UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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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' versionSyllabusIGCSE – May/June 20120454 | bac |
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| | Marking guide | and |
| (a) | taking risks bringing together all of the factors of production the activity of providing goods and services i.e. business enterprise is acceptable. 2 marks A good definition showing clear knowledge and understanding. | nhacambrie (1×2 or (2×1) [2] |
| | 1 mark A less precise definition showing some knowledge and understanding. | |
| (b) (i) | State <u>three</u> skills which are needed to be entrepreneurial. Skills could include three of the following: leadership self confidence innovation/new ideas team building/co-ordination skills determination/motivation to succeed creativity problem solving resourcefulness taking initiative taking responsibility/decision maker perseverance. NB – taking calculated risks not 'taking risks' alone as already credited in 1(a). Candidates only need to state three skills; they do not need to describe or explain them. | (3×1) [3] |
| (ii) | Explain how using <u>one</u> of these skills might have helped <u>you</u> to have become a more successful entrepreneur in your <u>enterprise</u> <u>project</u> . | [2] [2] |
| | Level 2 (3–4 marks) Candidate is able to explain how the skill might have helped him/her to have become a more successful entrepreneur in their enterprise project. There is a very clear link between the particular skill and the success of the candidate as an entrepreneur. | |
| | Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidate is able to apply a skill to the enterprise operated – maybe an attempt to link skill to success. | |
| | NB – There are no marks available for the identification of a skill as this was rewarded in (b)(i). | |

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| | IGCSE – May/June 2012 0454 | Pac |
| 2 (a) | Describe <u>two</u> possible advantages and <u>two</u> possible disadvantages of organising an enterprise as a sole trader. | Anthrice |
| | Possible advantages: few legal restrictions/requirements flexible – quick to respond to changes in demand quicker decision making – one person takes the decisions incentive to be efficient – as owner will get all the profit personal contact with consumers – can promote sales. | ww.papacambrid |
| | Possible disadvantages: unlimited liability – owner may lose personal possessions to pay debts limited finance – to expand the business the sole trader – may lack the wide range of skills/expertise required no continuity. | / |
| | Marks should be awarded in each case as: Identification of advantage/disadvantage. (1 mark) Further development/explanation of point. (+1 mark) | |
| (b) | Explain two suitable objectives for KLG Badges in its first year. Objectives could include two of the following: profit growth survival sales revenue satisficing to be ethical. | [2] [2] (2×2) |
| | In each case marks should be awarded as: Identification/knowledge of a suitable objective. (1 mark) Explanation as to why the objective is suitable for KLG Badges in its first year of operation. (plus 1 mark) | 3 |
| | No marks awarded if – The objectives described are unsuitable for k Badges in its first year of operation. | KLG |
| 3 (a) | Identifying examples from the case study, explain what is mean by fixed and variable costs. Fixed costs: the costs of production that do not vary with output, also known overhead costs (1 mark) examples: the cost of the machine. (1 mark) | (2×1) [2] (2×1) |
| | Variable costs: the costs of production that vary directly with output (1 mark) examples: the costs of the badges, the paper, card. (1 mark) Do not accept – does/does not change as this is too vague. | |

| Page 4 | Mark Scheme: Teachers' versionSyllabusIGCSE – May/June 20120454 | aba |
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| (b) | Explain why it was important for <u>your enterprise project</u> to keep and maintain accurate financial records. | ambrid |
| | Answers could refer to: to keep track of how the enterprise is doing to take action if financial difficulties are anticipated to show that it is a genuine and trustworthy enterprise to ensure correct details are provided to tax authorities to keep stakeholders informed helps planning. | ana cambrid [2] (1×2) [2] (1×2) |
| | A03 (2 marks) – explanation as to the impact of record keeping on their enterprise. Positive or negative points may be included. A02 (2 marks) – applies the reasons for record keeping to their own enterprise. A01 (2 marks) – identifies reasons for accurate financial record keeping. | |
| (a) | Identify <u>three</u> other methods of communication a small enterprise might use to communicate with customers. Ways could include: advertising through the media – radio, newspapers, magazines or Internet/website posters/billboards email face to face/meeting letters faxes. | [3] (3×1) |
| | Do not accept television or cinema advertising as they are unsuitable for a small enterprise. | |
| | 1 mark per identified method. | |

