

SPECIMEN

General Certificate of Secondary Education

A293

Business Studies

Unit A293: Production, Finance and the External Business Environment

Specimen Paper

Candidates answer on the question paper. **Additional materials:**Calculators may be used

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Candidate	Candidate
Forename	Surname
Centre	Candidate
Number	Number

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer all the questions.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 90.
- Your quality of written communication is assessed on the questions marked with an asterisk (*).

FOR EXAMINER'S	USE
1	
2	
3	
TOTAL	

	This document consists	of 12 printed pages.	
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Answer **all** questions.

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(a)	(i)	Report 4 from the Case Study business practices.	/ states that there is increasing	g support for ethical	
		Identify two reasons why the place thical.	production of goods in some p	arts of the world might not	
		Reason 1			
		Reason 2			
	(ii)	From the Case Study, identify global trade.	two examples of how Holden	's Cycles Ltd is involved in	
		Example 1			
		Example 2			
	(iii)	Use each of the following term			[2]
		Ethical	Sustainable	Globalisation	
		production to its workers.	is when a producer pays a fai	r price to its suppliers and	
		An example ofdifferent parts of the world.	is when a product is made	e from parts produced in	
		Production isrenewed, such as solar power	when a producer uses reso		[3]
	(iv)	From the Case Study, identify			
					 [1]
	(v)	Identify and explain two ways of sustainable resources.	in which Holden's Cycles Ltd	might benefit from the use	
		Way 1			
		Way 2			

	Reason 1					
	Reason 2					
(i)	Using the information in F largest percentage share	ig. 1 from the Case of sales in 2008. Tid	Study, ide ck one box	ntify which p	producer had	the
	Producer	Tick one box				
	Holden's Cycles Ltd					
	EU producers excluding Holden's Cycles Ltd					
	Non-EU producers		4			
(ii)	·	Fig.1 from the Case	study, ar	ıalyse what	happened to	the val u
(ii)	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's				happened to	the val u
(ii)	Using the information in F	Cycles Ltd between	1998 and	2008.		
(ii)	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's	Cycles Ltd between	1998 and	2008.		
(ii)	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's	Cycles Ltd between	1998 and	2008.		
(ii)	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's	Cycles Ltd between	1998 and	2008.		
	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's	Cycles Ltd between	1998 and	2008.		
(ii)	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's Holden's Cycles Ltd sells	Cycles Ltd between	in the USA	2008.		
	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's Holden's Cycles Ltd sells In 2008, Holden's Cycles	bikes to customers Ltd sold one model	in the USA	2008.	ers for £100 p	er bike.
	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's Holden's Cycles Ltd sells	bikes to customers Ltd sold one model	in the USA	2008.	ers for £100 p	er bike.
	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's Holden's Cycles Ltd sells In 2008, Holden's Cycles Calculate the price paid by	bikes to customers Ltd sold one model	in the USA	2008.	ers for £100 p	er bike.
	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's Holden's Cycles Ltd sells In 2008, Holden's Cycles Calculate the price paid by	bikes to customers Ltd sold one model	in the USA	2008.	ers for £100 p	er bike.
	Using the information in F of the sales for Holden's Holden's Cycles Ltd sells In 2008, Holden's Cycles Calculate the price paid by	bikes to customers Ltd sold one model	in the USA	2008.	ers for £100 p	er bike.

	(iv)	The forecast contained in Fig. 3 from the Case Study, shows that in 2010 the exchange rate may change to £1 = 2.5 US Dollars.
		Identify and explain one way in which the change in the exchange rate between 2008 and 2010 may affect the sales of Holden's Cycles Ltd in the USA.
		[2]
(c)		cuss one way in which each of the following changes may affect the future demand for es produced by Holden's Cycles Ltd:
	(i)	an increase in the number of cycle paths being built;
	/::\	[4]
	(ii)	an increase in the income of people living in the UK;
		[4]

(a)

