Assessment Schedule - 2011

Business Studies: Demonstrate understanding of the internal operations of a large business (90843)

Evidence Statement

Q	Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
ONE				
(a)	 Characteristic is explained. It has more levels of management, therefore the firm must employ more managers. There is a narrow span of control, which allows closer supervision. As there are more managers to make decisions, there is less decision-making by workers. There are smaller numbers for each manager to communicate with, thus speeding up communication. A tall organisational structure can 	Answers TWO of: One characteristic is explained. How a tall structure can create problems for a business is explained. An advantage of a decentralised structure is explained. A way Kai	Answers ONE of: • How a tall structure can create problems for a business is fully explained. • A way Kai Enterprises can decentralise is fully explained.	The impact of decentralising is discussed by explaining an advantage of decentralisation, and fully explaining how Kai Enterprises might decentralise. AND A justification for the decision to decentralise the decision-making as
(b)	 create problems through: Chain of command – the greater the number of levels of hierarchy, the longer the chain of command. This leads to poor and inefficient communication. Span of control – a smaller span of control may mean more managers, and therefore greater salary expenses. 	Enterprises can decentralise is explained. (Answers will	(Answers will	an appropriate solution. AND The answer demonstrates coherent links between concepts. (Answers will typically integrate
(c)	Sample answer: Advantage is stated and how it affects the business is provided Not all important decision-making powers lie with the senior management – this may motivate junior managers. Increased delegation to managers and /or staff in other areas, which spreads the workload. Sections/branches/departments can be more flexible, allowing them to adapt for local conditions. How to decentralise A change in company policies, and by changing job descriptions and employment terms. This allows decisions to be taken away from head office. Pass decision-making to store managers in other areas – this allows other employees to be responsible and accountable for decision-making.	(Answers will typically state relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	typically include relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts into explanations.)

(c) (con t'd)	Justification Decentralising would allow store managers to make decisions based on their local conditions, giving them greater flexibility to offer foodstuffs or opening hours that their customers		
	want. Allows staff to be more empowered / demonstrates trust in staff, so they feel more motivated to give their best to the company.		

Q	Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
TWC)			
(a)	Explanation of productivity Productivity is the measure of output per unit of input; it is generally used to measure the efficiency of the firm.	Answers TWO of: The term is explained. The importance of improved productivity is explained. A benefit of operating above normal capacity is explained. A disadvantage of operating above normal capacity is explained. A consequence for customer service is explained. (Answers will typically state relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	Answers ONE of: The importance of improved productivity is fully explained. A disadvantage of operating above normal capacity and a consequence for customer service is fully explained.	The impact is discussed by explaining a benefit of operating above normal capacity, fully explaining the disadvantages and the consequences for the level of customer service. AND The answer demonstrates coherent links between concepts.
(b)	Importance of improved productivity Globalisation and free trade means greater competition. Firms must be more competitive if they are to survive. Greater efficiency can be gained by increased productivity, meaning lower costs.			
(c)	Sample answer: Benefits Sales/revenue may increase because more customers can be supplied. Unit fixed costs will be at their			
	lowest level, which will increase profits. Operating above normal capacity will allow for more revenue and profit. Greater job security for employees, so less staff turnover and reduced HR costs.		(Answers will typically include relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	(Answers will typically integrate relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts into explanations.)
	Disadvantages: Staff could experience higher stress levels through extra workload. Operations staff are pressured not to make mistakes, as there is little time to fix them. Lack of servicing may cause future unreliability. Insufficient time for maintenance and repairs of existing machinery. Consequences: Staff may leave, due to workload and stress. This leads to poor customer service, due to new staff who are not familiar with the business systems and processes, or with the customers. Unreliable machinery could result in accidents in the workplace and temporary closure of the business – this will delay customer deliveries.			

Q	Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
THR	THREE				
(a)	Explanation of a budget A plan for future income and expenses, therefore allowing financial control. A budget can also be a set limit on the amount that a department can spend on its activities. This ensures the department does not overspend.	Answers TWO of: • The term is explained. • A way in which budgeting can help is explained. • An advantage of variance analysis is explained. • One way in which the named business could correct the negative variance is explained. (Answers will typically state relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	Answers ONE of: • A way in which budgeting can help is fully explained. • Two ways in which the named business could correct the negative variance are fully explained.	The effects of variances are discussed by explaining an advantage of using variance analysis, and fully explaining two ways in which the named business could correct the negative variance. AND A justification of the better way to correct the variance. AND	
(b)	Budgeting can help with planning by: Budgeted figures – enable all the costing of projects to see if they are feasible. Resourcing – allows a firm to prioritise resource needs in relation to availability.				
(c)	Sample answer: Advantages: Variance – allows opportunities for differences to be identified, then explained and solved.			The answer demonstrates coherent links between concepts.	
	 KE can respond to the variance by changing their operating costs, and plan future budgets accordingly. Ways to correct a negative variance: Dropping some poorly performing product lines, therefore increasing profitability. 		(Answers will typically include relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	(Answers will typically integrate relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts into explanations.)	
	 Cut costs by reducing hours of some bakery staff. Set realistic sales targets for the bakery, and make the manager responsible for meeting these. Increase marketing – this will create more revenue. Justification Dropping some poorly performing product lines would be the best option, because it would not affect workers' income and therefore will not reduce motivation. 				

Q	Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence		
FOU	FOUR					
(a)	 Ways: Sponsorship of a healthy eating campaign, to go alongside an epidemic such as diabetes or obesity. Any other relevant activity that then improves the welfare of a cause or community group. 	Answers TWO of: A way is explained. The similarities between corporate social responsibility and a philanthropist are explained. One effect on the customers of the named business is explained. The consequence in the short term for the named business is explained. The consequence in the long term for the named business is explained. The consequence in the long term for the named business is explained. Answers will typically state relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	 A way is explained. The similarities between corporate social responsibility and a philanthropist are explained. One effect on the customers of the named business is explained. The similarities between corporate social responsibility and a philanthropist are fully explained. The consequences in the short term and the long term for the named business are 	Why a business might choose to exercise corporate social responsibility is fully explained and justified by fully explaining the effects on customers of the named business. AND The consequences in the short term and the long term for the named business are fully explained . AND The answer demonstrates coherent links between concepts.		
(b)	Similarities: • Philanthropists are good citizens. • Same goal to help and get involved in community improvements and developments.					
(c)	Sample answer: Effects on customers: Creates brand loyalty – positive influence to buy from the business. Feel-good factor from knowing they are indirectly contributing to the community. Dissatisfaction from those customers who do not share the culture.		runy explained.			
	Increased prices to customers – increased costs are passed on. Consequences Short term: May have an increase in sales, as customers value their work. CSR initiatives are costly – an increase in costs may reduce profitability. Long term: Gaining market share, as sales increase / have a point of differentiation. Retain quality employees, as they value the company image.		(Answers will typically include relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts.)	(Answers will typically integrate relevant examples, business knowledge or Māori business concepts into explanations.)		

Marking Codes

U = Evidence of Achievement

I = Evidence of Merit

C = Evidence of Excellence

Judgement Statement

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
3 A	3 M	3 E