

Cambridge International AS & A Level

BUSINESS

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60 9609/22 March 2020

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 specific customer	Both elements covered	2			
	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			

			Marks			
1(a)(ii)		Explain the term 'opportunity cost' (line 4) Award one mark for each point of explanation				
	Point	Explanation		Marks		
	С	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 'next best' 1				
	awarded	ark can only be awarded if A and B				
	Opportun	Exemplar ity cost is the value of the next	Rationale All three	Marks 3		
		Exemplar ity cost is the value of the next on foregone, due to time or cost	Rationale All three elements	Marks 3		
	best optic issues. The value	ity cost is the value of the next	All three			
	best optic issues. The value not chose first. Opportun	ity cost is the value of the next on foregone, due to time or cost e of the second best option that is	All three elements All three	3		
	best optic issues. The value not chose first. Opportun best optic	ity cost is the value of the next on foregone, due to time or cost e of the second best option that is en as it is not as not as good as the ity cost is the value of the next	All three elements All three elements	3		
	best optic issues. The value not chose first. Opportun best optic	ity cost is the value of the next on foregone, due to time or cost e of the second best option that is on as it is not as not as good as the ity cost is the value of the next on foregone	All three elements All three elements A and B	3 3 2		

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	3			
	Correct formula and calculation of cost or revenue OR Correct calculation of cost and revenue OR Correct calculation of profit	2			
	Correct formula or correct calculation of one figure (cost or revenue – total or individual)	1			
	No credible content	0			
	$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \times 100$				
	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 = $5 \times 150 = \frac{\$750}{\$750} = 0.33 \times 100 = 33\%$					
	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>one</u> way in which Bob could increase the forecast profitability of option 1.				
	Level	Knowle	dge and application	Marks		
	2 (APP)		ore way in which Bob could profitability (in context)	2		
	1a (K)	Identifies one or more way in which forecast profitability could be increased (In or out of context)				
	0 No creditable content					
	Bob co	- I I I	•			
	Could of Could o	choose a different me	at of raw materials by using cheap ethod of transportation to reduce ethod of production of benches w	costs		
	Could of reduce	choose a different me change to a batch me	ethod of transportation to reduce	costs		
	Could of reduce Could char method of	choose a different me change to a batch me labour costs Exemplar inge to a batch f production of which could reduce	ethod of transportation to reduce ethod of production of benches w	costs /hich could		
	Could of reduce Could char method of benches viabour cost	choose a different me change to a batch me labour costs Exemplar inge to a batch f production of which could reduce	ethod of transportation to reduce ethod of production of benches w Rationale One explained with direct link	costs /hich could Marks		

Question	Answer						
1(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> benefits to Bob of using cost-based pricing.						
	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						
	 Will <i>lead</i> Is re (APF) 	Content/analysis: never make a loss on an <i>to better forecasting (A</i> sponsive to changes in P) which means that cos ce the selling price if co	NAN) the cost of sts will alw	f raw materials (k) such ays be covered (an) and	as wood		

on		Ans	wer				
	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						
	 (time taken, costs etc) The upselling opportuni The potential brand dilu affecting the premium c Maximising usage and p 	ssociated ty offered tion of sell ore busine profit poter	with choosing option X over from selling a complimentar ing lower quality garden fun ess ntial of raw materials for opti	option Y y product niture on 2			
	Any answer which does no only on the core business (i.e. 2 + 2)						

Question	Answer					
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'market segment' (lines 5–6)					
	Knowledge Marks					
	Reference to groups of potent characteristics	ial customers with similar	2			
	Reference to groups of potent characteristics	ial 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 					
	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			
	which has similar	Two elements covered A simple statement	2			
	which has similar characteristics Customers with similar					

