

# BUSINESS FORM 4 PAPER TWO MARKING SCHEME

## 1. (a) **Advantages of departmental stores**

- Access to specialised goods/ service from the relevant / shops / particular type of goods. Personalised / attention to customers.
- Access to auxiliary / after sales services - which may easily be available within the shops.
- One can save time by shopping under one roof.
- Prices of goods are relatively low = making consumers save/ buy more .
- One can access a variety of goods under one roof.
- Use of credit i debit cards - relieving customer the need of carrying cash.
- Access new products which a customer may not have been aware of.

## b) **Explain five roles played by licensing as a government regulatory tool.**

(10mks)

- ✓ Licensing provides the government with a platform to monitor the type of goods moving in and outside the country.
- ✓ Through licensing the government can get the total number of businesses operating in the country
- ✓ Licensing is used by the government a tool to prevent illegal business activities.
- ✓ Licensing ensures that professional standard as stipulated by the government are adhered to against which a license can be withdrawn for a business which does not stick to the standards.
- ✓ Ensures that business people do not provide harmful goods and services to the citizens.
- ✓ Ensures that there is a healthy competition between people involved in the same business activities.

## 2. (a) **Explain five services that the central bank of Kenya offers to commercial banks.**

- o Accepts deposits for safe-keeping i.e. banker to commercial banks.
- o Licenses the operation of commercial bank Supervises the banking operations.
- o Provide clearing house for interbank transaction.
- o Ask as a mediator / arbitrator for commercial bank in case of any disputes.
- o Lends money to commercial banks.
- o Provide advisory services on banking on economic matters to commercial banks.
- o Provide them with currency
- o Replaces old notes and coins with new ones.

- o It repatriates excess foreign currency.

(b)

| Dr      | Capital a/c   | Cr   |
|---------|---------------|------|
| Bai c/d | 24,000        | Bank |
|         | 24,00         |      |
|         | 0             |      |
|         | <u>24,000</u> |      |

| Dr      | Bank a/c      | Cr        |
|---------|---------------|-----------|
| Capital | 24,000        | Purchases |
|         | 24,00         | Bal c/d   |
|         | 0             |           |
|         | <u>24,000</u> |           |

| Dr    | Cash a/c      | Cr         |
|-------|---------------|------------|
| Sales | 18,900        | Rent       |
| Sales | 5,625         | Commission |
|       | 24,52         | Bal c/d    |
|       | 5             |            |
|       | <u>24,525</u> |            |

| Dr      | Sales a/c     | Cr   |
|---------|---------------|------|
| Bal c/d | 24,525        | Cash |
|         | 24,52         | Cash |
|         | 5             |      |
|         | <u>24,525</u> |      |

| Dr   | Purchases a/c | Cr      |
|------|---------------|---------|
| Bank | 18,000        | Bal c/d |
|      | 18,00         |         |
|      | 0             |         |
|      | <u>18,000</u> |         |

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| Dr   | Commission a/c | Cr      |
|------|----------------|---------|
| Cash | 900            | Bai c/d |
|      | 900            |         |

| Dr   | Commission a/c | Cr      |
|------|----------------|---------|
| Bank | 15             | Bal c/d |
|      | 0              |         |
|      | 15             |         |
|      | 0              |         |

3. a) Describe five channels followed in exporting agricultural product.

(10mks)

- Farmer marketing board -> foreign consumers
- Farmer – agent - foreign wholesaler - foreign retailer -foreign consumer
- Farmer foreign wholesaler foreign retailer foreign consumer
- Farmer -foreign retailer -foreign consumer
- Farmer -foreign fanner's representative - foreign wholesaler -foreign retailer - foreign consumer
- Farmer - foreign consumer

b)

Milka Traders  
Trading, Profit & Loss A/c  
For the year ended 31 December 2020

|                  | Shs     | Shs            |                    | Shs     | cts            |
|------------------|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|
| Opening stock    |         | 25,000         | Sales              | 600,000 |                |
| Add purchase     | 360,000 |                |                    | 40,000  | 560,000        |
| + C inwards      | 2,000   |                |                    |         |                |
| Less returns out | 20,000  | 342,000        |                    |         |                |
| Gas              |         | 367,000        |                    |         |                |
| Less C. stock    |         | 22,000         |                    |         |                |
| COS              |         | 345,000        |                    |         |                |
| Gross profit c/d |         | 215,000        |                    |         |                |
|                  |         | <u>560,000</u> |                    |         | <u>560,000</u> |
| General expenses |         | 88,000         | Gross profit b/d   |         | 215,000        |
| Carriage out     |         | 3,000          | Add disc. Received |         | 5,000          |
| Rent             |         | 1,000          |                    |         |                |
| Bad debts        |         | 80,000         |                    |         |                |
| Net profit c/d   |         | 48,000         |                    |         |                |
|                  |         | <u>220,000</u> |                    |         | <u>220,000</u> |
|                  |         |                | Net profit         |         | 48,000         |