Holo	den's Cycles Ltd uses both job and batch production.
(i)	Recommend which method of production, job or batch, should be used when making bikes to order. Give reasons for your recommendation.
	[4]
(ii)	Recommend which method of production, job or batch, should be used when making a standard design mountain bike. Give reasons for your recommendation.

new production technology.	nd benefits to Holden's Cycles Ltd of equipping a new factor
	,

(c)*	The Finance Director said at the meeting that building and equipping a new factory could be financed either through issuing new shares or borrowing using a bank loan.
	Recommend, giving reasons, how Holden's Cycles Ltd should finance the new factory.
	rol
(4)	Fig. 4, in Report 3 from the Case Study shows a summary of the cash flow forecast for the
(d)	Bowton cycle shop for the period November 2008 to April 2009.
	(i) In which month is the Bowton cycle shop forecast to spend the most on buying Stock.
	[1]

	December to January. Show your working.
	Answer:
i)	Calculate the forecast cost of Wages in April as a percentage of April's forecast Total Expenditure. Show your working.
	Answer:
	Allowoff
)	The Bowton cycle shop manager has suggested that she might be able to deal with the forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
′)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: • increasing sales revenue;
')	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
')	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
")	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
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7)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
7)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
1)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
′)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
′)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
")	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.
′)	forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways: increasing sales revenue; reducing costs.

ldentify and explain one way in which competition between businesses which affect: (i) consumer choice; (ii) prices charged; (iii) profits.	
(iii) prices charged; (iii) profits.	
(iii) prices charged; (iii) profits.	
(iii) prices charged; (iii) profits.	
(iii) prices charged; (iii) profits.	
(iii) prices charged; (iii) profits.	
(iii) profits.	
(iii) profits.	
(iii) profits.	
(iii) profits.	
(iii) profits.	
	•••••
	•••••
(b) Report 3 from the Case Study, states that interest rates are likely to rise in 20	
Identify and explain one way in which a rise in UK interest rates might affect the	
bikes in the UK.	
· ·	

recommendations.				
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OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

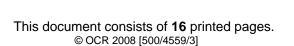
BUSINESS STUDIES

A293

Unit A293: Production, Finance and the External Business Environment

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 90.



Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)(i)	Report 4 from the Case Study states that there is increasing support for ethical business practices. Identify two reasons why the production of goods in some parts of the world might not be ethical. Target: To demonstrate knowledge of ethics.	
	Two marks for two correct identifications Possible responses may include:	
	child labour (1);	
	• low wages (1);	
	dangerous conditions (1);	
	any other valid suggestion.	[2]
1(a)(ii)	From the Case Study, identify <u>two</u> examples of how Holden's Cycles Ltd is involved in global trade.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of global trade. One mark for each correct identification of an example up to a maximum of two examples.	
	Possible responses may include: Holden's Cycles Ltd sells cycles abroad/EU/USA (1);	
	 Holden's Cycles Ltd sells cycles abroad/E0/03A (1), Holden's Cycles Ltd assembles cycles from parts made in different areas of the world (1); 	
	Any other valid suggestion.	[2]
1(a)(iii)	Use each of the following terms <u>once</u> to complete each of the sentences below.	
	Target: To demonstrate knowledge of relevant terminology. For three marks:	
	Ethical (1) production is when a producer pays a fair price to its suppliers and to its workers.	
	An example of Globalisation (1) is when a product is made from parts produced in different parts of the world.	
	Production is Sustainable (1) when a producer uses resources that can be renewed, such as solar power.	[3]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)(iv)	From the Case Study, identify one example of sustainable production. Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of sustainable production to the context. One mark for the correct identification of an example. Possible responses may include: use of a wind farm to generate electricity (1); use of cycles as an alternative form of transport (1);	
	 Any other valid suggestion. 	[1]
1(a)(v)	Identify and explain two ways in which Holden's Cycles Ltd might benefit from the use of sustainable resources. Target: To apply knowledge of sustainable production. Up to two marks for each explanation. One mark for each correct identification up to a maximum of two identifications plus up to a further one mark for each of two descriptions. Possible responses may include: increase sales; reduce costs; any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: It might help sales (1) as there is an increasing demand for goods made using sustainable resources (1).	
	It might reduce costs (1) if the resources used in production e.g. locally generated electricity are cheaper (1).	[4]
1(a)(vi)	Identify and explain two reasons why the building of the wind farm has brought about social costs to the residents of Bowton. Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of social costs to the	
	context. Up to two marks for each explanation. One mark for each correct identification up to a maximum of two identifications plus up to a further one mark for each of two descriptions. Possible responses may include: • noise; • appearance; • any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: Wind farms can be noisy (1) disturbing the peace for the people in the area (1).	
	Wind farms look awful (1) and this spoils the appearance of the area for the local people (1).	[4]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
1(b)(i)	Using the information in Fig. 1 from the Case Study, identify which producer had the largest percentage share of sales in 2008. Tick one box. Target: To analyse and interpret business data. For one mark. Accept the first identification only.			
	Producer TICK one box			
	Holden's Cycles Ltd			
	EU producers excluding Holden's Cycles Ltd			
	Non-EU producers	[1]		
1(b)(ii)	Using the information in Fig.1 from the Case Study, analyse what happened to the value of the sales for Holden's Cycles Ltd between 1998 and 2008. Target: To analyse and interpret business data. Up to three marks for an explanation supported with evidence. Possible responses may include: • the value of sales increases; • £10m in 1998; • £12m in 2008; • any other valid suggestion.			
	Exemplar: The value of sales increases (1) from £10m (1) in 1998 to £12m in 2008 (1).	[3]		
1(b)(iii)	Holden's Cycles Ltd sells bikes to customers in the USA. In 2008, Holden's Cycles Ltd sold one model of bike to US customers for £100 per bike. Calculate the price paid by the customer in US Dollars if £1 = 2 US Dollars. Show your working. Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of exchange rate calculations to analyse the context. Up to two marks. Two marks for a correct answer. Up to a maximum of			
	one mark for indicating that the sterling price is multiplied by 2. £100 x 2 (1) = 200 US Dollars (1)	[2]		

