

CAMBRIDGE

INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**CAREER AWARD IN
OFFICE ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE PROCEDURES (5233)
STANDARD LEVEL
A2002**

MARK SCHEME

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
Local Examinations Syndicate

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MARKING

TASK 1 - 33 marks

- 1.1 Types of job roles in the office (receptionist)
- 2.1 Recognition of H & S legislation
- 2.1 Employee's responsibilities
- 3.5 Maintaining the Reception area

1. 3 items of desirable Company knowledge that receptionists should know to enable them to deal with a series of requests from members of staff and visitors (6 marks)

- A reliable knowledge of the organisation's work 2
- Knowledge of the organisation's personnel 2
- A good knowledge of the organisation's layout 2
- Knowledge of individuals, offices and departments 2
- A reliable knowledge of new products or services which are in the planning stage 2

2 desirable professional abilities (4 marks)

- The ability to understand and apply the organisation's confidentiality protocol 2
- The ability to maintain an up-to-date client and customer telephone and fax numbers list 2
- The ability to maintain an up-to-date client and customer address list 2
- The ability to dress appropriately for the reception area 2

2. The reception area is particularly important to the organisation because (3 marks)

- it is usually the first part of a firm they see and should create a good impression 3
- if the reception area is not welcoming and comfortable clients will not be encouraged to visit the Company 3

3. 10 ways in which a Receptionist can help to make the reception area pleasant and businesslike by (20 marks)

- ensuring that the area is adequately ventilated 2
- ensuring that it is neither too cold or too warm 2
- ensuring that the area is fresh and clean looking 2
- having a ready smile 2
- having a friendly but businesslike attitude 2
- being dressed appropriately for a reception area 2

attending to visitors as soon as they arrive.....	2
keeping visitors informed should there be a delay in contacting the person they are visiting	2
greeting visitors in a friendly but businesslike manner as soon as they arrive	2
greeting the visitor with a smile and a brief word as soon as they arrive even when using the telephone	2
offering tea or coffee should a visitor need to wait a little while	2
curtailing wordy telephone call when a visitor arrives	2
finishing a personal telephone conversation immediately a visitor arrives	2
finishing personal conversations when visitors are in Reception	2
limiting business conversations with colleagues when visitor's are present	2
keeping the tidy at all times	2
having all unnecessary documents and files put away	2
ensuring that the reception area is clean and tidy at all times	2
having comfortable chairs available	2
having coffee tables available for magazines	2
having well kept fresh or artificial flowers in the area	2
having suitable magazines and newspapers available	2
ensuring that magazines and newspapers are kept tidy and current	2
ensuring that the waste bin is emptied frequently.....	2
having samples of the Company's products on show, if appropriate	2
having appropriate reference books available	2
having a map of the local area available	2

TASK 2 (34 marks)

- 2.1 Emergency procedures
- 2.1 Employee's responsibilities
- 2.2 Reporting procedures

- 3 causes of medical emergencies within the workplace (18 marks)

Fire	6
Electrical equipment.....	6
Hazardous substances	6
Employee's failure to comply with legislation	6
Management's failure to comply with legislation	6
Badly handled machinery.....	6

- Are reporting procedures the same in every organisation. If they are, why? If they are not, why? (4 marks)

Emergency reporting procedures vary from organisation to organisation	4
In <i>some</i> companies there will be specific organisational reporting procedures	4
In <i>some</i> companies there will be no specific organisational reporting procedures	4

- 4 items which can help to protect the workplace from fire (12 marks):

Fire extinguishers.....	3
Fire alarms	3
Sprinklers	3
Smoke detectors	3

TASK 3 (33 marks)

3.2 Benefits of computerised filing

- 5 advantages of computerised filing (15 marks)

It is space saving	3
Over 10,000 A4 documents can be stored on an optical disk	3
Documents can be scanned - saving manual filing space.....	3
No need to borrow files because different staff can access a networked computer at the same time as each other.....	3

File contents can be quickly viewed on screen before selecting for printing	3
Documents can be electronically cross-referenced	3
Back-up files are programmed to be created automatically	3
Documents can be filed under several headings, making retrieval quick and easy	3
Confidential documents can be special codes, or passwords, so that access to them is restricted	3
• <u>4 disadvantages of computerised filing (12 marks)</u>	
The system is expensive to set up	3
Power failure means that no documents are accessible	3
Equipment can be affected by electrical storms	3
Equipment can be affected by office temperature and humidity conditions	3
When staff take print-outs to store in a manual system	3
Stored information is subject to statutory regulations (i.e. UK: Data Protection Act)	3
Requires staff training time	3
Its operation is subject to human error/carelessness	3
Document security on disk is subject to staff's knowledge and skill	3
Takes time for operators to become skilled	3
• <u>Computerised filing is a system into which documents, information, etc. can be stored into a centralised filing system by (6 marks)</u>	
producing documents internally (i.e. word-processing documents)	3
scanning documents received by the organisation into the system, using a document scanner	3

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TASK 1 (36 marks)

1.1 Model of information flow within an administrative environment.

- Step-by-step listing illustrating the flow of information within an organisation, and the methods of communication used:

Step 1 Information is

received.....	2
and collected	2
by word of mouth.....	2
by telephone.....	2
by internal written communication.....	2
by external written communication.....	2

Step 2 Information is

sorted.....	2
and classified	2
by analysing its content.....	2
and systematically arranging it for further processing and distribution	2

Step 3 Information is

processed.....	2
interpreted 2	
by following the organisation's standardised procedures	2
and using staff expertise	2

Step 4 information should then be

communicated effectively.....	2
internally and externally; as appropriate	2

Step 5 Once steps 2 - 4 have been completed the information is

- recorded for future reference 2
- by storing the information in a systematic record system 2

TASK 2 (28 marks)

2.1 Security in the workplace: potential physical and personal hazards; employee's responsibilities; evacuation procedure.

