

#### BUSINESS

9609/22 October/November 2018

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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#### **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- · the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question		Answer			Marks	
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'venture capital				2	
	Knov	/ledge		Marks		
	A correct definition	2				
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition 1					
	No creditable content			0		
	Content One mark for an understanding the business perspective) or an inves • Source of finance/investment One mark for an understanding the not allow 'risk' on its own as all • Provided for high risk/risky/risk growth/innovations	tment (fro /equity/fu at this is <b>investm</b>	om the entrepreneurs per nds risky, or for a risky purpo <b>ents have risk</b>	spective)		
	Exemplar Marks Rationale					
	A source of finance provided to high risk businesses.	2	Both elements			
	Investment into a new business	2	Both elements			
	The equity into a high growth business	2	Both elements			
	A risky source of finance	or high on its				
	An investment with some risk	1	Investment is worth a n but 'some risk' is true o investments	,		
	High risk capital	1	'Capital' is a repeat of t question	he		
	The money provided to a business when it starts up	1	'starts up' is good enou (new business), but 'mo provided' is not enough (source of finance)	oney		
	The capital provided for a venture	0	A tautology			

estion			Answer			
(a)(ii)	Brief	ly explain the term 'interna	al growth'			
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:					
		Kr	nowledge		Marks	
	С	Example (an example ne same as items in the A r showing good understand growth or less risky than e higher profitability etc.	<b>nark)</b> or so ling, for exa	ome other way of ample AKA organic	1	
	В	Explanation of internal (in funds, reinvesting etc. or i over another business (do	n terms of	NOT merging/taking	1	
	А	Explanation of growth – ex more stores/factories/outle		getting bigger, opening	1	
		n a business expands its ow ce. Known as organic growt		ns using internal source	s of	
	finano		h. Marks	ns using internal source Rationale	s of	
	finano Exe Orga busi	ce. Known as organic growt mplar anic growth by using the nesses profits to open	h.	Rationale 'Organic growth' – C n 'using businesses owr	nark	
	finano Exe Orga busi	ce. Known as organic growt mplar anic growth by using the	h. Marks	Rationale 'Organic growth' – C n	nark 1 profits'	
	finance Exe Orga busi more Expa	ce. Known as organic growt mplar anic growth by using the nesses profits to open e shops. ansion by reinvesting its as opposed to a	h. Marks	Rationale 'Organic growth' – C n 'using businesses owr – B mark	nark n profits' – A mark	
	finance Exe Orga busi more Expa profi mere Grov	ce. Known as organic growt mplar anic growth by using the nesses profits to open e shops. ansion by reinvesting its as opposed to a	h. Marks	Rationale 'Organic growth' – C n 'using businesses owr – B mark 'to open more shops' - Expansion is A mark Reinvesting is B mark 'As opposed to merge	nark n profits' - A mark r' is also t award	
	finance Exe Orga busi more Expa profi mere Grov busi also Expa store proc to m busi	ce. Known as organic growt <b>mplar</b> anic growth by using the nesses profits to open e shops. ansion by reinvesting its as opposed to a ger. wth by using the nesses own funds. It is	h. Marks 3 2	Rationale'Organic growth' – C n 'using businesses owr – B mark'to open more shops' -Expansion is A mark Reinvesting is B mark 'As opposed to merge the B markB and C mark – do no 'growth' as the A mark because it is part of th	nark n profits' - A mark r' is also t award t award c e term/in wth – A	

# Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Question	Answer					
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1. Calculate the current ratio as at 31 December 2017.					
		Rationale	Marks			
	Correct answer with	or without correct working	2			
	Formulae or identific	cation of correct figures	1			
	No creditable conter	nt	0			
	Content $\frac{CA}{CL}$ $\frac{200}{40}$ = 5:1 (accept 5)					
	Answer	Rationale	Marks			
	5 (no working)	A correct answer	2			
	CL/CA = 40/200 = 1:5	Formula is wrong way round but correct figures have been identified	1			
			0			
	1:5 (no working)	No formula or correct identification of correct figures.	U			
	1:5 (no working) 40/200 = 0.2		1			

Question	Answer							
1(b)(ii)	Analyse two limitations to Thamir of using published accounts to decide whether to invest in CL.							
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks			
	2	Shows understanding of <b>two</b> limitations of <i>CL's</i> published accounts	4	Developed analysis to Thamir of <b>two</b> limitations of using CL's published accounts	4			
		Shows understanding of <b>one</b> limitation of <i>CL's</i> published accounts	3	Developed analysis to Thamir of <b>one</b> limitation of using CL's published accounts	3			
	1	Shows knowledge of <b>two</b> limitations of published accounts	2	Limited analysis of <b>two</b> limitations of using published accounts	2			
		Shows knowledge of <b>one</b> limitation of published accounts	1	Limited analysis of <b>one</b> limitation of using published accounts	1			
	0	1	No credita	ble content				
	OFR Do not accept answers which state that the published accounts could be 'wrong' without a valid reason why they might be wrong. Analysis must be about the limitations to Thamir (as a potential owner/investor) to achieve level 2. Non-contextual answers can only gain 2 + 2 = 4 marks							