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(b)(iv)	The forecast contained in Fig. 3 from the Case Study, shows that in 2010 the exchange rate may change to £1 = 2.5 US Dollars. Identify and explain one way in which the change in the exchange rate between 2008 and 2010 may affect the sales of Holden's Cycles Ltd in the USA.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of exchange rate calculations.	
	One mark for a correct identification up to a maximum of one identification plus up to a further one mark for explanation.	
	Possible responses may include:	
	sales may fall;	
	bikes now cost more in US Dollars;	
	price increases to 250 US Dollars:	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Exemplar: Sales may fall (1) as the price of a bike sold to a US customer increases to 250 US Dollars (1).	[2]
1(c)	Discuss <u>one</u> way in which each of the following changes may affect the future demand for bikes produced by Holden's Cycles Ltd:	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of changes in the market environment in order to analyse and evaluate way(s) in which demand may be affected.	
	Level 2 (3-4 marks)	
	Candidate analyses and evaluates the effect of the change on the demand for Holden's bikes. Evaluation required for max 4 marks.	
	Level 1 (1-2 marks) Candidate applies knowledge of the effect of the change on demand.	
	0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit.	
1(c)(i)	an increase in the number of cycle paths being built;	
, , , ,	Possible responses may include:	
	demand for bikes may increase;	
	 people may choose to use bikes rather than other forms of transport; 	
	 people may feel safer using a bike; 	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Exemplar: This may increase the demand for bikes as it may become safer for people to use bikes (L1). The extent of the increase in the	
	demand will depend on the number of cycle paths created/where they are/if they are in appropriate/safe places (L2).	[4]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(c)(ii)	 an increase in the income of people living in the UK; Possible responses may include: demand for bikes may increase; demand for specialist or more expensive bikes may increase; people may buy more than one bike; demand for other forms of transport may increase hence demand falls; any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: People will have more disposable income so demand for cycles may rise (L1). This may mean increased sales for Holden's Cycles Ltd (L2). The extent of any increase will depend on how much incomes rise by and whether people prefer to spend their money on other forms of transport such as better cars (L2). 	[4]
1(c)(iii)	 an increase in the population of the UK. Possible responses may include: demand for bikes may increase; any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: Sales may increase because there are now more potential customers/a bigger market (L1). This may mean increased sales for Holden's Cycles Ltd (L2). The increase in sales will depend upon the extent to which the population increases (L2). 	[4]
2(a)(i)	Holden's Cycles Ltd uses both job and batch production. Recommend which method of production, job or batch, should be used when making bikes to order. Give reasons for your recommendation. Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of different methods of production to the context in order to analyse and evaluate when the use of job and/or batch production is appropriate. Level 3 (3-4 marks) Candidate analyses and evaluates, recommending a method of production appropriate to making bikes to order. Level 2 (2 marks) Candidate applies knowledge of method(s) of production. Level 1 (1 mark) Candidate demonstrates knowledge of relevant method(s) of production. 0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit. Possible responses may include: • recommendation – job; • individual/bespoke design; • to customers specification; • any other valid suggestion.	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(a)(i) cont	Exemplar: Job production takes place when an individual item is made to order (L1). If a customer wants a bike made to an individual design this can best be achieved through job production (L2). Although usually more expensive, this means that the bike will be made so as to match the needs of an individual customer (L3). I would, therefore, recommend job production (L3).	[4]
2(a)(ii)	Recommend which method of production, job or batch, should be used when making a standard design mountain bike. Give reasons for your recommendation.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of different methods of production to the context in order to analyse and evaluate when the use of job and/or batch production is appropriate. Level 3 (3-4 marks)	
	Candidate analyses and evaluates, recommending a method of production appropriate to making a standard design mountain bike. Level 2 (2 marks)	
	Candidate applies knowledge of method(s) of production. Level 1 (1 mark)	
	Candidate demonstrates knowledge of relevant method(s) of production. 0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit. Possible responses may include:	
	 recommendation – batch; a number (batch) of one type of product is made; production switched to produce a different type of product; 	
	any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: Batch production takes place when a number, or a batch, of	
	one type of product is made before production is switched to produce a different type of product e.g. flavours of crisps (L1). Holden's Cycles Ltd can produce a batch of mountain bikes to a standard design (L2) more	
	quickly and cheaply than using job production. I would, therefore, recommend batch production (L3).	[4]
2(b)	In Report 2 from the Case Study, the Production Director says that he thinks that Holden's Cycles Ltd would benefit from building a new factory and equipping it with new production technology. Evaluate the possible costs and benefits to Holden's Cycles Ltd of equipping a new factory with new production technology.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of technology (and its introduction) to the context in order to analyse and evaluate the costs and benefits to Holden's Cycles Ltd of equipping a new factory with new production technology.	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(b)*	Level 3 (7-9 marks)	
cont	Candidate analyses and evaluates the possible costs and benefits to Holden's Cycles Ltd of equipping a new factory with new production technology. Max 7 marks if only costs or benefits analysed. Evaluation required for max 9 marks.	
	Relatively straight forward ideas have been expressed with some clarity and fluency. Arguments are generally relevant, though may stray from the point of the question. There will be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar but these are unlikely to be intrusive or obscure meaning.	
	Level 2 (4-6 marks)	
	Candidate applies knowledge of the possible costs and/or benefits of new technology.	
	Simple ideas have been expressed in an appropriate context. There are likely to be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar of which some may be noticeable and intrusive.	
	Level 1 (1-3 mark) Candidate demonstrates knowledge of possible costs and/or benefits of	
	new technology.	
	Some simple ideas have been expressed. There will be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar which will be noticeable and intrusive.	
	0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit.	
	Possible responses may include: Possible benefits	
	 lower costs (less workers employed, less waste, fewer mistakes); 	
	 increased output (machines can work 24 hours a day); 	
	better quality (machines make less mistakes);	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Possible costs	
	redundancies (redundancy payments);	
	 poor industrial relations (workers laid off, those still employed may fear for their jobs); 	
	• cost of the machines;	
	 cost of raising finance (might mean increased debts and interest payments); 	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Evaluation may include statements that suggest that	
	it depends on the number of workers laid off;	
	it depends on the costs saved;	
	 technology will help Holden's Cycles Ltd to compete against the foreign competition; 	
	 costs will be lower enabling Holden's Cycles Ltd to sell its bikes more cheaply; 	
	Holden's Cycles Ltd may enjoy increased profit;	
	any other valid suggestion.	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(b)* cont	Exemplar: Introducing new production technology may lower a firm's production costs (L1). A business could employ less people in its factory if it introduced machinery for assembling a product (L2). For Holden's Cycles Ltd this means that costs may be reduced enabling Holden's to sell its bikes more cheaply (L3). Introducing new technology may be expensive (L1). A firm may need to raise finance to buy the machinery (L2). This means that Holden's Cycles Ltd may face increased interest payments if it were to borrow the money for the investment (L3). However, it depends on the number of workers laid off and the amount of money that Holden's Cycles Ltd will need to borrow (L3).	[9]
2(c)*	The Finance Director said at the meeting that a new factory could be financed either through issuing new shares or borrowing using a bank loan. Recommend, giving reasons, how Holden's Cycles Ltd should finance the new factory. Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of sources of finance to the context in order to analyse and evaluate which of these methods of finance Holden's Cycles Ltd should use to finance a new factory. Level 3 (7-9 marks)	
	Candidate analyses and evaluates sources of finance for building and equipping a new factory. Max 7 marks if only share issue or bank loan analysed. Evaluation required for max 9 marks. Relatively straight forward ideas have been expressed with some clarity and fluency. Arguments are generally relevant, though may stray from the point of the question. There will be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar but these are unlikely to be intrusive or obscure meaning. Level 2 (4-6 marks)	
	Candidate applies knowledge of sources of finance. Simple ideas have been expressed in an appropriate context. There are likely to be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar of which some may be noticeable and intrusive. Level 1 (1-3 mark) Candidate demonstrates knowledge of sources of finance. Some simple ideas have been expressed. There will be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar which will be noticeable and intrusive. 0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit.	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(c)*	Possible responses may include:	
cont	Arguments relating to a share issue	
	cost of the issue;	
	no interest is paid;	
	can raise large sums;	
	private limited company (shares can only be sold privately);	
	may find it difficult to raise enough capital;	
	no increase in debts;	
	owners may lose control of business;	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Possible arguments relating to loans include:	
	money raised quickly;	
	loans are good for large sums;	
	 paid back over a long period of time (spread the cost); 	
	interest needs to be paid;	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Exemplar: A large amount can be borrowed in the form of a loan (L1). This can be paid back in instalments over a long period of time but will incur interest payments (L2). Holden's need to raise £8 million; this will mean higher costs for Holden's Cycles Ltd - Report 3 says interest rates are high and expected to remain high. It may make it more difficult to compete with foreign producers who have lower costs (L3). In the long run, issuing shares privately may prove cheaper than taking out a bank loan. The current owners, however, do run the risk of losing control of the business (L3). Despite this, and given the interest rate uncertainty, I would recommend that the finance is raised through issuing	
	new shares.	[9]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(d)(i)	Fig. 4 in Report 3 from the Case Study, shows a summary of the cash flow forecast for the Bowton cycle shop for the period November 2008 to April 2009.	
	In which month is the Bowton cycle shop forecast to spend the most on buying Stock.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of financial calculations in order to analyse business data.	
	One mark. December (1)	[1]
2(d)(ii)	Calculate the decrease in forecast Sales Revenue for the Bowton cycle shop from December to January. Show your working.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of financial calculations in order to analyse business data.	
	One mark. 90,000 - 10,000 = £80,000 (1)	[1]
2(d)(iii)	Calculate the forecast cost of Wages in April as a percentage of April's forecast Total Expenditure. Show your working.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of financial calculations in order to analyse business data.	
	Up to two marks. Two marks for a correct answer. Up to a maximum of one mark for attempting an appropriate method. (8,000/32,000) x 100 (1) = 25% (1)	[2]
	(0,000/02,000) x 100 (1) = 20/0 (1)	[4]

