

Cambridge Pre-U

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

9771/01

Paper 1 Business Concepts

October/November 2020

2 hours 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Section 1: answer all questions.
- Section 2: answer all questions.
- Section 3: answer one question.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].
- The insert contains the case study.

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has 28 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section 1: Multiple Choice

Answer all questions in this section.

For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose **one** you consider correct and fill in the box (X) to show your answer.

You are advised to spend 30 minutes on the 20 questions in this section.

1			ne of the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the property of the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding websited the following is a possible external economy of scale for a rapidly expanding the following expanding the following external economy of the following expanding expanding expanding expanding expanding external economy of the following expanding	е
		A	cheaper supplies of raw materials as it is able to purchase in bulk	
		В	excellent supply of potential new recruits owing to the industry's growth in a city with two large universities	h
		С	improved coordination between the company's finance and marketing departments a specialist managers are recruited	s
		D	lower rates of interest on loans to the company as it operates in a low risk industry [1]
2			Coca-Cola announced the purchase of Whitbread's Costa Coffee division for £3.9bn. The ly reason for Coca-Cola making this acquisition was to:	е
		Α	increase product orientation.	
		В	increase shareholder value for Whitbread's owners.	
		С	lengthen the life cycle of the existing product range.	
		D	reduce risks from changes in demand for existing products. [1]
3	£140 othe	000 t r mod	an manufacturer uses mark-up pricing. The latest model, called the Voyager, cost to produce. The marketing manager plans to add the same percentage mark-up as foldels. For example, the selling price of the Explorer model is £17400 and costs £12000 to ture. Based on the same percentage mark-up, the Voyager selling price will be:	r
] A		
		В	£19400	
		С	£20300	
		D	£31400 [1]

4	Which	on	e of the following is a feature of flexible specialisation?	
		Α	Changes in consumer tastes can be responded to.	
		В	High inventory levels of finished goods are needed.	
		С	It requires employees to be specialised in one particular task.	
		D	Large batches of each product are sold at low prices.	[1]
5	When	ma	naging capacity utilisation, the coping zone means that:	
		Α	any attempt to increase output will worsen customer service.	
		В	idle resources can be used to increase output efficiently.	
		С	resource allocation at this output level has no opportunity cost.	
		D	there is full capacity working of all resources.	[1]
6	Which	on	e of the following would be included in the current assets of a motor retailing busines	s?
		Α	annual depreciation of non-current assets	
		В	accounts payable to suppliers	
		С	garage premises	
		D	vehicles bought in part exchange for new ones	[1]
7	Marke	t pc	esitioning focuses on:	
		Α	how consumers perceive a product.	
		В	targeting specific groups of consumers with common characteristics.	
		С	which location in a supermarket is likely to lead to highest sales.	
		D	which markets the business should sell products in.	[1]

8	comp	anie	se to activity by environmental pressure groups, UK supermarkets and food processings recently agreed to launch a new voluntary programme to reduce plastic packaging likely reason for this is to:	
		Α	keep food fresher for longer.	
		В	make environmental audits unnecessary.	
		С	reduce costs as plastic is becoming more expensive.	
		D	reduce the external costs of packaging. [1	1]
			Questions 9 and 10 are based on Table 9.1, below	
9	in Tab	ole 9	ss produces three products in a factory. Annual financial data for these products is show 1.1. If the production of Product Z was stopped, the most likely impact on the annual total factory will be:	
		Α	fall by £10 000	
		В	rise by £10 000	
		С	fall by £60 000	
		D	rise by £70 000 [1	1]
10	will be	e the	owing year, sales volume of Product Y increases by 10% at the same price level. What new level of Product Y profit if average variable costs and allocated factory fixed cost and allocated factory fixed factory fixed factory fixed factory fixed factory factory fixed factory fixed factory fixed factory fixed factory factory fixed factory fixed factory factory fixed factory fixed factory fixed factory fixed factory	
		Α	£20000	
		В	£27 500	
		С	£39500	
		D	£95500 [1	1]

Table 9.1 for Questions 9 and 10

Annual data (£000)	Product X	Product Y	Product Z
Variable labour costs	110	80	95
Variable material costs	25	40	65
Allocated factory fixed costs	75	55	70
Annual revenue	270	195	220
Profit (loss)	60	20	(10)

11			ne of the follow ion of a new sho		ng critical pa	th analysis (CPA) during the
		Α	Float times on	critical activities can be used	to reallocate	resources.
		В		n be reallocated to those actical path from changing.	ctivities takin	g less time than expected to
		С	The activities of	on the critical path can be mo	nitored closel	y.
		D	The activities of	on the critical path can be und	lertaken simu	Iltaneously. [1]
12	Which	on	e of the followin	g assertions about mission s	tatements is o	correct?
		Α	They briefly inc	dicate an organisation's purpo	ose and goal.	
		В	They contain the	ne SMART objectives that the	e organisatior	is working towards.
		С	They outline th	e social responsibilities of the	e business.	
		D	They provide r	nanagement with an outline c	of the busines	s strategies to be followed. [1]
13	cabine favour	ets. abl	The actual per	formance over this period re- variance of £5000 and an adv	sulted in a pr	sembly and sale of metal filing rofit of £235000. There was a ost variance of £15000. There
				Variable material cost	£134000	
				Variable labour cost	£256000	
				Fixed costs	£200500	
				Revenue	£876000	
				Profit	£285500	
	The re	ever	nue variance mu	ust have been:		
		Α	£40 500 advers	6e		
		В	£40 500 favour	rable		
		С	£50 500 advers	se		
		D	£50 500 favour	rable		[1]