Question		Answer					
1(b)(ii)	<ul> <li>Thamir much Is the busines published. Als date.</li> <li>Need someth there is nothin not.</li> <li>Need other bu in the clothing</li> <li>Non-financial management. quantitative va</li> <li>Income stater</li> <li>Statement of point in time</li> <li>Market is dyn account</li> </ul>	ublished accounts are to about the current state about the current state about the same now to these accounts are find ing to compare the acco ing to compare the acco ing to compare with for usinesses within industry industry to compare C assets are not included May not give the full p alues nent only shows totals financial position only a amic and changes will no to what is missing fr though the data might o inventory shown	of the business for as it was when the rom 31/12/17 – so ounts with – this is Thamir to know if ( ry to compare – no L's accounts with. d, e.g. human reso icture to Thamir. C for the year a snapshot of a bus not be reflected in <b>om the given acc</b>	or his investment. e accounts were half a year out of s only one year, so CL is improving or o other businesses ources, Only includes siness at one the historical counts (fig 1) as			
	Examples of knowledge of a limitation of using published accounts	Examples of application/context	Examples of possible limited analysis	Examples of developed analysis in context			
	Can be window dressed (K)	CL may have postponed payment of bills until after 31st December (APP)	This could make the current assets appear to be worth more (AN)	Which may lead Thamir to pay more for 50% of the business (DEV)			
	May not reflect changes (K)	Which may make Thamir's 50% investment in shares (APP)	a risky investment (AN)	and may lead to him losing his money (DEV)			
	May not show customer loyalty (K)	The \$760 000 value of the non-current assets may not include the customer loyalty (APP)	The business may be worth more than Thamir thinks it is (AN)	Which may lead Thamir to not invest in the business. (DEV)			

Question	Answer							
1(c)	Explain two qualities that Thamir is likely to need as a successful entrepreneur.							
	Level	Knowledge and Applic	cation	Marks	Annotations			
	2	Explanation of two character context	istics in	4	APP + APP			
		Explanation of one character context	ristic in	3	APP			
	1	Explanation of two character	istics	2	K + K			
		Explanation of one character	ristic	1	К			
	0	No creditable content		0				
	<ul> <li>Ener</li> <li>Self-</li> <li>Pers</li> <li>Abili</li> <li>Creation</li> </ul>	tership skills gy and enthusiasm belief and confidence istence and drive ty to work under pressure ativity and imagination i-skilled amic						
		wledge of entrepreneurial ty needed for success (K)	Poss	ible con	text (APP)			
	Risk ta	ker	To invest v	venture c	apital			
	Leader	ship skills	To become in CL	e a 50% (	owner/manager			
	Energy	and enthusiasm	To take on as advice		rial roles such			
	Drive				iven to build up ail business			

## Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer							
1(d)	Discuss which stakeholders of CL are likely to be most affected by the introduction of Just in Time (JIT) inventory management.							
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Annotation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Annotation		
				A justified judgement based on a developed argument of at least two stakeholders	7	EVAL + EVAL + EVAL		
				A developed judgement based on a developed argument of at least two stakeholders	6	EVAL + EVAL		
				A basic judgement based on a developed argument of at least two stakeholders	5	EVAL		
	Shows understanding of <b>two</b> stakeholders in context	3–4	APP + APP	Argument based on the impact on <b>two</b> stakeholders of CL of just in time in context	4	DEV + DEV		
	Shows understanding of <b>one</b> stakeholder in context		APP	Argument based on the impact on <b>one</b> stakeholder of CL of just in time in context	3	DEV		

Question			Ans	swer			Marks				
1(d)	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Annotation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Annotation					
	Shows knowledge of two stakeholders	1–2	К + К	Limited analysis on <b>two</b> stakeholders of CL of the introduction of just in time	2	AN + AN					
	Shows knowledge of one stakeholder		К	Limited analysis on <b>one</b> of CL stakeholder of the introduction of just in time	1	AN					
	N	No creditable content 0									
	<ul> <li>time will require increase the cos CL. Will CL need Current owners savings to be ma more.</li> <li>Employees – Ma alternatively thei</li> <li>Customers – use</li> </ul>	more reg ts of the d to chan – could re ade on th ay be may r job may ed to nex be ordere	ular deliv supplier ge to clos equire sig e large w de redun / change t day deli ed from si	nificant investment. varehouse that may n dant if they work in th to distribution rather very, but this may no uppliers after they hav	. This is I ay not pa May also ot be nee e wareho than ware t be poss	ikely to ss on to be eded any ouse – ehouse. sible if					

