# Mark Scheme (Results) J anuary 2009 

## CCSE

## GCSE Applied Business (5308) Paper 1

| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | (a) Receipt | 1 mark for each <br> document |
|  | (b) Statement of Account | (c) Goods Received Note |
| (d) Credit Note |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a) | $£ 60.20$ | 1 mark for error <br> (1) |



| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c) | - Loss of future income (1) - because customers will go elsewhere (1) <br> - Future cashflow problems (1) - because customers won't pay on time (1) <br> - More time spent correcting errors (1) which will increase costs (1) <br> - Affects tax liability (1) - because profits will be wrongly calculated (1) <br> - Undercharge the customer (1) - results in a loss of income (1) <br> - Lose customers (1) - lose income (1) <br> - Overcharge the customers (1) - means loss of customers (1) <br> - Gain a bad name/ image (1) - loss of orders (1) <br> - Customers notice errors (1) - gives the company a bad reputation (1) | 1 mark for effect on future <br> 1 mark for development $(1+1) \times 2=(4)$ |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a) | - Collects or requests a direct debit form from <br> the ferry company <br> - Completes the form/ gives account details to <br> the ferry company <br> - The ferry owners forward the form to the <br> bank | 1 mark for each <br> point of <br> description |
| - The ferry owners deduct the amount owed |  |  |
| (Accept any statements relating to how the D/ D |  |  |
| is set up, whether in person or by telephone or |  |  |
| internet) |  |  |$\quad$ (3) $\quad$ (


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | - Money goes straight into the business account/ automatic transfer (1) - this saves administrative costs/ no need to handle money (1) <br> - Secure (1) - no cash handling (1) <br> - Easy to alter (1) - when the price changes (1) <br> - Guaranteed payment (1) - no need to ask customers for the money (1) <br> - Right amount (1) - because it is paid automatically (1) | 1 mark for advantage <br> 1 mark for outline <br> (2) |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(c) (i) | - Credit card allows the tourists to defer <br> payment/ they do not have to find the cash <br> now | 1 mark for each <br> reason |
|  | - Tourists have time to save up before they <br> must pay |  |
|  | - More secure/ they can cancel it if stolen |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) (ii) | Advantage <br> - Security (1) - no cash handling (1) <br> - Administration (1) - easier/ no need to bank cash/ no need to balance till (1) <br> Disadvantage <br> - Less income - credit card company will deduct a fee <br> - Machinery - investment needed <br> - Time - takes longer to receive the money | 1 mark for advantage <br> 1 mark for development <br> 1 mark for disadvantage <br> 1 mark for development |


| Question | Answer | Mark |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Fixed assets $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{x}$ (1) <br> Current assets $\mathbf{2 ~ x ~ ( 1 ) ~}$ <br> Liabilities (1) <br> If chairs and tables combined and described fully <br> ('chairs and tables') or 'Furniture', award 2 marks <br> If 'Stock' only is mentioned, award 1 mark <br> maximum | 1 mark for each <br> item categorised |  |  |  |  |
| Fixed Assets |  |  |  |  | Current Assets | (6) |
| Chairs | (Stock of) crisps \& nuts | Mr Stokerlamount owed |  |  |  |  |
| Table | (Stock of) Pepsi |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash till |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Start-up costs <br> •Cost incurred only when the business is first <br> set up (1) - examples of new sign (1) and <br> special advert (1) | 1 mark for <br> definition <br> 1 mark for each <br> example from <br> list |
|  | Running costs <br> (3) <br> Cost incurred on a regular basis (1) - <br> examples of gas bill (1) and ticket (1) | 1 mark for <br> definition <br> (Clear reference to both monthly costs [in for each <br> example from <br> Running costs] but not by name gains 1 mark for <br> examples: eg "both monthly costs") |
| (3) |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(a) | See below <br> (Total expenses is OF) <br> ('Net profit' and '57 680' are both needed for the <br> mark) |  | Mark |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline \text { Question } & \text { Answer } & \text { Mark } \\
\hline \text { 6(b) (i) } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Carla wants job security/ relies on The Inn to } \\
\text { earn a living (1) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}1 \text { mark for } \\
\text { relevance to } \\
\text { Carla }\end{array}
$$ <br>
the P \& L shows whether The Inn is <br>
profitable/ whether it is making enough <br>
profits/ whether it is likely to survive (1) <br>
1 mark for role <br>

