

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0454 ENTERPRISE

0454/01

Paper 1 (Case Study), 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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

		Marking guide	Marks
1	(a)	<p>State <u>one other</u> factor that might create an opportunity for an enterprise to arise.</p> <p>Case study states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'People were always asking for extra jars.' So lack of supply and extra demand for the product cannot be accepted. <p>Candidates might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a gap in the market • taking advantage of change in tastes • recognising areas for expansion • taking advantage of new technology • changes in size or structure of the population • changes in real income • opportunities of globalisation • government policies/grant available. 	[1]
	(b)	<p>With reference to an entrepreneur that you have studied, discuss how he or she has successfully used <u>two</u> entrepreneurial skills.</p> <p>Candidates might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leadership • self-confidence • innovation • team-building • creativity • problem-solving. <p>Accept other relevant points.</p> <p>Level 3 – (5–6 marks) Candidate discusses how the entrepreneur chosen has actually used these skills.</p> <p>Level 2 – (3–4 marks) Candidate is able to apply knowledge to entrepreneur. Must be a named individual to access L2.</p> <p>Level 1 – (1–2 marks) Candidate shows knowledge of enterprise skills.</p>	[6] (3 + 3)

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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	(c)	<p>State and explain <u>one</u> reason why a government sets laws and regulations affecting an enterprise.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit production of dangerous/harmful goods • protect the natural environment/location of industry • consumer protection • competition policy • protection of employees – health and safety, discrimination, unfair dismissal etc. <p>2 marks for a full explanation showing how laws affect enterprise/consumer. 1 mark for a knowledge of laws/regulations.</p>	[2]
2	(a) (i)	<p>Explain what is meant by a <i>partnership</i>.</p> <p>A group or association of 2 or more people who agree to own and run a business together with unlimited liability (2).</p> <p>Possible points could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialisation • lack of continuity • deed of partnership – legal agreement. <p>Accept 2–20 people or 2+ (for 1 mark)</p> <p>2 marks clear understanding shown, e.g. 2–20 people come together to form a business. 1 mark for a limited understanding, e.g. people work together.</p>	[2]
	(ii)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> disadvantage to an entrepreneur of setting up a partnership.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlimited liability • disagreements • limited number of partners allowed (depends on country) • dishonesty of one partner could mean the other partner suffers • lack of continuity. <p>Accept loss of control – i.e. transfer from sole trader to partnership reduces control.</p> <p>2 marks for a full explanation of how the disadvantage affects the partners. 1 mark for identification only.</p>	[2]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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	(b)	<p>Discuss which factors were likely to be <u>most</u> important to the local beekeepers when deciding to organise themselves as a co-operative.</p> <p>The case study implies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beekeepers keep their independence • equal membership (1 member, 1 vote) • all members share profits • benefiting from economies of scale • able to supply to a larger buyer. <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Candidates are able to discuss relevant factors with a justified decision as to the most important factor.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Candidates explain why the factor is important in this decision for the beekeepers.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show knowledge of the factors/advantages of co-operative.</p>	[6]
3	(a)	<p>Identify <u>two</u> business objectives, other than profit, that <u>your enterprise project</u> might have had.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • survival • sales revenue • satisficing • producing just for fun/doing something they enjoyed • gaining an extra source of income • providing a service. <p>Accept any other reasonable answer.</p>	[2]
	(b)	<p>Discuss how important making a profit was to <u>your enterprise project</u>.</p> <p>Answers could argue it was or was not important to them.</p> <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Candidates discuss the importance or not to their enterprise project. At the top of this level a supported judgement is made.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Candidates apply knowledge to explain their enterprise project.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show knowledge of profit – may be implicit in answer.</p>	[6]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