1 3 incidents which could lead to evacuation of a building **(12 marks)**

- Fire4
- Bomb threats 4
- Gas leaks 4
- Severe flooding 4
- Building collapse 4
- Earth tremor 4

2 Do all organisations have regular evacuation drills **(4 marks)**

- NO 2
- Because regular evacuation drills vary according to the organisation..... 2

3 4 procedures staff should follow in the event of fire **(8 marks)**

- Leave the building immediately, leaving personal belongings behind 2
- Only use the stairways - lifts must not be used once the fire alarm has sounded 2
- Follow the Fire Exit notices 2
- Do not deviate from following from the Fire Exit notices unless the route is blocked 2
- Meet at the Assembly Point (outside of the building) 2

4 All doors should be shut behind you in the event of a fire to (4 marks)

- indicate that a room has been cleared 2
- stop the fire from spreading 2

TASK 3 (30 marks)

2.2 Security in the workplace: security measures for accessing data (passwords, confidentiality codes)

4.1 Electronic mail

• **2 factors affecting the cost of facsimile transmissions (8 marks)**

- the time the document is sent 4
- the telephone charges involved 4
- the transmission speed 4
- the length or complexity of the document 4

• **2 factors that determines the speed of facsimile transmissions (8 marks)**

- the type of machine used 4
- the resolution used 4
- the length of the message 4
- the amount of detail and the density of the message 4
- its destination 4
- the resolution mode (standard mode is more rapid than fine or superfine mode) 4

• **The type of document that takes the longest time to transmit by fax is (2 marks)**

- a very dark or intricate drawing, or one with a lot of solid text 2

• **A large fax machine is likely to have the following security features (4 marks)**

- passwords or pass codes to control access to the machine 2
- the facility to hold a confidential fax in its memory until a special password is used for reading and printing a confidential fax 2

- 2 factors affecting the cost of e-mailing over a large area (6 marks)
 - 1 The telephone provider's Message Switching or Mailbox Service charges 3
 - 2 The 2 bills payable each time the system is accessed
(i.e. one for the telephone call, and one for the connection time and any additional
charges each time the system is accessed). 3
- E-mail security facilities (2 marks)

E-mail can be kept secure by keying-in a second password to access own e-mail
in addition to the one used to log on to the network 2

TASK 4 (6 marks)

5.1 Use of Planning Aids: use of action plans

The purpose of an Action Plan is to (6 marks)

- clearly state what action you hope to achieve in the future..... 3
- state the target date for each goal..... 3

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TASK 1 (34 marks)

4.0 Use and evaluate a range of office technology and communications systems; fax.

4.1 Describe the effectiveness of the main telecommunication systems available.

Administrator's responses to junior's questions concerning faxes and fax machines

1. a) A fax header is the information which is automatically printed on the top of all documents, i.e. company name, fax number, date and time, and page number 3
- A fax header is used to give the recipient relevant information about the sender 3
- b) A verification mark is a small mark printed at the bottom of each fax page 3
- A verification mark indicates that a document has been faxed 3
2. a) Poor or dull display may indicate that batteries need changing 3
- A 'low battery' message may be shown on the display screen 3
- b) Fax messages may be unreadable because of the poor quality of the original..... 3
- Unreadable fax messages can be improved by photocopying with the ink density set higher and/or enlarging it and trying to fax it again 3
- c) Dirty marks on messages indicates that the machine needs cleaning 3
- To remedy: clean the fax machine, particularly the rollers 3
- d) Methylated spirits are used to clean the rollers of the fax machine. 3
- 3 1 reason why outgoing faxes should be blemish free (alternative answers acceptable)
(1 mark)
- BECAUSE
- they represent the company 1
- the company is judged by its image 1
- it is courteous to the recipient 1
- It is good business practice 1

TASK 2 (40 marks)

- 2.1 Emergency procedures
- 2.2 Security in the workplace: people, equipment, buildings

8 'Emergencies' which could occur in a business organisation (40 marks)

Visitors and staff could be jammed in the lift between floors	5
A visitor might have his/her car stolen from the street (or car park)	5
A member of staff might have appointments arranged for the day but be called away urgently	5
A visitor attacks a member of staff	5
The relief receptionist might be taken ill	5
The building might have to be evacuated immediately but no one knows the emergency procedures.....	5
The lifts may have stopped but there is a wheelchair visitor on the 4 th floor who wishes to leave the building	5
An urgent message may have been left for a visitor who has departed from the building	5
No one may be available to cover reception when a member of staff is taken ill	5
The Visitor's Register may disappear or cannot be found	5
The Appointments Book containing the appointments may be mislaid	5
A visitor may have an epileptic fit in reception	5
A non-English speaking person may try to explain an emergency situation	5

TASK 3 (26 marks)

- 3.1 Handling incoming mail: sorting and distributing incoming mail

4 standard procedures to be followed when dealing with incoming mail (16 marks)

• Pre-sort mail into different categories	4
• Check enclosures and staple or clip them to the main document	4
• Note any omissions of enclosure on the main document after the envelope has been checked.....	4

- Date stamp documents (if this is Company procedure) except financial documents or legal documents (e.g. cheques, postal orders, contracts, etc.) 4
- Sort documents into departments and place in mail baskets ready for distribution or collection 4

Once sorted, documents should be placed in the following order (10 marks)

- urgent documents on top 2
- FOLLOWED BY
- private and confidential or personal letters 2
 - first class mail 2
 - second class mail 2
 - circulars and magazines 2