of any P \& L\end{array}\right\}\)| 1 mark for |
| :--- |
| this P \& L indicates it makes profit OFR so Carla's |
| job should be safe (1) |$\quad$| relevance of this |
| :--- |
| \& L $\quad$ (3) |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(b) (ii) | Mr Barris decides on loans/ finance/ The Inn may <br> need money from him (1) | 1 mark for <br> relevance to Mr <br> Barris |
| 1 mark for role <br> the P \& L shows whether The Inn is <br> profitable/ whether it is making enough profits to <br> repay any debts (1) <br> of any P \& L |  |  |
| this P \& L indicates it makes profit OFR so Mr <br> Barris is likely to lend money (1) | 1 mark for <br> relevance of this <br> P \& L |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(c) | - Storage (1) - can recall at the touch of a <br> button/ takes up less space (1) | 1 mark for <br> advantage <br> 1 mark for <br> description |
|  | - Saving (1) - easily recalled/ studied/ <br> convenient/ safer than paper copies (1) |  |
|  | - Printing (1) - multiple copies made (1) |  |
|  | - Fewer staff (1) - so lower wage costs (1) |  |
|  | - Can email (1) - quicker than posting (1) |  |
|  | - Saves writing by hand (1) - saves time (1) |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Question \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Answer} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mark} \\
\hline 7(a) \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
All row descriptions (1) \\
Individual inflows \(\mathbf{2 x ( 1 )}\) \\
Individual outflows \(4 \times(\mathbf{1})\) \\
Total Outflows (1) (no OFR) \\
£23 000 closing August balance (1) (no OFR)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{See below

(9)} <br>

\hline 2009 \& March \& | April |
| :--- |
| $£$ | \& | May |
| :--- |
| $\ddagger$ | \& $J$ une $\ddagger$ \& | July |
| :--- |
| £ | \& August <br>

\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Inflow (Receipts)} <br>
\hline Tourists \& 10000 \& 10000 \& 11000 \& 12000 \& 15000 \& 15000 <br>
\hline Local people \& 1000 \& 1000 \& 1000 \& 800 \& 800 \& 800 <br>
\hline Total Inflow \& 11000 \& 11000 \& 12000 \& 12800 \& 15800 \& 15800 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{Outflow (Payments)} <br>
\hline Food and drink \& 2500 \& 2500 \& 2500 \& 2500 \& 2500 \& 2500 <br>
\hline Salaries \& wages \& 3000 \& 3000 \& 3000 \& 3000 \& 3000 \& 3000 <br>
\hline Gas \& electric \& 1400 \& 1400 \& 1400 \& 1200 \& 1200 \& 1000 <br>
\hline Other \& 1500 \& 1500 \& 1500 \& 1500 \& 1500 \& 1500 <br>
\hline Furniture \& \& 6000 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Total Outflow \& 8400 \& 14400 \& 8400 \& 8200 \& 8200 \& 8000 <br>
\hline Net Inflow/ Outflow \& 2600 \& (3 400) \& 3600 \& 4600 \& 7600 \& 7800 <br>
\hline Opening Balance \& 200 \& 2800 \& (600) \& 3000 \& 7600 \& 15200 <br>
\hline Closing Balance \& 2800 \& (600) \& 3000 \& 7600 \& 15200 \& 23000 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b) | - $£ 600$ negative figure/ overdrawn in April OFR (1) - Bella can plan to cover this with her bank OFR (1) <br> - Large balances/ increasing net inflows/ Iarge surpluses J une, July and August OFR (1) Bella can plan to spend/ invest/ use the surplus cash OFR (1) <br> (Accept points based on figures on page 12) | 1 mark for statement with figure(s) or month(s) <br> 1 mark for how this helps Bella plan her finances |