		Marking guide	Marks
	(c)	<p>State and explain <u>one</u> reason for producing a business plan when starting an enterprise.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows that the enterprise is organised/prepared – therefore more likely to gain finance • forced to think ahead and identify risks – may help them to avoid risks or put in place measures to protect themselves • produces targets which the enterprise can use to measure success • identifies financial needs – allows the enterprise to arrange finance in advance • and therefore avoid problems with financial shortfalls. <p>3 marks Candidates provide a detailed explanation of how planning can help an enterprise when setting up.</p> <p>2 marks Candidates make some attempt to explain how planning can help an enterprise when setting up.</p> <p>1 mark Candidates identify a relevant purpose.</p>	[3]
4	(a)	Explain what is meant by the following terms:	
	(i)	<p><i>negotiate</i></p> <p>Clear understanding (2), such as the process of bargaining in order to reach agreement on terms. Some understanding of term (1). A method of bargaining (1). Recognition of gainers and losers (1).</p>	[2]
	(ii)	<p><i>cash flow deficit</i></p> <p>Clear understanding (2), such as when there is more cash flowing out of the company than is coming in during a given time period.</p> <p>Some understanding of term (1). Spending more than earning (1). Negative cash figure (1).</p>	[2]

Page 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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(b) (i)	<p>Name two external stakeholders in an enterprise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suppliers • customers • local community • government • investors/owners. <p>Accept any relevant group/person.</p>	[2]
(ii)	<p>Give two methods an enterprise could use to communicate with external stakeholders.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • letter • email • telephone • fax • meeting • face-to-face. <p>Accept any reasonable alternative method.</p> <p>1 mark per method identified up to max 2.</p> <p>Do not accept two advertising methods, e.g. poster and leaflet.</p>	[2]
(c)	<p>Explain one reason why an agenda should be prepared before a meeting.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to know what to bring • where to go • so that meeting runs smoothly/to time • allows participants to organise their arguments/information. <p>Accept relevant points related to agenda.</p> <p>1 mark per method identified, plus 1 for explanation as to how it helps the meeting process.</p>	[2]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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5	(a) (i)	<p>Name <u>one</u> financial record which an enterprise should keep and maintain.</p> <p>Any one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cash flow • profit and loss • budget • balance sheet. 	[1]
	(ii)	<p>Explain why the record you named in 5(a)(i) needs to be accurate.</p> <p>The question specifies one financial document, so a general explanation of why financial records should be kept is not creditable.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <p>Cash flow accuracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cash details are important to avoid cash shortages and allow enterprise to organise lending in advance • to show banks when requesting loans • to be aware of when large expenditure can be afforded. <p>Profit and Loss Account accuracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows the performance of the enterprise and identifies any issues with costs and therefore allows them to be corrected • allows comparison of performance over time/with other enterprises • required to ensure correct tax paid to governments for taxation purposes. 	[2]
	(b) (i)	<p>How many day's credit will a business often offer to purchasers?</p> <p>A statement of either 30, 60 or 90 days is acceptable – no explanation is required.</p>	[1]

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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(ii)	<p>Discuss the possible advantages and disadvantages of the provision of credit to <u>either</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the suppliers of jars and labels <p><u>or</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the co-operative. <p>Level 3 (5–6 marks) Candidates are able to discuss fully both advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–4 marks) Candidates explain the advantages or disadvantages to either the supplier or co-operative.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show knowledge of benefit or cost of credit provision. Limited knowledge (1 mark), e.g. will make more sales.</p> <p>Accept answers that examine the benefit of the co-operative offering credit.</p> <p>Answers which attempt to analyse both organisations should be marked and the highest-scoring answer rewarded.</p>	[6]

