

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/22

Paper 2 Data Response

March 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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Question	Answer						
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'partnership' (line 1).				2		
	Knowledge Marks						
	A correct definition			2			
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition			1			
	No creditable content			0			
	Content A business formed by two or more people with shared responsibilities and shared capital investment. Unlimited liability, no continuity. Often partnerships will have a partnership agreement to separate out investment and responsibilities.						
	Exemplar	Mark	Ratio				
	A partnership has two or more owners with unlimited liability.	2	A correct d	lefinition			
	An unincorporated business with more than one owner.	2	A correct d	lefinition			
	A business formed by two or more people with shared responsibilities and shared capital investment	1	This could confused v private limit company	vith a			
	An unincorporated business with unlimited liability and no continuity.	1	This could confused v trader				

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Question	Answer					
1(a)(ii)	Briefly exp	lain the term 'crowd funding' (line 16).		3		
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:					
	C Example of some other way of showing good understanding, i.e. rewards, returns etc.					
	B Each contributing a (relatively small) amount or from a 1 mark each individual					
	A Large	number of people	1 mark			
		edit for stating that crowd funding is a source of fina d in the data.	ance, as			
	Content Crowd funding is the practice of funding a project or venture by raising monetary contributions from a large number of people, typically via the internet. Typically made up of the business who is looking for funding, the people who may wish to fund the business and an intermediary organisation/agent who link the two together. There are different types of crowd funding, such as debt crowd funding and equity crowd funding where the rewards may be advance products or services, visits to the factor, interest or shares/equity in the business.					
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1. Calculate the break-even level of production with CAM.			3		
	Mark	Rationale				
	3 marks	Correct calculation of break-even level of producti CAM (with or without working)	on with			
	2 marks	Attempt with correct use of figures				
	1 mark	Correct formula				
	0 marks	No creditable content				
	Content Formula: $\frac{FC}{Contribution} \text{ or TR=TC (1)}$ Contribution = $$2.50 - $1.00 = $1.50 (1)$ $\frac{15\ 000}{1.50} = 10\ 000\ (1)$ Answer = $10\ 000\ (3)$ Correct answer with no working should be awarded 3 marks.					

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Question		Answer		Marks	
1(b)(ii)	Explain one benefit to GI of using break-even analysis				
	Level	Marks			
	2b (APP +APP)	Explanation of a benefit of using break-even analysis in context	3		
	2a (APP)	Identification of a benefit of using break-even analysis in context	2		
	1 (K)	Shows understanding of the use of break-even analysis	1		
	0	No creditable content	0		
	content Answers may include: decisions over how many to make/sell to plan production to monitor costs to model pricing options to target/forecast a profit level to target/forecast a margin of safety. Context may include: BE is higher with CAM probably due to extra machinery however output is significantly higher as is the profit margin batch production				

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Question			Ar	nswer		Marks		
1(c)	Analyse two possible disadvantages to GI of introducing CAM to produce ice cream.							
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks			
	2	Shows understanding	4	Good analysis of two (or more) disadvantages of introducing/using CAM in context	4			
	2	of CAM in context	3	Good analysis of one disadvantage of introducing/using CAM in context	3			
	Shows 1 knowledge of CAM		1–2	Limited analysis of two (or more) disadvantages of introducing/using CAM	2			
		01 1-2	Limited analysis of one disadvantage of introducing/using CAM	1				
	0 No creditable content							
	Possilead ice of Possilean	lead to poor customer satisfaction (GI makes and sells high quality ice cream). • Possible loss of perceived quality as the business loses it's 'handmade' badge.						
	 Damage to the relationship with the five skilled workers. Loss of skills (GI employs five skilled workers). Reliability of the machinery (GI do not have the money to repair it – as seen in their need to raise \$50 000 form venture capitalists). Need for training/retraining as the employees are already trained in handmaking ice-cream. 							