Question	Answer	Max			
Number		Mark			
2(d)(iv)	The Bowton cycle shop manager has suggested that she might be able to deal with the forecast cash flow problem in the period February to April 2009 in two ways:				
	increasing sales revenue;				
	reducing costs.				
	Which of these methods is likely to be the most successful? Give reasons for your answer.				
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of methods of dealing with forecast cash flow problems to the context in order to arrive at a judgement(s). Level 3 (5-7 marks)				
	Candidate analyses and evaluates method(s) of dealing with a forecast cash flow problem. Max 5 marks if only one method analysed. Evaluation required for max 7 marks.				
	Level 2 (3-4 marks)				
	Candidate applies knowledge of method(s) of dealing with a forecast cash flow problem.				
	Level 1 (1-2 marks)				
	Candidate demonstrates knowledge of cash flow.				
	Possible response includes				
	Increasing sales revenue:				
	• special offers;				
	• discounts;				
	advertise/promotions;				
	• increase prices;				
	 any other valid suggestion. 				
	Reducing expenditure:				
	 reducing experiantire. reduce expenditure on stock; 				
	reduce experiations of stock, reduce staff costs/staff numbers/hours;				
	 any other valid suggestion. 				
	Exemplar: Sales revenue is affected by the level of sales (L1). It will be				
	hard to increase sales straight after Christmas and/or the January sales				
	(L2). They could advertise some special deals or discounts in the local				
	paper. If successful, this may mean that sales and sales revenue might increase (L3). It may, however, still be difficult to get customers to buy				
	bikes at this time of year when the weather is not good (L3).				
	It may be better to try to reduce forecast expenditure. This will have an				
	effect on forecast cash flow (L1). They are forecast to spend a large				
	amount on stock in January (£40,000) (L2) but are not forecast to make				
	many sales (£10,000). This means that they can probably afford to cut back on buying so much stock (L3). It would seem easier to reduce				
	expenditure than increase revenue during this period (L3).	[7]			