| Question |  | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8(a) |  | Lines plotted and fully labelled $\mathbf{3 x}$ (1) <br> Heading and axes labelled (no ' $£$ ' sign needed for vertical axis label)(1) <br> Labelling break-even point at 200 <br> (or OFR where total revenue = total costs) (1) | See below (5) |
| $\square$ | 3000 <br> 2000 <br> 1000 <br> 0 | Break-even chart (for the restaurant) | Costs <br>  |
|  |  | Number of meals |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(b) (i) | Total Revenue line <br> Moves downwards/ moves to the right/ becomes <br> less steep/ falls (1) | 1 mark for <br> effect |
| because (unit) sales revenue falls/ because they <br> will not make as much money (per meal) (1) | 1 mark for <br> reason |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(b) (ii) | Total Costs line <br> Does not change/ stays the same/ not affected (1) | 1 mark for <br> effect |
| 1 mark for <br> because neither fixed nor variable costs are <br> affected/they are the same/ meal sales or prices <br> do not affect costs (1) | reason $\quad$ (2) |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8(b) (iii) | Break-even point <br> Moves to the right/ increases/ is higher (1) <br> because more meals need to be sold to break <br> even/ contribution per meal has fallen/the <br> restaurant receives less net income for each <br> meal (1) | 1 mark for <br> effect |
| 1 mark for <br> reason |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{9 ( a )}$ | Car | $\mathbf{E 3} \mathbf{9 2 0}$ |  |
|  | Car and caravan | $\mathbf{£ 2} \mathbf{1 0 0}$ | 1 mark for all |
|  | Van or lorry | $\mathbf{£ 6} \mathbf{1 6 0}$ | four amounts |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{£ 1 2 \mathbf { 1 8 0 }}$ | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9(b) | - Cars $£ 100$ more/ over budget (1) OFR <br> - Caravans $£ 100$ less/ under budget (1) OFR <br> - Vans/ lorries $£ 50$ more/ over budget (1) OFR <br> (2 marks if analysis correct [accept OFR] using either 1 or 2 calculations) <br> (1 mark if analysis correct [accept OFR] but no calculations used: eg "Cars and vans/ lorries are over budget, and caravans are under budget") <br> Conclusion <br> Successful/ more successful (1) OFR <br> - because the total is $£ 50$ over budget/ the total is $£ 12230$ not $£ 12180$ (1) OFR | 1 mark for each comparison based on calculations (3) <br> 1 mark for conclusion based on calculations <br> 1 mark for comparing totals using figures <br> (2) |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a )}$ | To estimate/ predict future profits/ losses (1) | 1 mark for <br> purpose <br> 1 mark for <br> planning issue <br> 1 mark for how <br> (judgement) <br> (3) |
| They can make judgement about the likely <br> profitability of the service (1) | (eg) prices, costs, number of trips (1) |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10(b) |  |  |
|  | Loan <br> - Cash is received more quickly - profits take more time <br> - Can pay the full amount immediately - may not be able to do this with profits <br> - Known amount - amount of profit is uncertain <br> - Known commitment/ amount / can budget <br> - Can benefit from bank guidance and support <br> - Problem if cannot pay <br> - 10-year commitment to pay interest/ repay capital | 1 mark for each point why source is recommended <br> 1 mark for each point why other source is not |
|  | Profits <br> - Own money - not relying on external lender <br> - Retain control - bank may set conditions/ want financial information/ may become involved <br> - No interest payments - with a loan, interest has to be paid <br> - May be able to pay off quickly - with the Ioan, commitment for 10 years | 1 mark for each point why source is recommended |
|  | - If profits are used, they are not available for other use <br> - No certainty that future profits will be made | 1 mark for each point why other source is not |
|  | Accept any relevant argument in addition to those suggested in the exemplar answers |  |
|  | Opposites, ie why one is recommended together with why the other is not, must be stated clearly for 2 marks: opposite point cannot be inferred |  |
|  | Accept relevant disadvantage(s) of the selected source |  |
|  | Maximum 6 marks for a one-sided answer where candidate bases answers on only one option | (8) |

