	Statement	Component		
a	Systematic way of recording business transactions for decision making	Accounting	No mark	
b	The study of trade and aids to trade	Commerce	for wrong spellings	
С	The study of how human beings strive to satisfy their endless wants using the available scarce resources	Economics		
d	The process of identifying a business opportunity and getting necessary resources to star and run a business	Entrepreneurship	4x1=4	
Lin	itations of direct trade (producer to consumer)			
i	. There is higher distribution costs			
ii	. Less/limited Market/customers			
iii	. Producer may not produce surplus goods due to limited market			
iv	Producer may not afford large warehouses and other storage facilities to enhance con	tinuous production	Any 4x1=4	
v	. Consumers may get poor quality of products			
Со	Compensation = $\frac{\text{Sum InsuredxLoss}}{\text{value of property}} \qquad $			
Co	mpensation = $\frac{800,000 \times 800,000}{1,000,000}$ $\sqrt{}$		3 marks	
Co	mpensation = Ksh.640,000 $\sqrt{}$		Any 1x1	
(b) -	Kaimosi Traders had <i>under insured</i> his house.			
-	Kaimosi Traders had insured for Ksh. 800,000 instead of Ksh. 1,000,000			
Circ	cular flow of income			
a) F	irms			
b) F	Households			
c) P	rovision for factors of production		4x1=4	
d) P	ayment for goods and services			
Boo	ks of Original entry			
	Statement Bo	ook of original entry	Award for	
a	Bought goods on credit from Kamau wholesalers Pu	rchases Journal	other names for	
b	Kibisu a debtor,returned goods Sa	les Returns Journal	journals	
С		ash Receipt urnal/Cash book	4x1=4	
d	Sold an old tractor on credit G	eneral Journal		

6.	Circumstances under which CWO would be preferred.		
	i) Where the buyer is new to the seller.		
	ii) Where the buyer's credit worthiness is in doubt.		
	iii) Where CWO is the policy of the business.	Any 4x1=4	
	iv) Where the seller is operating a mail order store business.		
	v) Where the seller wants to avoid high cost of debt collection.		
	vi) Where the seller needs working capital.		
7.	Sources of government revenue (other than tax)		
	(i) Fines from courts		
	(ii) License fees		
	(iii) Borrowing loans		
	(iv) Grants and foreign aid		
	(v) Rent and rates for use of government property	3x1=3	
	(vi) Dividends and profits from government investments		
	(vii) Proceeds from sale of government property		
	(viii) Interest earned from loans advanced by government		
8.	Ways in which economic environment may lead to business success.		
	i. Increase in consumers income increases their purchasing power		
	ii. Decrease in corporation tax encourage businesses to produce more		
	iii. Increase in personal income tax increases consumers purchasing power		
	iv. Decrease in interest rates ensures consumers have money to spend on goods and services.		
	v. Low rate of inflation encourages consumers to buy more		
9.	Circumstances under which firm may be located near the market	Must use; if, where,	
	i. Where it is cheaper to transport finished goods than raw materials	when or in	
	ii. If the government requires so.	case	
	iii. Where market is concentrated in one area.		
	iv. Where there is need to save on transportation costs of finished goods.	Any 4x1=4	
	v. Where the finished goods are highly perishable.		
	vi. Where the finished goods are heavy and bulky.		
10.	Meaning of term in Trends of Business Units		
	i. Holding company -It is a company that acquires fifty one percent shares or more of another company.		

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	ii. Amalgamation -This is where two or more businesses combine and form a one new business.			
	iii. Absorption -This is where one business buys all assets of another business and the bought business ceases to exist.			
	iv. Cartel-It is a group of related companies that agree to work together to control their production and market.			
				4x1=4
11.	Market Structures			
	Condition	1	Market structure	
	a The firm is the	industry	Monopoly	
	b Buyers and seller influence the m		Perfect competition market	
	c Few large firms	that dominate the market	Oligopoly	4x1=4
	d Comprised of n		Monopolistic competition	
10				
12.	Causes of cost-push			
	i. Increase of wage rate by the government/ Increase in wages and salaries			
	ii. Increase in indirect taxes such as VAT			
	iii. Increase of profit margin by businesses			
	iv. Increase in cost of inputs			
	v. Reduction/withdraw of subsidies by the government			
13.	13. Reasons for ethical practice in business			
	i. To ensure fair competition in business			
	ii. To protect environment/avoid environmental degradation/pollution			
	iii. To ensure the	here is no discrimination in business		
	iv. To eliminate use of unfair means of achieving business objectives like selling underweight products.			Any
	v. To protect consumers from exploitation.			4x1=4
	vi. To ensure ri	ights of workers/employees are upheld		
14.	Effects of transaction on Balance Sheet Totals			
		Transaction	Effect	
	a)	Bought office furniture in cash	No effect	
	b)	Deposited some money into the business bank account from person	nal savings Increase	
	c)	Purchased goods on credit	Increase	
	d)	Withdrew money from the bank to pay the child's hospital bill	Decrease	4x1=4
15.	Benefits of product p	promotion to producer.		