14		owroom must sell 10 cars each month to break even. The average contribution per car 750. Based on this information, the annual fixed costs of the business are:
	A	£7500
	В	£9000
	С	£75000
	D	£90 000 [1]
15		nber 2017 the UK Consumer Price Index indicated that annual inflation had risen to 3.1%, est rate for five years. The most likely cause of this rise in inflation was:
	A	higher rates of income tax.
	В	depreciation of the sterling exchange rate following the 2016 BREXIT referendum.
	С	significantly higher interest rates announced by the Bank of England to curb consumer spending.
	D	a wage-price spiral caused by a significant increase in unemployment. [1]
16	Which o	ne of the following is the best definition of the Boston Matrix?
	A	It shows the factors that determine competitive rivalry.
	В	It indicates to managers the degree of risk associated with business strategies.
	С	It is a model which helps businesses analyse their portfolio of products and brands.
	D	It is a decision-making model that encourages managers to focus on setting clear objectives. [1]

17 A service centre records customer waiting times before they receive assistance from an employee. The mean waiting time is 10 minutes with a standard deviation of 2 minutes. The business claims in its advertising that all customers are seen 'within 13 minutes of arrival'.

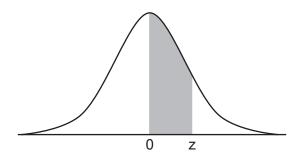


Fig. 17.1: Area between 0 (mean) and z

Table 17.1: Areas under normal curve from the mean to z standard deviations from the mean

Z	area
1.0	0.3413
1.1	0.3643
1.2	0.3849
1.3	0.4032
1.4	0.4192
1.5	0.4332
1.6	0.4452
1.7	0.4554
1.8	0.4641
1.9	0.4713
2.0	0.4772

Based on this data, Table 17.1 and assuming a normal distribution, what proportion of customers will be seen within this time?

Α	6.68%	
В	40.32%	
С	43.32%	
D	93.32%	[1

18	increase	•	roduct fell by 5% to £57000 following a price g no other changes, which of the following is or this product?
	A	-1.07	
	В	-0.94	
	С	-0.11	
	D	+1.07	[1]
19		one of the combinations of statements show onal theorists, is correct? Table 19.1	n in Table 19.1, referring to the views of two [1]
		Mayo's view	McClelland's view
	A	Workers are motivated primarily by the opportunity to earn more.	All individuals have a need for achievement, a need for affiliation and a need for power.
	В	Workers do not naturally enjoy work.	Motivation results from conscious choices among alternatives.
	С	Status and image are important human needs that can be satisfied once lower order needs are met.	Expectancy theory has three components: expectancy, instrumentality and valence.
	D	Workers are motivated more by social and relational factors than by monetary rewards or environmental factors.	An individual's dominant motivator is largely dependent on their culture and life experiences.
20	A leade	ship style based on facilitation is most likely	to be used:
	A	during a crisis within the organisation.	
	В	during a period of rapid change in the bus	iness environment.
	С	when newly formed teams need control from	om senior managers.
	D	when some employees have failed to den	nonstrate ability to work independently. [1]

Section 2: Case Study

Read the case study in the insert and answer all questions in this section.

You are advised to spend 1 hour and 15 minutes on this section.

21	(a)	Usii	ng data in Table 21.1:	
		(i)	calculate the payback period for Location S	[2]
		(ii)	calculate the average annual rate of return (ARR) for Location S	[2]

Recommend which n your answer.				[6
	 	•••••	 	

23	Recommend an appropriate marketing mix for the proposed new hair and beauty salon.	[10]

orai	nches.					[1
		 	 	 	 	 •

Section 3: Essay

Answer one question from this section.

You are advised to spend 1 hour on this section. Relevant references to real business examples will be expected.

EITHER

25	'India will be a global player in the digital economy, and it will be competitive with any count the world.' (Sundar Pichai, Google)	ry in
	Evaluate the implications for UK businesses of India's economic growth.	[40]
	OR	
26	Evaluate methods of communication that may be most effective within large businesses.	[40]
	OR	
27	Evaluate the impact of a low interest rate monetary policy on UK businesses.	[40]
	OR	
28	'Wonder what your customer really wants? Ask. Don't tell.' (Lisa Stone, BlogHer co-fou and CEO)	nder
	Evaluate whether it is important for all new business start-ups to undertake market research.	[40]
	Write the question number here	

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