

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/22

Paper 2 Data Response

October/November 2018

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.

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This document consists of 20 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.

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Question		Answer			Marks			
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'venture capital'.							
	Know	Marks						
	A correct definition			2				
	A partial, vague or unfocused de	efinition		1				
	No creditable content			0				
	Content							
	One mark for an understanding the business perspective) or an investing 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 investm	om the entrepreneurs per nds risky, or for a risky purpo ents have risk	rspective)				
	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	2	'Risky' is just enough for risk – don't accept risk own	_				
	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					

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estion	Answer						
(a)(ii)	Brief	Briefly explain the term 'internal growth'.					
	Award	Award one mark for each point of explanation:					
		Kr	nowledge		Marks		
	С	Example (an example necessarie as items in the A responsible to the A re	nark) or so ing, 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 – exmore stores/factories/outle		getting bigger, opening	1		
		ent n a business expands its ow ce. Known as organic growt	•	ns using internal source	s of		
	When	a business expands its ow	•	ns using internal source	s of		
	When finance	n a business expands its ow ce. Known as organic growth mplar anic growth by using the	•	Rationale 'Organic growth' – C n	nark		
	Wher finance Exer Organic	a business expands its ow ce. Known as organic growth mplar	Marks	Rationale	nark n profits'		
	Wher finance Exer Orga busi more	mplar anic growth by using the nesses profits to open e shops.	Marks	Rationale 'Organic growth' – C n 'using businesses own – B mark	nark n profits' - A mark		
	Exer Orga busi more Expa profi merg	mplar anic growth by using the nesses profits to open e shops.	Marks 3	'Organic growth' – C n 'using businesses own – B mark 'to open more shops' - Expansion is A mark Reinvesting is B mark 'As opposed to merger	nark n profits' - A mark r' is also		
	Expa busi more Expa profi merg Grov busi also	mplar anic growth by using the nesses profits to open e shops. ansion by reinvesting ts as opposed to a ger. wth by using the nesses own funds. It is	Marks 3	Corganic growth' – C no 'using businesses own – B mark 'to open more shops' – Expansion is A mark Reinvesting is B mark 'As opposed to merget the B mark B and C mark – do not 'growth' as the A mark because it is part of the	nark n profits' - A mark r' is also t award t e term/in wth – A		

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Question		Answer		Marks			
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 identificat	ion of correct figures	1				
	No creditable content		0				
	Content						
	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				
	1:5 (no working)	No formula or correct identification of correct figures.	0				
	40/200 = 0.2	Correct figures have been identified	1				
	0.2 (no working)	No formula or correct identification of correct figures.	0				

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Question	Answer					Marks		
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 two limitations of <i>CL</i> 's published accounts	4	Developed analysis to Thamir of two limitations of using CL's published accounts	4			
		Shows understanding of one limitation of CL's published accounts	3	Developed analysis to Thamir of one limitation of using CL's published accounts	3			
	1	Shows knowledge of two limitations of published accounts	2	Limited analysis of two limitations of using published accounts	2			
		Shows knowledge of one limitation of published accounts	1	Limited analysis of one limitation of using published accounts	1			
	0 No creditable content							
	'wrong' wa Analysis r owner/inv	cept answers which stated the state of the s	<i>y they mig</i> tions to Th 	.ht be wrong. namir (as a potential	uld be			

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2018

Question		Answ	er	
1(b)(ii)	Thamir much Is the business published. Als date. Need someth there is nothin not. Need other busin the clothing Non-financial management. quantitative valueome stater Statement of point in time Market is dynaccount Accept reference contextual (even	ublished accounts are to about the current state as worth the same now so these accounts are fing to compare the account of the compare with for assets are not included assets are not included assets are not included and not give the full palues ment only shows totals financial position only a amic and changes will to what is missing from though the data mights 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 the compare – not a scounts with displaying the year a snapshot of a burnot be reflected in the given accounts with the compartment of the year a snapshot of a burnot be reflected in the given accounts with the given accounts with the year a snapshot of a burnot be reflected in the given accounts with the given accounts when the given accounts with the given accounts with the given accounts when the given accounts with the given accounts when the given accounts when the given accounts with the given accounts when the given accou	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 the historical
	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	The business may be worth more than Thamir thinks it is (AN)	Which may lead Thamir to not invest in the business. (DEV)

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Question		Answer					
1(c)	Explain entrepre	two qualities that Thamir is neur.	likely to ne	ed as a s	successful	4	
	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	K		
	0	No creditable content 0					
	Enei Self- Pers Abili Crea	dership skills rgy and enthusiasm belief and confidence sistence and drive ty to work under pressure ativity and imagination i-skilled amic					
		wledge of entrepreneurial ty needed for success (K)	Poss	sible con	text (APP)		
	Risk ta	ker	To invest venture capital				
	Leader	ship skills	To become a 50% owner/manager in CL				
	Energy	and enthusiasm	To take on as advice		rial roles such		
	Drive				iven to build up ail business		

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks		
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 two stakeholders in context	3–4	APP + APP	Argument based on the impact on two stakeholders of CL of just in time in context	4	DEV + DEV			
	Shows understanding of one stakeholder in context		APP	Argument based on the impact on one 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	K + K	Limited analysis on two stakeholders of CL of the introduction of just in time	2	AN + AN	
	Shows knowledge of one stakeholder		К	Limited analysis on one of CL stakeholder of the introduction of just in time	1	AN	
	N	o credita	ble conte	ent	(0	
	time will require increase the cos CL. Will CL need Current owners savings to be marked more. Employees – Marked alternatively their Customers – use	more reg ts of the d to chan could re ade on th y be mad r job may ed to nex oe ordere	jular delives supplier versions de to close e large we de redunder to day delived from se	gnificant investment. varehouse that may not the distribution rather invery, but this may not uppliers after they have	. This is I ay not pa May also ot be need than ware the poss	ikely to ss on to be eded any ouse – ehouse. sible if	

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Question			Answer			Marks
1(d)	ARA An example of annotated.	how an answer	could develop a	and how it shou	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).	

