions with staff and absence when it matters (indicative of a laissez-faire approach). <br> Belinda also appears to have a Theory Y view of workers which may not always be the case in this line of factory work. It may be true of the original workers but may be not true of the newer recruits. |  |  |




OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU
OCR Customer Contact Centre
14-19 Qualifications (General)
Telephone: 01223553998
Facsimile: 01223552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

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