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(a)	Holden's Cycles Ltd operates in a competitive market. Identify and explain one way in which competition between businesses which sell bikes may affect:	
3(a)(i)	consumer choice; Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of the effects of competition on both buyers and sellers. One mark for a correct identification up to a maximum of one identification plus up to a further one mark for description. Possible responses may include:	
	 greater choice; a greater number of competing sellers; more choice and/or variety; any other valid suggestion. 	
	Exemplar: The choice will be greater (1) because there are a number of competing sellers (1) and/or each one will want to make their products different from other producers (1).	[2]
3(a)(ii)	 prices charged; One mark for a correct identification up to a maximum of one identification plus up to a further one mark for description. Possible responses may include: prices lower; a greater number of competing sellers; any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: Prices may be lower (1) because customers will buy from 	
	the seller with the lowest price (1) unless the product is significantly different/better (1).	[2]
3(a)(iii)	 profits. One mark for a correct identification up to a maximum of one identification plus up to a further one mark for description. Possible responses may include: lower profits; lower margins; any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: Profits may be lower (1) because prices will be lower (1) reducing the profit margin on products/the difference between revenue and costs (1). 	
		[2]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(b)	Report 3 from the Case Study, states that interest rates are likely to rise in 2010.	
	Identify and explain one way in which a rise in UK interest rates might affect the demand for bikes in the UK.	
	Target: To apply knowledge and understanding of interest rate changes to the context	
	One mark for a correct identification up to a maximum of one identification plus up to a further one mark for description.	
	Possible responses may include:	
	consumer demand may fall;	
	 costs of personal loans/credit card borrowing may increase; 	
	mortgage repayments may increase;	
	any other valid suggestion.	
	Exemplar: Demand may fall (1) because the cost of buying	
	the cycles on credit will rise (1) and/or the disposable income of many people with mortgages/loans will fall (1) because they will	
	have to pay more interest on these mortgages/loans (1).	[2]
3(c)*	Using information from the Case Study, and any other information which might be relevant, recommend whether or not production should be moved to China. Give	
	reasons for your recommendations.	
	Target: To analyse and evaluate strategies to deal with change in the external business environment within the context.	
	Level 3 (7 – 9 marks)	
	The candidate analyses and evaluates reasons for and/or against moving production to China (or indicates additional considerations that need to be taken into account to make a decision). Max 7 marks if only one reason analysed. Evaluation and analysis of at least two reasons required for max 9 marks.	
	Relatively straight forward ideas have been expressed with some clarity and fluency. Arguments are generally relevant, though may stray from the point of the question. There will be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar but these are unlikely to be intrusive or obscure meaning.	
	Level 2 (4 – 6 marks)	
	Candidate demonstrates understanding of reasons for and/or against moving production to China. Max 4 for demonstrating understanding of one reason.	
	Simple ideas have been expressed in an appropriate context. There are likely to be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar of which some may be noticeable and intrusive. Level 1 (1 – 3 marks)	
	Candidate identifies reasons for and/or against moving production to China. Max 1 for identification of one reason. Some simple ideas have been expressed. There will be some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar which will be noticeable and intrusive.	