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Recommend which of the two venture capital offers Tom and Amy should accept. Justify your answer. Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Marks Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks) Marks	Question	Answer					
Application (4 marks) A justified recommendation, for Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a balanced argument. A recommendation, for Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a balanced argument. A recommendation, for Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a balanced argument. A balanced argument based on one or both venture capital offers with evaluative comments Shows understanding of one or both venture capital offers Two sided argument based on one or both venture capital offers One sided argument based on one venture capital offer Shows knowledge of venture capital offer Shows knowledge of teapital offer Loss of Control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? Loss of control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? Ease of distribution – should allow easier national expansion Offer 2 Lower equity stake required – Tom and Amy would keep overall control of the business	1(d)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
recommendation, for Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a balanced argument. A recommendation, for Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a balanced argument. A balanced argument based on one or both venture capital offers with evaluative comments Shows understanding of one or both venture capital offers with evaluative comments Shows knowledge of venture capital offers One sided argument based on one or both venture capital offers One sided argument based on one venture a capital offer Shows knowledge of venture capital offer Shows knowledge of venture capital offer Shows knowledge of venture capital Justification can come from looking at the advantages and/or disadvantages of BOTH offers, or from the advantages and disadvantages of the recommended offer. Answers could include: Offer 1 • Loss of control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? • Ease of distribution – should allow easier national expansion • Marketing knowledge and expertise – again should allow easier expansion Offer 2 • Lower equity stake required – Tom and Amy would keep overall control of the business			Marks		Marks		
Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a balanced argument. A balanced argument based on one or both venture capital offers with evaluative comments Shows understanding of one or both venture capital offers with evaluative comments Two sided argument(s) based on one or both 4 venture capital offers One sided argument based on one venture capital offers One sided argument based on one venture capital offer Limited analysis of venture capital offer Justification can come from looking at the advantages and/or disadvantages of BOTH offers, or from the advantages and disadvantages of the recommended offer. Answers could include: Offer 1 Loss of control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? Ease of distribution – should allow easier national expansion Marketing knowledge and expertise – again should allow easier expansion Offer 2 Lower equity stake required – Tom and Amy would keep overall control of the business				recommendation, for Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a	7		
based on one or both venture capital offers with evaluative comments 5				Tom and Amy, which venture capital offer they should accept based on a	6		
of one or both venture capital offers Dassed on one or both venture capital offers				based on one or both venture capital offers with	5		
Shows knowledge of venture capital 1-2 Limited analysis of venture capital 1-2 Justification can come from looking at the advantages and/or disadvantages of BOTH offers, or from the advantages and disadvantages of the recommended offer. Answers could include: Offer 1		of one or both venture	3–4	based on one or both	4		
Justification can come from looking at the advantages and/or disadvantages of BOTH offers, or from the advantages and disadvantages of the recommended offer. Answers could include: Offer 1 Loss of control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? Ease of distribution – should allow easier national expansion Marketing knowledge and expertise – again should allow easier expansion Offer 2 Lower equity stake required – Tom and Amy would keep overall control of the business				based on one venture	3		
disadvantages of BOTH offers, or from the advantages and disadvantages of the recommended offer. Answers could include: Offer 1 Loss of control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? Ease of distribution – should allow easier national expansion Marketing knowledge and expertise – again should allow easier expansion Offer 2 Lower equity stake required – Tom and Amy would keep overall control of the business		l	1–2		1–2		
 Use of CAM will reduce costs of expansion – may further lower BE point and increase profit margin Experience of Rebecca in project management and ops man – very important for expansion. 		 disadvantages of BOTH offers, or from the advantages and disadvantages of the recommended offer. Answers could include: Offer 1 Loss of control – 51% equity given away – are Tom and Amy willing to give up so much? Ease of distribution – should allow easier national expansion Marketing knowledge and expertise – again should allow easier expansion Offer 2 Lower equity stake required – Tom and Amy would keep overall control of the business Use of CAM will reduce costs of expansion – may further lower BE point and increase profit margin Experience of Rebecca in project management and ops man – very 					

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Question	Answer					
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'profit margin' (line 5).					
		Knowledge	Marks			
	Ac	correct definition	2			
	Αp	partial, vague or unfocused definition	1			
	No	creditable content	0			
	Con					
	Measure of the profitability (not profit) of a business. Calculated by finding the profit for the year as a percentage of revenue. Proportion of revenue that is profit for the year.					
2(a)(ii)	(ii) Briefly explain the term 'above the line promotion' (line 12).					
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:					
	С	Example or some other way of showing good understanding	1 mark			
	В	Through a media	1 mark			
	Α	Communication/advertising/creating awareness to consumers/customers	1 mark			
	Content					
	reac Thes	we The Line promotion is the use of media to promote a to hout to the target consumers. se include conventional media, television and radio adversell as internet. This is communication that is targeted to a ad of audience, and is not specific to individual consume	rtising, print a wider			

