

Cambridge International AS & A Level

BUSINESS

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					
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'job production	n' (line 1)		2		
	Know	ledge	Marks			
	A correct definition		2			
	A partial, vague or unfocused d	efinition	1			
	No credible content		0			
	 A correct definition should cover the following: one by one/made individually/one at a time for a specific customer/order/not repeated/high standard/custom work/skilled labour 					
	A one off product for a	Both elements covered	2			
	specific customer					
	An individual product designed to a specific customer requirement	Both elements covered	2			
	A customised product	An understanding of customisation (no expansion)	1			
	An individually designed product	Only one element of the flow identified	1			

Question	Answer				
1(a)(ii)	Explain the	e term 'opportunity cost' (line 4)			3
	Award one	mark for each point of explanation			
	Point	Explanation		Marks	
	C Example or some other way of showing good understanding – e.g. Affordability, time issues, choice, scarcity			1	
	В	Understanding of foregone/not us	ed	1	
	A	Understanding of the concept of 'r	next besť	1	
	Note: C mark can only be awarded if A and B marks have already been awarded				
Exemplar Rationale			Rationale	Marks	
	Opportunity cost is the value of the next best option foregone, due to time or cost issues.All three elementsThe value of the second best option that is not chosen as it is not as not as good as the first.All three elements		All three elements	3	
			3		
	Opportunit best optior	ty cost is the value of the next n foregone	A and B	2	
	The next b	pest option foregone	A and B	2	
	A lost optio	วท	В	1	
	Using the	best option only	NAQ	0	

Question	Answer					
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1. Calculate the forecast profit margin for option 1.					
	Rationale	Marks				
	Correct answer (with or without formula or %)	4				
	Attempt using correct figures					
	Correct formula and calculation of cost or revenue OR Correct calculation of cost and revenue OR Correct calculation of profit					
	Correct formula or correct calculation of one figure (cost or revenue – total or individual)	1				
	No credible content	0				
	Profit Sales revenue ×100					
	Cost of one bench $= 50 + 25 + 25 = 100					
	Revenue of one bench = 100×1.5 = 150					
	Profit = \$150 - \$100 = \$50					
	Profit margin $=\frac{\$50}{\$150}=0.33\times100=33\%$					

Question	Answer				
1(b)(i)) or Profit = $(\$150 - \$100) \times 5 = \frac{\$250}{\$750} = 0.33 \times 100 = 33\%$ Sales revenue = $5 \times 150 = \frac{\$750}{\$750}$				
	Response	Mark	Rationale		
	33 (no working)	4	Correct answer, no working or % needed		
	50% (no working)	0	Incorrect answer – no working to back up where figure came from		
	\$150 - \$100 = \$50 <u>\$50</u> \$100 = 50%	3	Wrong base figure used – attempt using correct figures (must have working)		
	\$750 - \$500 = \$250	2	Correct calculation of total profit for one bench (must have working)		
	\$150 - \$100 = \$50	2	Correct calculation of profit for one bench (must have working)		
	\$500	1	Correct calculation of total costs		
	\$100	1	Correct calculation of cost of one bench		
	\$750	1	Correct calculation of total revenue		
	\$150	1	Correct calculation of revenue for one bench		
	OFR applies				

Question	Answer				
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>on</u> of option 1	<u>e</u> way in which Bob	could increase the forecast p	rofitability	2
	Level	Knowled	dge and application	Marks	
	2 (APP)	Explains one or mo increase forecast p	ore way in which Bob could rofitability (in context)	2	
	1а (К)	Identifies one or mo profitability could be context)	ore way in which forecast e increased (In or out of	1	
	0	No creditable conte	ent	0	
	 Bob co Could c Could c reduce 	uld decrease the cos choose a different me change to a batch me labour costs	t of raw materials by using cheap ethod of transportation to reduce ethod of production of benches w	per wood costs hich could	
		Exemplar	Rationale	Marks	
	Could change to a batc method of production of benches which could re labour costs		One explained with direct link to the case.	2	
	Decrease materials	cost of raw	One identified without any explanation	1	
	No credita	ble content		0	