4. (a) Reasons why a country imposes taxes on citizens

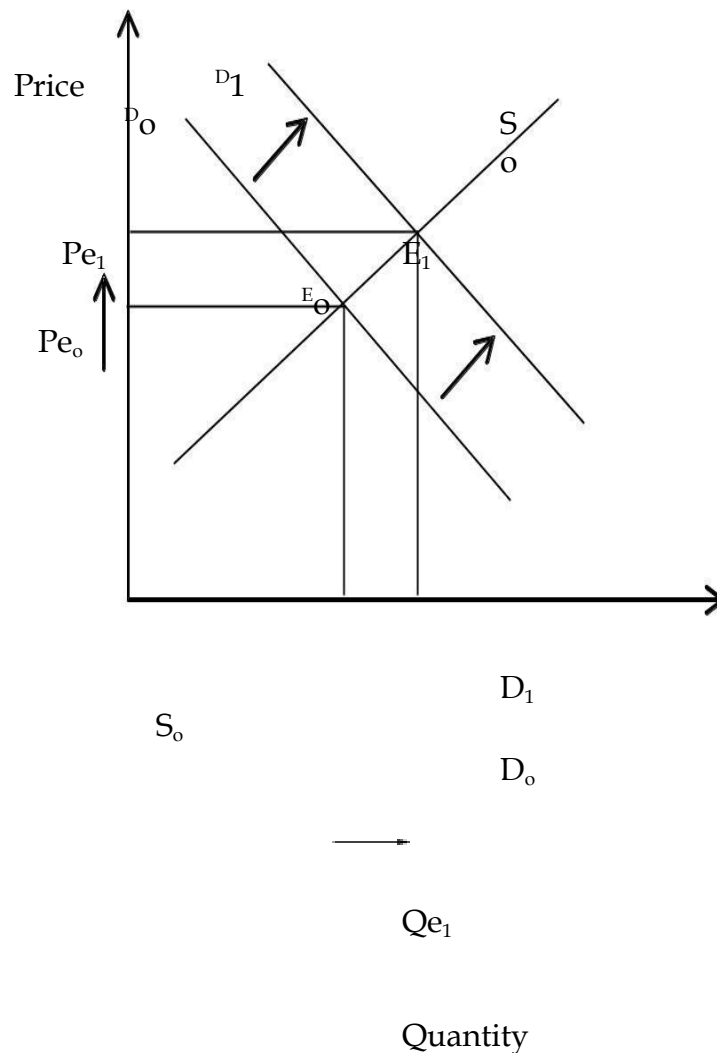
- Raise government revenue - to cater for various government expenditure
- Reduce income disparity - by facilitating fair distribution of incomes and resources by taxing rich more

- c) Discourage consumption - of harmful products and engagement in illicit activities
- d) Control inflation - by reducing money supply through reduction of people's disposable income
- e) Correct unfavourable balance of payments- by taxing imported products more to discourage importation
- f) Influence business location e.g. high tax on urban centres make entrepreneurs to go to rural areas
- g) To subsidize various undertakings for the benefit of the society

b)

|   | Cooperatives                                                              |   | Public limited cos                   |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Formed by a min of 10                                                     | 1 | Min 7 members /shareholders          |
| 2 | Registered by commissioner of cooperatives                                | 2 | Registered by registrar of companies |
| 3 | Managed by committee elected by members at AGM                            | 3 | Managed by Board of directors        |
| 4 | Governed by cooperative by – laws                                         | 4 | Governed by Articles of Association  |
| 5 | Formed with service motive (to serve members)                             | 5 | Formed for profit motive             |
| 6 | Members have acommon bond                                                 | 6 | Members have nothing in common       |
| 7 | Controlled by government through the ministry of cooperative development. | 7 | There is no government control       |

5. (a) Using a diagram illustrate the effects of a positive shift of a demand curve on the equilibrium point, price and quantity. (10 marks)



#### b) Features of land as a factor of production

- Basic factor of production. Production cannot take place without land.
- Lack geographical mobility- land cannot be moved geographically from one location to another.
- Uneven in quality - the land quality differs from one place to place.
- Suffers from diminishing returns after some time the quality of land reduces.
- Quality can be improved - use of technology and fertilizers can improve the quality of land.

#### 6. (a) Benefits that Mmanyi Enterprise may derive from constructing their own warehouse.

- ❖ Bulk buying; they can buy stock in large scale because they have storage facilities
- ❖ They can be able to meet market demands since they stock the right quantities required by the customers.
- ❖ Seasonal goods can be stocked in order to satisfy customer's seasoned needs
- ❖ Variety of goods can be stocked to promote customer's satisfaction
- ❖ Security of goods is offered until they are demanded.

- ❖ Preparation of goods for sale such as branding, parking, sorting while in the warehouse is made easier.
- ❖ Suitable design- they can construct a warehouse suitable for their own needs
- ❖ Construction of one's warehouse is economical

**(b) Importance of filing documents in an organization**

- a) Easy retrieval of documents
- b) Keeps office very tidy
- c) Safety of documents
- d) Documents are kept neat
- e) Documents are kept away from unauthorised persons
- f) Space is well utilized
- g) Information for future reference is kept
- h) Filed documents are used as evidence in case of disputes