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Question	Answer				Marks
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for a change in price from \$8 to \$6 per hour.				
	Mark				
	3 marks	Correct a	answer wit	h or without working	
	2 marks	Attempt v	with correc	ct use of figures	
	1 mark	Formula			
	0 marks	No credit	able conte	ent	
	Formula: % Change % Change ir % change ir % change ir Note: Minus	in P 1 QD 5/50* 1 P 2/8*100 -)0.4	0 = 25%	%	
	Common incorrect answers				
	Ans $\frac{25\%}{10\%} = 2.5$		Mark 2	Rationale Formula wrong way round	
	10% 25%		2	Obvious (implied) knowledge of formula but no attempt to calculate answer (or the attempt is wrong)	
	$\frac{10\%}{25\%} = \ln 6$	elastic	2	As above	
	$\frac{5}{2}$ = 2.5		1	Candidate missed the % out of the formula (twice)	
	10% and/o	or 25%	1	No formula or attempt to put % changes in a formula	
	Inelastic		1	Some understanding but no calculation	
	Change in	QD	0	Formula is wrong – no %	
	Change i	n P			

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Question		Answer						
2(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> way in which CT could make use of price elasticity of demand calculations.							
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks					
	2b (APPAPP)	Explanation of a way PED could be used in context	3					
	2a (APP)	Identification of a way PED could be used in context	2					
	1a (K) Shows understanding of the use of PED		1					
	0 No creditable content 0							
	Correct use of an incorrect answer to 1(b)(i) should be fully rewarded (own figure rule –OFR). No credit for knowledge of PED or formula – already awarded in previous question. Content Answers could include: Can see that cleaning services are price inelastic (OFR). CT should not reduce their price – they should increase their price back to the original level (or increase it further). Price is obviously not the most important factor when customers purchase cleaning services. PED can be used to calculate revenue based on price changes.							

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Question	Answer					
2(c)	Analyse <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to CT of being an employee-owned business.					
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks	
	2	Shows understanding of employee	3–4	Good analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) AND one (or more) disadvantage(s) of being an employee-owned business in context	4	
	2	owned businesses in context	3-4	Good analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) OR one (or more) disadvantage(s) of being an employee-owned business in context	3	
	1	Shows knowledge of	1–2	Limited analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) AND one (or more) disadvantage(s) of being an employee-owned business	2	
	1 employee owned businesse		wned	Limited analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) OR one (or more) disadvantage(s) of being an employee-owned business	1	
	Answers could include: Context:					
	Advantages: working together to solve problems economies of scale motivation from being owners/sharing profits.					
	if thdo tcou	ntages: agreements – who ere is a manager he workers have ld be a lack of ca ld lead to slow de	do they h the mana pital inves	nave authority agement skills? stment		

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Question	Answer						
2(d)	Discuss how CT's marketing mix might need to change to target customers in the industrial market.						
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks			
			Justified evaluation that follows on from a balanced argument of change(s) to the marketing mix in context	7			
			Evaluation that follows on from a balanced argument of change(s) to the marketing mix in context	6			
			A balanced argument based on change(s) to the marketing mix in context	5			
	Shows understanding of the marketing mix in context	3–4	Argument based on change(s) to the marketing mix in context	3–4			
	Shows knowledge of the marketing mix	1–2	Limited analysis of how the marketing mix might change/be changed	1–2			
	No creditable content						
	 Content: Answers could include: Product – the businesses will expect evening/night-time cleaning – will CT have employees who are willing to do this? Will they expect higher remuneration for anti-social hours? However the essence the service on offer is the same. Price – need to find out how sensitive the industrial market is to price? Likely to be more price elastic due to being a cost of business. Therefore CT may find themselves in a more competitive market and need to charge lower prices/have lower margin. May need to move towards below the line promotion – above the line likely to be expensive to target industrial market (except trade magazines). May need to employ sales people to target businesses directly. Industrial customers are unlikely to come to them (i.e. phone or book on internet) so CT will need to be more proactive in finding customers. 						

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