

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/33

Paper 3 Case Study May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 100

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.

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This document consists of **14** printed pages.

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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.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 14

Question	Answer					
1	_	the likely benefits to Fnent (TQM).	RW of introducing Tot	tal Quality	10	
	Level	Knowledge 3 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 5 marks		
	2	3 marks Two or more relevant points made about benefits	2 marks Points made are applied to RW	4–5 marks Good use of theory to explain benefits		
	1	1–2 marks One or two relevant points made about benefits	1 mark Some application to RW	1–3 marks Some use of theory to explain benefits		
	0		No creditable content			
	improving quality then L1 all skills – max 6 Answers could include: Knowledge TQM is a holistic approach to quality that involves all employees in ensuring best possible processes and outcomes Inc. quality chains, quality circles, internal customers, kaizen. Checking for quality at every stage can be accepted as knowledge of TQM, but not checking quality at the end of the process.					
	Application Many faults in servicing and repair Workshop manager responsible Lack of involvement by employees.					
	 	Problems identified earl Little need for final inspensions Easier to trace reasons Responsibility for quality More opportunities for easons Less wastage of materia	ection, saving costs for faults, leading to love y identified, accountabile employee responsibility als and time so saving	wer costs lity improved so greater motivation costs		

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 14

Question	Answer				
2(a)(i)	Refer to Table 1. Calculate:				
	profit margin of bicycle sales for 2017–18				
	Profit margin = profit/revenue · 100% (1 mark) (or implied by use of correct formula)				
	Revenue = 300 · \$350 = \$105(000) (1 mark) or Costs = 60 + 30 = \$90(000) (1 mark)				
	Profit = $105 - 90$ = \$15(000) (1 mark)				
	Profit margin = 15/105 = 14.3% (allow 14%)(% not essential) 1 error, e.g. incorrectly calculated figure (3 marks) OFR applies				
	If calculate GPM allow full marks. i.e. 45/105 · 100 = 42.85% (4)				
2(a)(ii)	contribution per unit for the new university order.	2			
	Contribution p/u = selling price – direct cost (per unit) (1 mark) or selling price – AVC				
	260 - 200 = \$60				

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 14

Question	Answer						
2(b)		Refer to your answer your results to <u>2(a)</u> and any other information. Discuss whether RW should accept the new university order.					
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 4 marks		
	2	2 marks Two or more relevant points made	2 marks Application of two or more points to RW	3–4 marks Good use of theory to answer question	3–4 marks Good judgement shown		
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some application to RW	1–2 marks Some use of theory to answer question	1–2 marks Some judgment shown		
	0		No credita	able content			
	Note to examiners: Own figure rule from 2(a) applies L1 AN and EVAL if only use 2(a) results or only use other information Answers could include: Knowledge Significance of the calculation of loss using full cost method Significance of positive contribution to indirect costs Application RW are in a position to source cycles but possible difficulty in						
		Offer price of \$26 contribution 25.7% reduction Contribution on t Additional profit i	ket context goodwill from univ 60 for 80 cycles –	use of calculation wer per unit, so \$			
	Analysi	Possible need for Opportunity costs mean other busin Sale of 80 bicycle Failure to accept advantage Status of goodwi or encourage unit	calculations, in te r more employees s – storage space ness not carried o es may clear store might lead to offe	s and space might alimited and use to but age space for new er to competitors would rejecting ore below cost co	of increase costs of employees might w stock and loss of order prejudice this ontracts		

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Evaluation A supported recommendation should follow consideration of pros and cons of accepting the order Is RW certain that the costings are accurate? Assumptions made in calculation of indirect costs may not be accurate	