Question	Answer				Marks	
1(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> benefits to Bob of using cost-based pricing.					8
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks	
	2b	Shows understanding of two benefits of cost- based pricing a <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	Developed analysis on Bob of two benefits of cost- based pricing <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	
	2a	Shows understanding of one benefit of cost- based pricing <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	3	Developed analysis on Bob of one benefit of cost-based pricing <i>in context</i>	3	
	1	Shows knowledge of two benefits of using cost-based pricing	2	Limited analysis on a business of two benefits of cost- based pricing	2	
		Shows knowledge of one benefit of using cost-based pricing	1	Limited analysis on a business of one benefit of cost-based pricing	1	
	0 No creditable content					
	Knowledge A method of creating a selling price based on relevant factors Putting the same mark up on all products regardless of other variables/factors Benefits include: • Easy to use • Quick to calculate • Covers all costs • Can be used in a dynamic market • Allows for pricing of 'one-off' products • Can be used for new/innovative products					
	 ARA Context/content/analysis: Will never make a loss on any garden benches made (APP/AN) and will lead to better forecasting (ANAN) Is responsive to changes in the cost of raw materials (k) such as wood (APP) which means that costs will always be covered (an) and may reduce the selling price if costs fall (ANAN) 					

Question		Answer					
1(d)	Refer to Table 1.1 and any other relevant information. Recommend which of the two options Bob should choose. Justify your recommendation.						
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks			
			Justified recommendation based on argument <i>in context</i>	7			
			Developed recommendation based on argument <i>in context</i>	6			
			An evaluative statement / recommendation based on argument <i>in context</i>	5			
	Shows understanding of two factors affecting decision making of both options <i>in context</i>	4	A balanced argument based on analysis of both options available to <i>Bob's Furniture</i>	4			
	Shows understanding of factor affecting decision making of one option <i>in context</i>	3	Argument based on analysis of one option available to <i>Bob's</i> <i>Furniture</i>	3			
	Shows knowledge of two factors affecting decision making in a business	2	Limited analysis of two factors affecting decision making	2			
	Shows knowledge of one factor affecting decision making in a business	1	Limited analysis of one factor affecting decision making in a business	1			
	No creditable content						
	Annotate the first option on the LHS and the second option on the RHS						
	 Answers could include: The opportunity costs associated with choosing option X over option Y (time taken, costs etc) The upselling opportunity offered from selling a complimentary product The potential brand dilution of selling lower quality garden furniture affecting the premium core business Maximising usage and profit potential of raw materials for option 2 						
	Any answer which does no only on the core business (i.e. 2 + 2)	ot referen cannot so	ce either option 1 or 2 and core higher than limited ar	l focuses nalysis			

Question	Answer				
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'market segme	ent' (lines 5–6)		2	
	Know	/ledge	Marks		
	Reference to groups of potenti characteristics	al customers with similar	2		
	Reference to groups of potenti characteristics	al customers OR similar	1		
	No credible content		0		
	 A correct definition could cover the following: A group of potential customers/a division of the market That all have similar characteristics/needs and wants 				
	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks		
	A group of potential customers who have similar needs and/or wants	Two elements covered	2		
	A part of the whole market which has similar characteristics	Two elements covered	2		
	Customers with similar characteristics	A simple statement	1		
	Different groups of potential customers	An understanding but too vague	1		
	customers	Too vague	0		

Question	Answer						
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'start-up capital' (lines 6–7) Award one mark for each point of explanation						
	Point		Knowledge	Marks			
	С	Example or some of understanding – to b materials	ther way of showing good buy machinery / equipment / raw	1			
	В	Understanding of the create a business	e time frame – initial, needed to	1			
	A	Understanding of ca business	pital – money used within a	1			
	Note: C m awarded	Note: C mark can only be awarded if A and B marks have already been awarded					
		Exemplar	Rationale	Marks			
	It is the i needed t business machine	nitial investment to fund a new s, used to buy new ry or premises	All three elements	3			
	Seed money used to invest in a new business venture, such as licences		All three elements	3			
	Money fo	or a new business	A and B	2			
	Seed mo	oney	A and B	2			
	Money u such as	ised in a business buying raw materials.	A only	1			
	Money u	sed in a business	A only	1			
	Capital u business	used to start up a	Tautology	0			
	No ident	ifiable content		0			