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
	 0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit. Possible responses may include: Arguments for moving to China lower costs of production in China; costs increasing in the UK; labour shortages in the UK; interest rate increase forecast in the UK; 	
	 unfavourable exchange rate changes forecast in the UK (making exports expensive); the need for a new factory in the UK: any other valid suggestion. Arguments for not moving to China/staying in the UK ethical concerns (e.g. possible conditions faced by workers); 	
	 impact on domestic reputation; stronger Yuan (making exports from China more expensive); loss of benefits associated with manufacturing with the EU; issues of skilled labour/labour shortages; increase mechanisation may help reduce UK production costs. 	
	 Additional consideration/other information accuracy/usefulness of the data (actual costs of production rather than percentage changes/do the figures relate to comparable bikes?/would the production of quality bikes in China change the figures?); can China produce the high quality bikes? (skilled labour, technology); 	
	 impact of new technologies; costs of building new factory; any other valid suggestion. Exemplar: Costs of production may be cheaper abroad than in the UK (L1). Holden's face possible increases in the UK's rate 	
	of interest and this may further impact upon costs (L2) and this may impact upon the price that Holden's have to charge for a bike (L3). The lower costs of production, therefore, make relocating to China an attractive option. They should, however, consider the costs of moving production to China and weigh up these set up costs against the lower costs of production (L3). Holden's should consider the workers making the bikes (L1).	
	Holden's already has a skilled workforce in the UK. However, employing workers in China may be cheaper (L2). Holden's may have difficulty hiring workers with the right skills in China and this might impact on the quality of the bikes (L3). The skilled UK workforce makes staying in the UK an attractive option. They should, however, consider the merits of the skilled UK workforce and the concerns about quality as against the	101
	cheaper costs of production in China (L3). Paper Total	[9] [90]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)(i)	2			2
1(a)(ii)		2		2
1(a)(iii)	3			3
1(a)(iv)		1		1
1(a)(v)	2	2		4
1(a)(vi)	2	2		4
1(b)(i)			1	1
1(b)(ii)			3	3
1(b)(iii)			2	2
1(b)(iv)	1	1		2
1(c)(i)		2	2	4
1(c)(ii)		2	2	4
1(c)(iii)		2	2	4
2(a)(i)	1	1	2	4
2(a)(ii)	1	1	2	4
2(b)*	3	3	3	9
2(c)*	3	3	3	9
2(d)(i)			1	1
2(d)(ii)			1	1
2(d)(iii)			2	2
2(d)(iv)	2	2	3	7
3(a)(i)	1	1		2
3(a)(ii)	1	1		2
3(a)(ii)	1	1		2
3(b)	1	1		2
3(c)*	3	3	3	9
Totals	27	31	32	90