Question	Answer					
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'start-up capital' (lines 6–7)					
	Award on	e mark for each point c	of explanation			
	Point		Knowledge	Marks		
	С		her 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 cap business	pital – money used within a	1		
	Note: C mark can only be awarded if A and B marks have already been awarded					
		Exemplar	Rationale	Marks		
	needed business	nitial investment to fund a new s, used to buy new ry or premises	All three elements	3		
		oney used to invest in usiness venture, such ces	All three elements	3		
	Money for a new business		A and B	2		
	Seed money		A and B	2		
	Money used in a business such as buying raw materials.		A only	1		
	Money u	ised in a business	A only	1		
	Capital u business	used to start up a s	Tautology	0		
	No ident	ifiable content		0		

uestion		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		
		Fixed costs Contribution per unit (selling price – variable costs $= \frac{10000}{(6-2)} = 2500 \text{ units}$ orrect answers			
	Answer	Rationale	Marks		
	2500	Correct answer (no units)	2		
	FC/CPU	Correct formula	1		
	1667	No creditable content	0		

Question	Answer				
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 context</i>	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? 				

Answer							
Analyse <u>two</u> methods of primary market research that Joe could use.							
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 No creditable content							
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.							
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 							
	Level 2 1 0 Annotate is hand marg would give Note: Quaresearch Content/c Field Surve custo Focus ARA	Level Knowledge and application 2 Understanding of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> 2 Understanding of one method of primary market research <i>in context</i> 1 Knowledge of two methods of primary market research 1 Knowledge of two methods of primary market research 1 Knowledge of one method of primary market research 0 No creditable conte Annotate the first method in the lethand margin. If more than two methods give the candidate the high Note: Quantitative and qualitat research Content/context and analysis: Field research: testing the pr Surveys and questionnaires: customer opinions and feedt Focus groups: can have justi	Analyse two methods of primary market Level Knowledge and application Marks 2 Understanding of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> 4 2 Understanding of one method of primary market research <i>in context</i> 3 1 Knowledge of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> 2 1 Knowledge of two methods of primary market research 2 1 Knowledge of one method of primary market research 1 0 No creditable content 1 Annotate the first method in the left hand methods are would give the candidate the highest mark to methods are would give the candidate the highest mark to an analysis: • • Field research: testing the product on p • • Surveys and questionnaires: can gain a customer opinions and feedback •	Analyse two methods of primary market research that Joe co Level Knowledge and application Marks Analysis 2 Understanding of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> Developed analysis of two appropriate methods of primary research <i>in context</i> Understanding of one method of primary market research <i>in context</i> 3 Developed analysis of one appropriate methods of primary research <i>in context</i> 1 Knowledge of two methods of primary market research 2 Limited analysis of two methods of primary research 1 Knowledge of one method of primary market research 1 Limited analysis of one method of primary research 0 No creditable content 1 Limited analysis of one method of primary research 0 No creditable content 1 Limited analysis of one method of primary research 0 No creditable content 1 Limited analysis of one method of primary research 0 No creditable content 1 Note: Quantitative and qualitative are not methods of primary research 0 Note: Quantitative and qualitative are not methods of primary research 1 0 Note: Quantitative and qualitative are not methods of primary research 1 0 Surveys and questionnaires: can gain a wide	Analyse two methods of primary market research that Joe could use. Level Knowledge and application Marks Analysis Marks 2 Understanding of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> Developed analysis of two appropriate methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> 4 Understanding of one method of primary market research <i>in context</i> 3 Developed analysis of one appropriate methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> 3 1 Knowledge of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i> 2 Limited analysis of two methods of primary market research 2 1 Knowledge of one method of primary market research 1 Limited analysis of two methods of primary research 2 0 No creditable content 1 Limited analysis of one method of primary research 1 0 No creditable content 1 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 feedba		

stion	Answer Discuss sources of finance Joe could use to start up his business.			
2(d)				
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks
			Justified evaluation based on argument s in context	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 com Short and long term am Joe's attitude to risk Joe's ability to persuade 	bitions of	Joe lend him the start-up capita	ıl
	ARA			