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| | IGCSE – May/June 2012 0454 | No. |
| | | an. |
| (b) | Explain why it will be important for Khia to keep her existin customers. | g [2] |
| | Points of knowledge could include: | [2] |
| | Provide stable income Provide word of mouth advertising | |
| | Provide word of mouth advertising Cost is less than attracting new customers. | |
| | | |
| | Points of application could include: This is a new business so – little money to invest in market | ing |
| | This is a new business so – little money to invest in market Needs to establish herself | ing |
| Needs to establish hersen Needs stable income to plan for future. | | |
| | A03 (5–6 marks) | |
| | Candidate is able to offer a very thorough explanation as to why | y Khia |
| | needed to keep her existing customers. | |
| | A02 (3–4 marks) | |
| | Candidate is able to offer a reasonable application as to why Khia | |
| | needed to keep her existing customers. | |
| | A01 (1–2 marks) | |
| | Candidate is able to demonstrate some knowledge and underst of why an enterprise might want to keep its existing customers. | landing |
| | | |
| 5 (a) | Explain, using an example of each, how formal and information sources of support can help a new enterprise. | al [4] (2×2) |
| | | (= _) |
| | Formal sources of support could include: | |
| | official bodies such as government bodies, business agencies, financial | |
| | institutions and charities. | |
| | Informal sources of support could include: | |
| | unofficial bodies | |
| | • such as friends, other business people. | |
| | Marks awarded in each case as follows: | |
| | Identification of appropriate source. (1 mark x 2) | |
| | Explanation showing how the source identified assists enterpris | ses. (plus |
| | Explanation showing how the source identified assists enterpris 1 mark in each case) | ses. (plus |

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| (b) | Discuss the effectiveness of the sources of sup enterprise project. Answers will depend on the candidate's own enterp Level 3 (5–6 marks) Candidate is able to offer a discussion of the effective sources of support used in the enterprise project. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Candidate is able to explain how the identified supp enterprise project. | veness of the | Cambrid [2] |
| | Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidate is able to identify sources of support use their own enterprise project. | d or available for | |
| | Level 0 (0 mark) Candidate is unable to apply any knowledge or und sources of support in the candidate's own enterprise | | |

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| (b) | Discuss the importance of cash flow to the futur Badges. | re survival of KLG |
| | Candidate could identify the importance of cash flow ensuring that bills are paid on time to provide working capital avoiding the need for last minute loans ability to purchase required items avoiding insolvency or liquidity crisis alternatively candidates may discuss the important forecasting in planning. | |
| | Level 4 (10–15 marks) Candidate is able to offer a very thorough discussio of cash flow to KLG Badges, stressing the link with the business. | |
| | Level 3 (6–9 marks) Candidate is able to offer a limited or one sided disc importance of cash flow to KLG Badges. Some atte to link this with the future survival of the business. | |
| | Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidate is able to apply knowledge and understa cash flow is important to KLG Badges. | inding as to why |
| | Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidate is able to demonstrate some knowledge of cash flow and/or its importance. | and understanding |

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| | | OHOH BC |
| 7 (a) | It is important that enterprises use an appropri business language. Discuss, using examples, I was that <u>your enterprise project</u> used appropri language when communicating with stakehold Answers will depend on the candidate's own enter candidate could mention communications with stal managers/employees/shareholders/suppliers/custo community. | how important it ate business ers. prise project, but keholders such as: |
| | Level 4 (9–10 marks) Candidate is able to offer a very thorough discussi of business language in communications with their | |
| | Level 3 (6–8 marks) Candidate is able to offer a reasonable or one-side importance of appropriate business language whe stakeholders. | |
| | Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidate is able to apply knowledge and underst business language when communicating with their may be a series of applied examples. | |
| | Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidate is able to demonstrate some knowledge of appropriate business language and stakeholder | |

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| (b) | Business plans are an important part of communenterprise. Evaluate the importance of a busines up of <u>your enterprise project</u> . | |
| | Answers will depend on the candidate's own enterprise project, but candidate could mention: A requirement for obtaining a bank loan Forces an enterprise to plan ahead Helps to plan costs or required finance Identifies risks Identifies potential market Used to measure the performance of the business. | |
| | Level 4 (10–15 marks) Candidate is able to offer a thorough two-sided eva importance of a business plan in the start-up of his/h project. | |
| | Level 3 (6–9 marks) Candidate is able to offer a reasonable or one-sideo importance of a business plan in the start-up of his/h project. | |
| | Level 2 (3–5 marks) Candidate is able to apply knowledge and understan benefits/costs of business planning to their own enter | - |
| | Level 1 (1–2 marks) Candidate is able to demonstrate some knowledge a of a business plan and or its purpose. | and understanding |