Question	Answer					
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'primary sector'	(line x).			2	
	Know	ledge		Marks		
	A correct definition			2		
	A partial, vague or unfocused de	efinition		1		
	No creditable content			0		
	The sector of business that deals of extraction of natural resources. One mark for showing understand Extraction, mining, fishing, far One mark for showing understating Raw materials, natural resource.	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 material					
	Mining things out of the ground	1	No idea of the raw mate	erial		

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Question		Answer						
2(a)(ii)	Brief	ly explain the term 'flow pro		3				
	Awar	d one mark for each point of	explanat	ion:				
		Kno	owledge		Marks			
	С	Example or some other wa understanding, for example machinery/capital, homoge products, allows greater ec	3					
	В	Allows greater/faster produce more	ction/hig	h volume/mass – i.e.	2			
	А	Use of an assembly line, co	ontinuous	s, produced in stages,	1			
	produ Flow	ent production – the continuous action process. When one tas production ia also known as ar manufacturer. High volum	sk is finisl mass pro	hed the next task starts. oduction and uses produ				
		Exemplar	Mark	Rationale				
	asse	s production on an embly line, for example car ufacture	3	All three elements				
	good	tinuous production of many ds, often using high levels apital	3	All three elements				

Exemplar	Mark	Rationale
Mass production on an assembly line, for example car manufacture	3	All three elements
Continuous production of many goods, often using high levels of capital	3	All three elements
Making large amounts of the same product	2	B and C marks
Flow production is mass producing products on an assembly line	2	A and B marks
When goods are made one after another in a continuous production line	1	Only A mark

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stion		Answer							
(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2. Calculate the market size of WW's target market.								
	Rationale								
	Correct answer, with or without working or million (m)								
	Attempt at the final a	nswer using correct figures	3						
	Calculation of one co	orrect figure (can be OFR)	2						
	Formula* or identification	ation of correct figures	1						
	No creditable conten	t	0						
	*Formula can be implie	ed from the use of the correct figures	•						
	Content	a nom are dee of are contest ngares							
	15% of 48m take part in Answer = 7.2m (4) Answer	n sport = 15% of 48m = 7.2m (4) 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						

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Question		Ans	swer		Marks		
2(b)(ii)	Explain one benefit to WW of targeting a niche market.						
	Level Knowledge and Application Marks						
	2	Explanation of a benefit in c	2				
	1	Explanation of a benefit 1					
	0	No creditable content 0					
	Content						
	Less competition – this needs to have some reference to the target market to become application More brand loyalty Cheaper market research Higher potential profit margins Less risk Less initial investment Lower cost for marketing/promotion Higher price can be charged						
	ARA		T				
		owledge of a benefit of eting a niche market (K)	Possible benefit in contex	t (APP)			
	Less co	mpetition	There are no brands curren targeting bottled water to sportspeople	tly			
	More bra	and loyalty	Because consumers may feel that WW is line with their beliefs about sport and water				
	Cheape	r market research	WW only needs to research not 60m people	7.2m			

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Question 2(c)	Answer 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 two of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	4	Developed analysis of the use of two of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	4		
	2a	Shows knowledge of how one of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	3	Developed analysis of the use of one of Goleman's competencies could help the person selected fulfil the role of sales manager	3		
	1b	Shows knowledge of two of Goleman's competencies	2	Limited analysis of the use of two of Goleman's competencies in recruitment	2		
	1a	Shows knowledge of one of Goleman's competencies	1	Limited analysis of the use of one of Goleman's competencies in recruitment	1		
	0	ı	No credita	ble content	'		
		ne analytical impact ca tes must show that the		-			

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Question		Ans	swer		Marks
2(c)	elf-assessment; these within the ntiousness, n. isation of the , developing others, and collaboration.				
	Examples of Golman's competencies	Examples of application/ context	Examples of possible limited analysis	Examples of possible developed analysis	
	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.	

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks	
2(d)	Recommend suitable promotional methods for the launch of WW bottled water. Justify your recommendation.							
	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 two promotional methods in context	3–4	APP + APP	Argument based on two promotional methods in context	4	DEV + DEV		
	Shows understanding of one promotional method in context		APP	Argument based on one 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 two promotional methods	1–2	K + K	Limited analysis of two promotional methods	2	AN + AN	
	Shows knowledge of one promotional method		К	Limited analysis of one promotional method	1	AN	
		N	o credita	ble content			
	NOTE – allow difference separate promotion Content Promotional methods Television Radio Cinema Sponsorship Newspapers Sales promotions Packaging Direct marketing Digital marketing Email Trade fairs Merchandising Telesales Personal selling Analysis and evaluation	al methons could in	ods.				
	Analysis and evaluation should focus on the contextual elements, including: WW only sold in country X – suggests a national method is more suitable WW is targeted at a niche market – mass marketing method may not be appropriate and may be too expensive WW is a new business – no idea of the promotional budget. Cheaper/below the line methods are likely to be more suitable WW seems to have an ethical stance (no harmful chemical) so certain no-environmental methods might be unsuitable (i.e. newspaper) 7.2m market – although niche this is still a sizable market to reach – might suggest mass marketing methods are more suitable						

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Question	Answer								
2(d)	methods (i. marketing. product for No other concampaign - New sales		etc.) will be nee will retailers an VW might be ab at launch ests the importa	ded as well as d wholesalers pole to start a 'slo	any consumer promote the pow' promotional ales				
	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)				

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