Question			Answer			Marks
1(d)	ARA An example of annotated.	how an answer	could develop a	and how it shoul	ld be	
	K	APP	AN	DEV	EVAL	
	Suppliers	only deliver inventory to CL once a month and will need to increase this.	JIT might mean that the suppliers would need to deliver goods every day increasing their costs.	Which could decrease the suppliers profit.	Overall the supplier will be more affected by the introduction of JIT than the customer (EVAL).	
	Customers	Expect their deliveries the next day if ordered by 18.00.	With JIT this may no longer be possible and the customer may have to wait longer.	Which could make the customer have to order from elsewhere.	Because the supplier may not have enough other customers to stop supplying CL, whereas the customer is likely to have greater choice of where to buy clothes from. (EVAL EVAL). However this depends on how much extra time the customer will have to wait for delivery (EVAL EVAL EVAL).	

Question	Answer						
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'primary sector' (line x).						
	Know	Marks					
	A correct definition			2			
	A partial, vague or unfocused de	finition		1			
	No creditable content			0			
	<ul> <li>The sector of business that deals of extraction of natural resources.</li> <li>One mark for showing understandi</li> <li>Extraction, mining, fishing, farm</li> <li>One mark for showing understating</li> <li>Raw materials, natural resource</li> </ul>	ing that i ming/agr g that it i	t is about extraction iculture				
	Exemplar	Mark	Rationale				
	Extraction of raw material	2	Both elements covered				
	Acquiring natural materials 1 'Acquiring' is not enough						
	Farming the land	1	No idea of the raw mate	erial			
	Mining things out of the ground	1	No idea of the raw mate	erial			

Question	Answer						
2(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'flow production' (line x).						
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:						
		Kno	owledge		Marks		
	C	Example or some other wa understanding, for example machinery/capital, homoge products, allows greater ec	3				
	В	Allows greater/faster production/high volume/mass – i.e. 2 can produce more					
	A	Use of an assembly line, co one after another	ontinuous	s, produced in stages,	1		
	Flow	ction process. When one tas production ia also known as ar manufacturer. High volum	mass pro	oduction and uses produ	iction lines		
		Exemplar	Mark	Rationale			
	asse	s production on an mbly line, for example car ufacture	3	All three elements			
	good	tinuous production of many ds, often using high levels apital	3	All three elements			
		ing large amounts of the e product	2	B and C marks			
	prod	production is mass ucing products on an embly line	2	A and B marks			
	after	n goods are made one another in a continuous uction line	1	Only A mark			

## Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer						
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2. Calculate the market size of WW's target market.						
		Marks					
	Correct answer, with	or without working or million (m)	4				
	Attempt at the final ar	nswer using correct figures	3				
	Calculation of one co	rrect figure (can be OFR)	2				
	Formula* or identifica	tion of correct figures	1				
	No creditable content		0				
	*Formula can be implied	d from the use of the correct figures					
	Content						
	$\frac{\text{Target market}}{\text{Population}} \times 100$						
		(ator = 80%  of  60m = 48m (2)					
		vater = $80\%$ of $60m = 48m$ (2)					
		n sport = 15% of 48m = 7.2m <b>(4)</b>					
	Answer = 7.2m (4)						
	Answer	Rationale	Marks				
	7.2	Correct answer	4				
	15% of 48m = 0.72	An error in final stage	3				
	80% of 60m = 48m	One correct figure with working	2				
	15% of 60m = 9	Missed out a stage, but a correct calculation based on their own figure	2				
	60/80 = 0.075m 0.075/15 = 0.005m	Incorrect way to calculate a percentage but identification of correct figures	1				
	48m (no working)	An incorrect answer with no working to back it up	0				
	0.72 (no working)	An incorrect answer with no working to back it up	0				

Question		An	swer		Marks				
2(b)(ii)	Explain one benefit to WW of targeting a niche market.								
	Level	Marks							
	2 Explanation of a benefit in context 2								
	1	Explanation of a benefit 1							
	0	0     No creditable content     0							
	Content								
	mark More Chea High Less Less	et to become application brand loyalty aper market research er potential profit margins	have some reference to the t	aıycı					
	Knowledge of a benefit of targeting a niche market (K)Possible benefit in context (APP)								
	Less co	mpetition	There are no brands current targeting bottled water to sportspeople	ntly					
	More bra	and loyalty	Because consumers may f WW is line with their belief sport and water						
	Cheape	r market research	WW only needs to researc not 60m people	h 7.2m					

