

# **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME						
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATE NUMBER		

# 4517569993

# **COMMERCIAL STUDIES**

7101/12

Paper 1 Elements of Commerce

October/November 2017

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

### **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

### **Section A**

Answer three questions.

### **Section B**

Answer all the questions.

The businesses described in this Question Paper are entirely fictitious.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



# **SECTION A**

Answer **three** questions from this section.

Coffee farmer  Brokers and factors		<b>→</b>	Coffee producer	<b>→</b>	Coffee exporter
		<b>→</b>	→ Corree importer in the UK →		Bonded warehouse owner
Retaile	rs	<b>→</b>	Х		
a) (i)	State the person	n indicat	ed by <b>X</b> .		
(ii)			hat would be carried out by		fee producer.
	2				
(iii)	Describe how th	ne coffee	is likely to be transported to	the U	K.
<b>b)</b> Stat	te what is meant	by:			
•	exporter				
(i)					
(i)					
(i) (ii)	importer				

(c)	Explain why a bill of lading is required when transporting the coffee.
	[3]
(d)	Explain <b>two</b> differences between a broker and a factor.
	1
	2
	[4]

(e)	Explain why bonded warehouses are important to coffee importers.
	[6]

(a)	Give two examples of types of small-scale retailers.								
	1								
	2								
(b)	(i)	Suggest why some small-scale retailers offer informal credit.							
	(ii)	Other than offering credit, state <b>two</b> features of small-scale retailers.  1							
		2							
(c)	maı	plain why small-scale retailers obtain their supplies from wholesalers and not nufacturers.							
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(c)	mai	plain why small-scale retailers obtain their supplies from wholesalers and not nufacturers.							
(c)	mai	2							

(i)	Give <b>two</b> examples of types of large-scale retailers.	
	1	
		 [2]
(ii)	Suggest why some large-scale retailers offer after-sales service.	
		[2]
		an
1		
		••••
2		
		 [4]
	(ii) Expuse 1	1

3

Lisa and Ian run a successful partnership producing sports clothing. They hold regular meetings with buyers. Lisa wants to buy a new computer system to improve internal communication.
(a) Explain what is meant by the term internal communication.
[2]
(b) (i) Explain two features of a partnership.
1
2

	(ii) Explain the advantages of organising a business as a partnership rather than being a sole trader.
	[6]
(c)	Explain <b>two</b> external sources of finance that Lisa could use to purchase the new computer system.
	1
	2
	[4]

(d)	(i)	Explain the purpose of an agenda.	
			[2]
	(ii)	State <b>two</b> items of information contained in the minutes of a meeting.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]

A co	ompany has produced a new breakfast cereal and needs to advertise it.	
(a)	Explain what is meant by the term advertising.	
		[2]
(b)	Explain <b>two</b> reasons why companies advertise.	
	1	
	2	
		[4]
(c)	Explain how the advertising of breakfast cereals is helped by packaging.	
		[4]

(d)	Explain why manufacturers of breakfast cereals often advertise on television.
	[4]
(e)	Explain why persuasive advertising may be considered undesirable by consumers.
	[6]

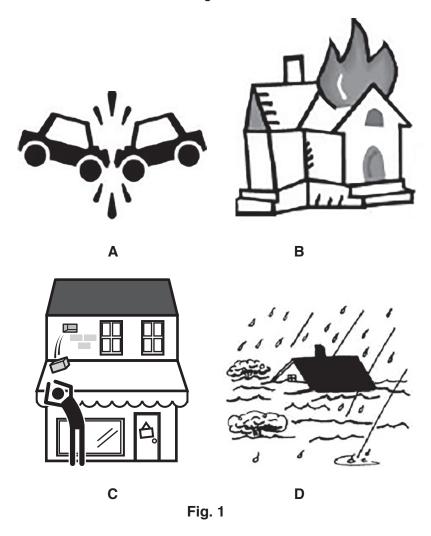
		road transport are the main ways of transporting goods in home trade. There are various t documents used in home trade.
(a)	Exp	plain what is meant by the term home trade.
(b)		State <b>two</b> purposes of a delivery note.
		1
		2
		[2]
	(ii)	List <b>two</b> items of information on a goods received note.
		1
		2[2]
(c)		scribe <b>two</b> circumstances when rail transport would be used to transport goods rather than d transport.
	1	
	2	
		[4]

(d)	Explain the advantages of road transport over rail transport.	
		[6]
(e)	Explain how containerisation has benefited both rail and road transport.	
		[4]

# **SECTION B**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

6 Fig. 1 shows four risks that could be insured against.



(a)	(i)	Identify the	types of insurance	that would cover	each of the ris	sks shown in Fig. 1
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Α	[1	1]
В	[1	1]
С	[1	1]
_		

	(ii)	State <b>two</b> business risks that are non-insurable.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
(b)		ne <b>two</b> documents used when arranging insurance. Explain the importance of <b>ea</b> ument.	ch
	Doc	eument	
	Imp	ortance	
	Doc	eument	
	Imp	ortance	
			[6]

(c)		ng insurance principles, explain the result for the insured when each of the following urance claims for stolen jewellery is made:
	(i)	A claim is made when jewellery is stolen. The jewellery was insured for $\$30000$ with three insurance companies.
		[4]
	(ii)	An insured has stated that the jewellery stolen is worth \$25000 when it is only worth \$20000.

Turn to page 18 for Question 7.

7 Fig. 2 shows an extract from a bank statement.

	Bank Statement				
	Aston Bank, South	lands Branch	1		
Eva Lee 256 Mill I Manches			Account No. Sort code: 3 Date: 31.10.	0–20–32	
Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	
		\$	\$	\$	
2 Oct	Balance brought forward			246.00	
5 Oct	Credit transfer		421.00	667.00	
6 Oct	ATM withdrawal	150.00		517.00	
11 Oct	Phone Bill – Aston Debit Card	94.00		423.00	
16 Oct	Cheque No. 2365	440.00		17.00 OD	
17 Oct	Direct debit	25.00		42.00 OD	
20 Oct	Standing Order	30.00		72.00 OD	
24 Oct	Cheque No. 2361	16.00		88.00 OD	
27 Oct	Paid in at Aston Bank		100.00	12.00	
27 Oct	Cheque No. 2363	8.00		4.00	
30 Oct	Salary		1150.00	1154.00	
31 Oct	Bank charges	30.00		1124.00	

Fig. 2

Use Fig. 2 to help you answer the following questions.

(a) (i)	Identify the sender of the bank statement.
	[1
(ii)	Identify which column shows payments into the account.
	[1
(iii)	Suggest why the cheque numbers are out of sequence.

	(iv)	State what OD stands for on the bank statement.	1]
(b)	Exp	plain the bank entries on:	-
	(i)	11 October	
		[2	2]
	(ii)	31 October	
		[2	2]
(c)	Exp	plain why banks provide ATMs for use by customers.	
		[4	1]

(d)	Explain <b>one</b> difference between a standing order and a direct debit.
	[2]
(e)	Explain why businesses prefer payment by debit card rather than by cheque.
	[6]

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