Question	Answer				
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Calculate the break-even level of sales for JS in the summer.				
	Level	Rationale	Marks		
	2	Correct answer (with or without working and/or units)	2		
	1	Correct formula/understanding of breakeven/correct use of wrong figures	1		
	0 mark	No credible content	0		
	Break even = Break even = Common inco	Fixed costs Contribution per unit (selling price – variable costs $=\frac{10000}{(6-2)} = 2500$ units price answers			
	Answer	Rationale	Marks		
	2500	Correct answer (no units)	2		
	FC/CPU	Correct formula	1		
	1667	No creditable content	0		

Question		Answer		Marks
2(b)(ii)	Explain <u>two</u> factors which may influence the demand for Joe's product.			
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	2 (APP)	Explanation of two factors influencing demand <i>in context</i>	4	
	2 (APP)	Explanation of one factor influencing demand <i>in</i> context	3	
	1b (KK)	Knowledge of two factors affecting demand	2	
	1a (K)	Knowledge of one factor affecting demand	1	
	0	No creditable content	0	
	 Context is likely to come from: The weather – smoothies are more likely to be consumed in summer The ingredients used in the smoothies – local tastes The price – comparable to competitors/whether the drinks are affordable The health culture – is it important? 			

Question	Answer					Marks	
2(c)	Analyse <u>t</u>	<u>wo</u> methods of prima	ry market	research that Joe co	uld use.	8	
	Level	Knowledge and application	Marks	Analysis	Marks		
	2	Understanding of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i>	4	Developed analysis of two appropriate methods of primary research <i>in context</i>	4		
		Understanding of one method of primary market research <i>in context</i>	3	Developed analysis of one appropriate method of primary research <i>in context</i>	3		
	1	Knowledge of two methods of primary market research	2	Limited analysis of two methods of primary research	2		
		Knowledge of one method of primary market research	1	Limited analysis of one method of primary research	1		
	0						
	Annotate the first method in the left hand margin and the second in the right hand margin. If more than two methods are attempted, mark the ones that would give the candidate the highest mark allocation. Note: Quantitative and qualitative are not methods of primary market research						
	 Content/context and analysis: Field research: testing the product on potential customers Surveys and questionnaires: can gain a wider range of potential customer opinions and feedback Focus groups: can have justified potential customer feedback ARA Do not reward sampling as a method 						

Question	Answer				Marks
2(d)	Discuss sources of finance Joe could use to start up his business.				11
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	
			Justified evaluation based on argument s <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	7	
			Developed evaluation based on argument s in context	6	
			An evaluative statement based on argument s <i>in context</i>	5	
	Understanding of two sources of finance <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	Developed argument of two or more external sources of finance <i>in context</i>	4	
	Understanding of one source of finance <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	3	Developed argument of one external source of finance <i>in context</i>	3	
	Knowledge of two sources of finance	2	Limited analysis of two sources of finance	2	
	Knowledge of one source of finance	1	Limited analysis of one source of finance	1	
	Annotate the first source in the left hand margin and the second in the right hand margin. If more than two sources are attempted, mark the ones that would give the candidate the highest mark allocation. Contextual analysis likely to come from:				
	 Bank overdraft as the costs are low and likely to be repaid in the short term Bank loan as the capital investment of \$2k may be too high for an overdraft Government start-up grant as he is setting up a new business and may create jobs 				
	 Evaluation is likely to come from: Short and long term ambitions of Joe Joe's attitude to risk Joe's ability to persuade banks to lend him the start-up capital ARA 				