Question			Answei	-		Marks	
3	Discuss whether introducing Management by Objectives (MBO) is the most effective way for RW to solve its human resource problems.						
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 6 marks	Evaluation 6 marks		
	2	2 marks Two or more relevant points	2 marks Application of two or more points to RW	4–6 marks Good use of theory to answer question	4–6 marks Good judgment shown		
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some application to RW	1–3 marks Some use of theory to answer question	1–3 marks Some judgment shown		
	0	No creditable content					
	Note to examiners: Answer should focus on MBO and advantages/disadvantages, not general points re: motivation, leadership or other HRM issues If no specific knowledge shown of MBO, but other approaches discussed, then L1 all skills. Answer should focus on RW. If focus is on effect on employees this should be developed further into effect on RW.						
	Answers Knowle	MBO involves ne employees and nobjectives could lobjectives to be sobjectives should	gotiating and setti nanagers so all kn be manager led of SMART I be in line with str od(s) for addressir	ow what is expeding consensual rategic overall aim	cted of them		
	Applica	Reference to list high dissatisfaction	of Asif's bullet poi on rate (50% think nager, Kadeem as	ing of leaving)	h store employees		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	Analysis employee involvement in setting objectives leads to increased ownership, motivation, commitment and performance BUT - can be time consuming and costly - might lead to employees disclosing confidential strategic information - agreed objectives might be too easy/difficult to achieve - may lead to inflexible response to changing environment Other possible responses to issues may be put forward with reasons/implications including: - increased training provision - discussion with store manager to improve his management skills (application) - more involvement with employees by Kadeem (application) - introduction of a bonus scheme	
	Evaluation Supported recommendation on (non) introduction of MBO Ranking MBO with alternatives as solution to problems Weighing up of benefits of MBO with disadvantages.	

Question	Answer				
4(a)(i)	Refer to Table 2. Calculate:				
	accounting rate of return				
	ARR = average earnings per year · 100/initial cost	(1 mark)			
	Average earnings per year = 30–13/4 = 4.25k	(1 mark) (1 mark)			
	4.25 · 100/13 = 32.7%	(4 marks)			
	Initial investment not deducted 7.5/13 X 100 = 58% Not divided by number of years 17/13 X 100 = 1319 OFR applies	(3 marks) (3 marks)			

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Question		Answer					
4(a)(ii)	Net present	value (at 6%	discount ra	te)			4
	NPV is the difference between present value of cash inflows and outflows. (1 mark)						
		Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
	NCF	-13	1	6	10	13	
	DF	1	.943	.890	.834	.792	
	DCF	-13	.943	5.34	8.34	10.296	
	Allov Use Cald \$24.	v rounding if of discount fa ulation of and	correct calcul actor	= \$11.919 (0 lation shown, pital cost	e.g. 12 (000) (1 (2	mark) marks) marks)	

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Question	Answer						
4(b)		r or not RW shoເ	4(a) and any oth Ild offer guided I			12	
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 3–4 marks	Evaluation 3–4 marks		
	2	2 marks Two or more relevant points	2 marks Application of two or more points to RW	3–4 marks Good use of theory to answer question	3–4 marks Good judgment shown		
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some application to RW	1–2 marks Some use of theory to answer question	1–2 marks Some judgment shown		
	0		No credita	ble content			
	Knowledge costs of setting up and operating – availability of finance and time projected revenue Discounted cash flow and investment appraisal techniques market opportunity exists on basis of forecasts						
	Application use of data from table 2, choice of discount factor Payback period 2 yrs 7.2 months reference to requirements – recruit guides, admin assistant, cycles reference to Tourist Authority and enhanced website space for cycle storage issue support for tourism from city authorities						
	Analysi	results from data possible benefits	from the new pro				
	Evaluat	supported recom comments re acc uncertainty re po	mendation on the curacy of data and ssible competitors npting too much o	l implicit assumpt s actions			

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 14

Question			Answe	r		N	
5	Discuss an appropriate marketing strategy RW could use if it decides to expand by offering guided bicycle tours.						
	Level	Knowledge 2 marks	Application 2 marks	Analysis 6 marks	Evaluation 6 marks		
	2	2 marks Two or more relevant points	2 marks Application of two or more points to RW	4–6 marks Good use of theory to answer question	4–6 marks Good judgment shown		
	1	1 mark One relevant point made	1 mark Some application to RW	1–3 marks Some use of theory to answer question	1–3 marks Some judgment shown		
	0		No credita	ble content			
	Note to	examiners:					
	Knowle	marketing strated incorporated into budget.	gy is coordinated a marketing plan arketing plan/strat	/strategy, includir	•		
	Applica	target market is to link to city Touris product – high que cycle tours with a features. Referent place – operated promotion – enhance Agency outlets, a travel agents, en and email to univolusinesses likely contain details of price – early entre competition. introdiscounted repeated	uality guided set of expert guides focusince to amount specifrom store or other anced website with adverts/PR in new tries in tourist aim versity contacts like to offer their visite froutes, prices, locant so slightly higoductory discounts	or personalised grased on historical/ ent on bicycles. er premises to be h booking facility, espapers, cards/fl ed publications/b ely to have visitor ors some downting cation her price than exisorifers e.g. free of	tickets via Tourist yers in hotels and rochures, flyers rs. Also to me. Methods to		
	Analysi	s Linked elements Reasoned argum	of the marketing nent for methods i of the marketing r	mix n the mix elemen	ts		