Page 9	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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6	(a)	<p>Discuss which factors <u>most</u> influenced the decisions taken at meetings involving <u>your enterprise project</u>.</p> <p>Candidates may mention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time available • information available/knowledge • money/finance • personnel • structure of meeting (formality, agenda) • advice/guidance from others, e.g. teachers, parents • relative power of members • objectives such as profit. <p>Level 4 (9–10 marks) Candidates are able to offer very good analysis and evaluation of relevant factors. They will reach a conclusion, which addresses the issue of the most important factor. Answers at this level will relate specifically to decisions within meetings.</p> <p>Level 3 (6–8 marks) Candidates are able to offer some limited analysis and evaluation of relevant factors. They will reach a conclusion but fail to address the issue of 'most'.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidates are able to apply knowledge of the factors that affect decision-making.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show some knowledge of meetings or the factors involved in the decision-making process. No clear reference to meetings and/or their enterprise.</p>	[10]

Page 10	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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(b)	<p>Consider the importance of preparation, by both parties, to the likely success of the negotiation between Pablo and the representative of NF Foods.</p> <p>Candidates could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Am I clear in my mind what it is that I am trying to achieve? • Have I written down the strengths and weaknesses of my position? • How am I going to counter any objections? • Have I considered with whom I am going to negotiate? • Have I chosen an appropriate negotiating style and strategy? • Are my objectives SMART? <p>It is also valid for candidates to approach the question through an analysis of the process of negotiation in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing a negotiating environment • exploring needs • testing understanding and summarising • negotiating a position • reaching agreement. <p>Candidates who choose this approach must also ensure that reference is made to the case study at each stage.</p> <p>Level 4 (10–15 marks) At the highest level candidates clearly use the case study to reach a supported judgement as to how to improve their chance of success. A maximum of 12 marks will be awarded to candidates who consider only preparation with no reference to the success of negotiation.</p> <p>Level 3 (6–9 marks) Candidates are able to analyse and evaluate the importance of preparation with some consideration of the link to likely success. A maximum of 7 marks are awarded for answers which offer a one-sided analysis examining either the benefits or problems only.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidates are able to explain the merits of preparation for negotiation. This may be applied to the case study or his/her own enterprise. A maximum of 4 marks will be awarded for one factor well applied.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show some knowledge of negotiation or preparation for negotiation.</p>	[15]

Page 11	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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7	(a)	<p>Discuss which methods of research would be <u>most</u> suitable for identifying potential customers for <u>your enterprise project</u>.</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <p>Primary research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • questionnaires • interviews • consumer panels • observation. <p>Secondary research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • external sources such as research reports/newspapers/government statistics etc. <p>Accept other relevant methods.</p> <p>Level 4 (9–10 marks) A very good analysis of at least two methods of research with evaluation, illustrating why one method was selected over the other.</p> <p>Level 3 (6–8 marks) Candidates are able to offer analysis and evaluation of the suitability of at least one method of research. For 6 marks the analysis may be one-sided or lacking in depth.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidates are able to apply methods of research to their enterprise project. A maximum of 4 marks will be awarded for one factor well applied.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show some knowledge of market research methods.</p>	[10]

Page 12	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0454	01

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(b)	<p>Evaluate the <u>best</u> possible ways for Pablo to ensure that he retained his customers and increased their satisfaction with his products, while expanding his enterprise.</p> <p>Ensuring customer satisfaction through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good quality products • after-sales services – dealing effectively with complaints/refunds or exchanges • providing detailed information about products • providing credit facilities. <p>Accept other valid points.</p> <p>Level 4 (10–15 marks) Candidates clearly use the case study to reach a supported judgement as to the suitability of methods suggested for retaining customers and increasing their satisfaction. A maximum of 12 marks will be awarded to candidates who do not fully address both aspects.</p> <p>Level 3 (6–9 marks) Candidates are able to analyse and evaluate the suitability of methods, with consideration of likely success in gaining customer retention and satisfaction. A maximum of 7 marks are awarded for answers which offer a very limited consideration of customer retention or satisfaction only.</p> <p>Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidates are able to apply suitable methods of retaining customers or increasing their satisfaction to this enterprise.</p> <p>Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidates show some knowledge of customer retention and/or satisfaction.</p>	[15]