1		Answer	•						
compete	Analyse how having two of Goleman's emotional intelligence competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager.								
Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks					
2b	Shows understanding of how <b>two</b> of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	4	Developed analysis of the use of <b>two</b> of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	4					
2a	Shows knowledge of how <b>one</b> of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	3	Developed analysis of the use of <b>one</b> of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	3					
1b	Shows knowledge of <b>two</b> of Goleman's competencies	2	Limited analysis of the use of <b>two</b> of Goleman's competencies in recruitment	2					
1a	Shows knowledge of one of Goleman's competencies	1	Limited analysis of the use of <b>one</b> of Goleman's competencies in recruitment	1					
0		No credita	ble content	·					

Question		Ans	swer		Marks		
2(c)	Content         Self-awareness i.e. Emotional self-awareness; accurate self-assessment; self-confidence.         e.g. needs to be able to recognise own skills and develop these within the sales role at WW.         Self management – Self-control, trustworthiness, conscientiousness, adaptability, focus on achievement and initiative.         e.g. Needs time management skills. Ability to work on own.         Social awareness – Empathy, understanding of the organisation of the business, focus on customer service.         e.g. needs understand how to negotiate         Social skills/management – Influencing others, leadership, developing others, communication skills, conflict management, teamworking and collaboration.         e.g. ability to work as a team. Good communicator						
	Examples of Golman's competencies	Golman's application/ possible p					
	Self-awareness	The sales manager must be willing to develop their own skills	If the manager is self-aware then they know which skills to develop in themselves so that WW can have a successful launch into the market.	This is likely to lead to WW being able to dominate the niche market and make more profit.			
	Social skills/ management	Important because the sales manager must lead a team of sales- people	This is likely to make the sales team more effective	Which could lead to WW establishing the brand and gaining a high market share.			

# Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Question			Ans	swer			Marks
2(d)	Recommend suitab bottled water. Justi			nethods for the laun endation.	ch of W	W	11
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Annotation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Annotation	
				A justified recommendation based on a developed argument of at least two promotional methods in context	7	EVAL + EVAL + EVAL	
				A developed recommendation based on a developed argument of at least two promotional methods in context	6	EVAL + EVAL	
				A basic recommendation based on a developed argument of at least two promotional methods in context	5	EVAL	
	Shows understanding of <b>two</b> promotional methods in context	3–4	APP + APP	Argument based on <b>two</b> promotional methods in context	4	DEV + DEV	
	Shows understanding of <b>one</b> promotional method in context		APP	Argument based on <b>one</b> promotional method in context	3	DEV	

Question			Ans	swer			Marks	
2(d)	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Annotation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Annotation		
	Shows knowledge of <b>two</b> promotional methods	1–2	K + K	Limited analysis of <b>two</b> promotional methods	2	AN + AN		
	Shows knowledge of <b>one</b> promotional method		к	Limited analysis of <b>one</b> promotional method	1	AN		
		N	lo credita	ble content				
	NOTE – allow different types of advertising (i.e. radio and TV) as separate promotional methods.         Content         Promotional methods could include:         • Television         • Radio         • Cinema         • Sponsorship         • Newspapers         • Sales promotions         • Packaging         • Direct marketing         • Email         • Trade fairs         • Merchandising         • Telesales         • Personal selling							
	<ul> <li>Analysis and evaluation should focus on the contextual elements, including:</li> <li>WW only sold in country X – suggests a national method is more suitable</li> <li>WW is targeted at a niche market – mass marketing method may not be appropriate and may be too expensive</li> <li>WW is a new business – no idea of the promotional budget. Cheaper/below the line methods are likely to be more suitable</li> <li>WW seems to have an ethical stance (no harmful chemical) so certain no-environmental methods might be unsuitable (i.e. newspaper)</li> <li>7.2m market – although niche this is still a sizable market to reach – might suggest mass marketing methods are more suitable</li> </ul>							

Question	Answer								
2(d)	<ul> <li>WW selling through wholesalers and retailers, so industrial marketing methods (i.e. direct sales etc.) will be needed as well as any consumer marketing. To what extent will retailers and wholesalers promote the product for WW?</li> <li>No other competitors, so WW might be able to start a 'slow' promotional campaign – less urgency at launch</li> <li>New sales manager suggests the importance of direct sales</li> </ul> <b>ARA</b> An example of how an answer could develop and how it should be annotated.								
	к	APP	AN	DEV	EVAL				
	Advertising	WW is targeting a large number of people (7.2m) and advertising is likely to hit a mass market.	The advertising may make people aware of WW and increase sales.	Leading to an increase in profit for WW.	Overall advertising is a better method of promotion for the launch of WW. (EVAL) Because				
	Below the line promotion	WW is a new business and BTL promotion has a low cost.	This is good for WW because they are unlikely to have much cash when launching the bottled water.	Which is more likely to allow WW to spend on other more important areas of the business.	WW need to build up a market share quickly more than they need to reduce costs. (EVAL EVAL)				
					However this depends on WW having the cashflow to afford advertising for the launch. (EVAL EVAL EVAL)				