It reminds customers about existence of a product in the market hence encouraging them to continue buying. It persuades potential customers to buy products who would have otherwise not bought. ii. It informs potential customers that the product exist in the market and where to find it which increases its sale. iii. It informs customers about change in product features which enables them to continue using it. iv. Some methods of product promotion such as personal selling create a good relationship with buyers which Any 4x1=4v. may lead to repeat purchase. 16. Types of unemployment Statement Type of unemployment Caused by change in production pattern during the year Seasonal a) influenced by weather conditions. Cyclical Occurs repeatedly at similar times b) 4x1=4c) The number of people employed exceeds those that are required Disguised/hidden d) Firms are willing to employ all people at prevailing wage rate Voluntary/Real wage but job seekers are not willing to take up the jobs. 17. Differences between primary and secondary wants Primary wants Secondary wants One cannot live without them One can live without them a) They cannot be postponed They can be postponed Any b) 4x1=4They are satisfied before secondary wants They are satisfied after primary wants c) They are universal They are not needed by everyone **d**) They are felt needs They are not felt needs **e**) Are needed to make life more comfortable They are basic for human survival f) Net worth of a Business (Capital Invested) 18. Salaries are expenses Networth/Capital Invested = Assets - Liabilities $\sqrt{}$ not liability Networth = $(40,000+60,000+12,000+16,000) - (24,000+18,000) \sqrt{}$ 4x1=4Networth = $128,000 - 42,000 \sqrt{}$ Networth = Ksh.86,000 $\sqrt{}$ 19. Reasons why government protect consumers. i. To ensure that products offered for sale are of good quality. ii. To ensure that products offered for sale are of right quantity.

iii. To ensure health standards are maintained for good health of consumers. iv. To ensured consumers are not overcharged. v. To ensure building construction and safety standards are maintained to avoid loss of lives and property in case they collapse. Any vi. To protect consumers from false advertising by traders who may give false information. 4x1=4vii. To protect consumers from sale of harmful products that may adversely affect their health. viii. To protect consumers against breach of contract from traders who may fail to honour terms and conditions of sale. ix. To ensure traders do not hoard products causing artificial shortage/ensure commodities are readily available to consumers. 20. Financial institutions Statement Type a) Operates fixed deposit, savings and current Commercial banks accounts. Accept **SACCOS** b) Advances loans in proportion to one's savings **Credit and Savings Co-operative Societies** in (b) (SACCOS) Sells houses through mortgages **Housing Finance Companies** c) Offers finance to start or expand industrial **Development Finance institutions** d) enterprises 4x1=421. Benefits of electronic filing It enhance quick retrieval of information i. ii. It is economical/saves on costs as few facilities are needed. It can be used to store large amount of information/wide storage iii. It is environmental friendly iv. It is more flexible as you can update according to needs of the organization. Any 4x1=4v. It saves on labour as few workers are involved. vi. It reduces paper work. vii. viii. It is safer as files can be encrypted with passwords. ix. It saves on office space as files are saved electronically. 22. Benefits Kenya get by being member of EAC Access to wide market for her products. i. ii. Her citizen can gets employment opportunities from members of EAC Encourages specialization as Kenya can concentrate in producing products like coffee as other members iii. concentrate in producing other products. Any 4x1=4

	iv.	Promotion of peace and good relationship among members of EAC.	
	v.	Can get products she does not produce at lower costs from members of EAC.	
00	117° '		
23.	Financi	al ratios	
		a) Margin = $\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{sales}}$ $$	4x1/2=2
		$\frac{40}{100} = \frac{\text{Gross profit}}{270,000} $	
		$Gross profit = \frac{40x270,000}{100} \qquad \sqrt{}$	
		Gross profit = Ksh.108,000 $\sqrt{}$	
		b) Sales = COGS + Gross Profit	2x1/2=1
		COGS=270,000-108,000 $\sqrt{}$	ZX1/Z-1
		COGS=Ksh. 162,000 $\sqrt{}$	
		c) ROSTO = $\frac{\text{COGS}}{\text{Avg.Stock}} $	
		$6 = \frac{162,000}{\text{Avg.Stock}} \qquad \qquad $	4x1/2=2
		Avg.Stock = $\frac{162,000}{6}$ $$	
		Avg.Stock = Ksh.27,000 $$	
24.	Reason	s for locating bonded warehouses at border points.	
	i.	To ease collection of custom duties by the government.	
	ii.	To ease inspection of imported products by the government.	
	iii.		
		To ease re-exportation of goods when necessary.	
	iv.	To ease inspection of goods before they are exported.	Any
	V.	To save on transportation costs to the bonded warehouses.	4x1=4
25.	Service	s offered by retailers to consumers.	
	i.	They offer credit facilities to consumers.	
	1		i .

ii.	They offer after-sale services such as transportation	
iii.	They stock variety of goods and services	Any
iv.	They offer advice and information about the product	4x1=4
v.	They break bulk/ divide commodities to small quantities convenient to consumers.	
vi.	They avail commodities to places convenient for consumers.	

ANALYSIS OF THE PAPER BY QUESTIONS PER FORM

FORM	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	PERCENTAGE %
1	9	36
2	5	20
3	5	20
4	6	24

NB: This is un-official marking scheme for 565/1 KCSE 2022 exam. Errors and omissions are therefore expected. Thank you.

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