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Question	Answer	Marks
5	Evaluation supported assessment of likelihood of success objectives are needed for strategy availability of finance/resources for the strategy/plan must build in review of strategy strategy relies on reliability of data/research	

© UCLES 2018 Page 11 of 14

Questions 6 and 7 use this marking grid:

Level	Knowledge 3 marks	Application 3 marks	Analysis 4 marks	Evaluation 10 marks	
3				7–10 marks Good judgment shown throughout with well supported conclusion/ recommendation, focused on RW	
2	3 marks Good understanding shown	3 marks Good application to RW	3–4 marks Good use of reasoned argument or use of theory to explain points made to explain points made	4–6 marks Some judgment shown in the main body of the answer and an attempt to support conclusion/recommendation, focused on RW OR effective and well supported conclusion/recommendation, focused on RW	
1	1–2 marks Some understanding shown	1–2 marks Some application to RW	1–3 marks Limited use of reasoned argument or use of theory to support points made	1–3 marks Limited attempt to show judgment either within the answer OR a weakly supported conclusion/recommendation with some focus on RW	
0	No creditable content				

© UCLES 2018 Page 12 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
6	Evaluate the importance of using a strategic management approach to improve RW's competitive advantage. Note to examiners: If only consider one element of SM (i.e. only strategic analysis or strategic choice or strategic implementation) then L1 AN and EVAL max Emphasis is on improving competitive advantage for AN and EVAL marks	20
	Answers could include:	
	Knowledge strategic management is the process in which objectives, strategy, tactics and review are used in business planning and implementation strategic management covers the whole of the business elements are integrated and linked objectives help determine strategies in each functional area tactics and methods in each follow from the strategic overview process is objectives, analysis (including appropriate tools), choice (including appropriate tools) and implementation (business plans, appropriate corporate culture, contingency planning).	
	Application role of different elements in product portfolio (cycle and accessory supply, repair) appropriate objectives from case material concerns over quality opening another store setting up guided cycle tours larger lower cost competitors/increased competition use of Tables 3 and 4.	
	Analysis takeover will assist in gaining competitive advantage and enable flexible responses to change guided cycle tours spread risk takeover will assist in gaining competitive advantage and enable flexible responses to change demonstration that elements are integrated and linked objectives help determine strategies in each functional area tactics and methods in each follow from the strategic overview.	
	Evaluation supported conclusion on usefulness of strategic management relative importance of constituent sections of strategic management necessity of review/updating the management plan importance of accurate reliable data/information	

© UCLES 2018 Page 13 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
7	Discuss the importance of effective strategic implementation for the future success of RW.	
	Answers could include:	
	Strategic implementation involves making a strategic choice happen including a business plan, developing an appropriate corporate culture (may need a change) and preparing contingency plans requires business plan setting out exact requirements for products/services offered, marketing plan (based on market analysis), organisational (HRM) plan setting out workforce planning and structure, financial plan outlining sources of finance and on-going cash flow	
	Application Reference to appropriate objectives from case	
	possibility of less university business proposed new ventures (guided cycle tours, takeover of DB) possible need for culture change re quality/attitudes use of Appendix 1 and 2.	
	Analysis	
	SI contains processes for change management as existing culture will need to alter for new project SI enables all managers to be focused on appropriate actions/tasks Plan will assesses resources and enable finance to be obtained examines commercial viability of project enables review strategic implementation carries a cost in time and resources	
	contingency plans for possible change in conditions.	
	Evaluation supported conclusion on meaning and importance of effective strategic implementation inc. possible result of not acting strategically comments on relative importance of constituent parts of SI relies on accuracy of data/research relies on effectiveness of managers.	

© UCLES 2018 Page 14 of 14