

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/22

Paper 2 Data Response

October/November 2017

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2017 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is a registered trademark.



Question	Ans	swer		Marks		
1	Occasion Cards (OC)					
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'Computer Aided Design	gn'.		2		
	Knowledge and Applicat	ion	Marks			
	A correct definition		2			
	A partially correct definition		1			
	No creditable content		0			
	 tautology i.e. some idea of the 'design' element, i.e. – To create, analyse, draw, modify, optimise, 2D/3D models, customise, plan etc. – do not allow 'design' on its own as this is a tautology. Exemplar Marks Rationale 					
	To use IT to create models	2	Both elements simply defined			
	Where software is used to create designs	2	Both elements and 'create designs' is good enough			
	To design 2D drawings	1	2D gives an idea of 'design' even though the word design has also been used.			
	Where computers are used to make designs for the business to use	0	Neither elements defined			

© UCLES 2017 Page 2 of 19

Question	Answer						
1(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'mass customisation'.	3					
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:						
	C Example or some other way of showing good understanding, i.e. can involve the use of IT, low cost solution to making etc.						
	B Understanding of 'mass', i.e. understanding of the use of production lines/flow production/assembly line etc.						
	A Understanding of customisation, i.e. the use of techniques to create differentiated products, unique products, to customer orders etc.						
	 Using production lines to make a variation in products. Using mass production techniques to produce differentiated products. Can add value to a product by adding differences and customisation. Make products unique to each customer but with low cost. Note: the C mark is dependent on gaining both A and B marks first because otherwise a wrong understanding of mass customisation (e.g. mass production) could gain the majority of the marks.	se					
	Exemplar Marks Rationale						
	Using a production line (B) to make differentiated products (A) often using machinery (C) All three elements						
	Where a business makes products which have are based on the individual customer requirements (A) but have been made on a production line (B). This keeps the cost low for the business (C).						
	Where lots of different types of products (A) are made using flow production (B).						
	Making customised products for the customers which can be low cost. 1 A mark only – do not allow the C mark unless both A and B have been awarded (See Note:)						
	Making lots of products on a production line which keeps the costs of the business low and means that the business can produce lots of products to sell. B mark only – obvious confusion with mass production (See Note:)						

© UCLES 2017 Page 3 of 19

Question			Δ	nswer	Mark			
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1. Calculate the current ratio for 2016.							
	Mark	Rationale						
	3 marks	Correct calcula etc.) with or wit		current ratio (ignore any use of \$, %				
	2 marks			mplied by the use of figures) and correct res (CA and CL)				
	1 mark	Correct formula CL)	a or correc	ct identification of both figures (CA and				
	0 marks	No creditable c	ontent					
	Formula:							
	Current ass Current liab							
	Identification	on of correct fig	ures:					
	Current ass Current liab			3m 4m				
	\$3m \$4m = 0.75:1 or 0.75 or 3/4							
	Common ar							
	Answer		Marks	Rationale				
	\$3m \$4m × 10	00 = 75%	3	Although the candidate has not got the correct answer it can clearly be seen by the working that they would have got the correct answer but have gone one stage too far.				
	75% (no	working)	0	Without working there is no way to know where this figure came from				
	<u>\$4m</u> \$3m = 1.	33	2	Formula is wrong (inverted) but correct identification of figures and then a correct calculation based on their own figures (OFR)				
	1.33 (no	working)	0	Without working there is no way to know where this figure came from				
		iabilities = 4 assets = 3	1	Correct identification of both figures				
	Current a		1	1 mark for formula				

© UCLES 2017 Page 4 of 19

Question			Answer		
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> way potential invest		the information in Table	1 might be u	seful to a
	Level	K	Cnowledge and Application	on	Marks
	2b APP + APP		on of the use of the accour n in Table 1 to a potential		3
	2a APP		ion of the use of the accou n in Table 1 to a potential		2
	1 K		ion of the use of accountin n – no context	g	1
	0	No credita	able content		0
	Non-cur increase Examples of identification use (K)	ed risk	Examples of context (APP)	1	xplanations
	To decide who invest or not To judge the sthe business	success of	Sales and profit margin have gone up	will get their	t an investor investment or and make
	To see if the to is likely to be repay an invector To see if the to is profitable	able to stment	Liquidity has gone down	OC may no pay back de may mean to company we able to repair investment	ebts which that the ould not be
			Non-current liabilities have doubled The current ratio has	Increased d mean that a investment towards pay	iny is going ⁄ing that
			decreased	debt off, not more profit	

© UCLES 2017 Page 5 of 19

Question	Answer							
1(c)	Analyse <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to OC of using the internet to promote the business.							
		Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks		
		2	Shows understanding of using the internet to promote the business in context	3–4	Good analysis of one advantage AND one disadvantage to OC of using the internet to promote the business in context	4		
					Good analysis of one advantage OR one disadvantage to OC of using the internet to promote the business in context	3		
		1	Shows knowledge of the use of the internet to promote a business	2	Limited analysis of one advantage AND one disadvantage of using the internet to promote a business	2		
			Shows knowledge of the use of the internet in business OR promotion	1	Limited analysis of one advantage OR one disadvantage of using the internet to promote a business	1		
			nalysis in context: Marks – advantages on the lef					
	Sy	ystem, c	reation of cards etc.).		to allow for use of the website			

© UCLES 2017 Page 6 of 19

Question	Answer						
1(c)	Advantages Cheaper – social and viral marketing is a relatively cheap way of promotion a business and has led to good growth for OC OC has an internet based ordering system, so internet based promotion links in and may increase sales Customers may link/click from an advert straight to the website allowing quick/impulse purchases Disadvantages OC may find it difficult to control social and viral promotion It may not be effective – very difficult to predict trends in fashion/products Fast moving and constantly changing Examples of advantages:						
	Examples of knowledge (K)	Examples of application/context (APP)	Examples of limited analysis (AN) (AN) Examples of good analysis (ANAN) Must be in context (i.e. API awarded)				
	The internet can reach many people	Greater number of potential customers who may buy cards from OC for special occasions	This may lead to increased sales	Increased sales → more revenue → more profit			
	Cheaper to promote	OC is a family business with limited capital	Keeps costs down for OC	Lower costs → may increase capital for expansion			
	Can use internet links to send customers to	Using OC's well established social media presence	Increases the number of potential	Increased sales → more revenue → more profit			
	their website	Can link directly to the CAD software	customers				
	Attracts a younger audience	Greetings cards can be targeted at a younger audience	Leading to less competition for OC	Less competition → higher prices → more profit margin increased profit			

© UCLES 2017 Page 7 of 19

Question	Answer							
1(c)	Examples of disadvantages:							
	Examples of knowledge (K)	Examples of application/context (APP)	Examples of limited analysis (AN)	Examples of good analysis (ANAN) Must be in context (i.e. APP awarded)				
	The internet may not be targetted	Many wasted views of the promotion by people who have no interest in buying greetings cards	This may lead to increased costs for promotion which is wasted	Increased costs → lower profit margin → less profit				
	Open to hackers	OC only sells greeting cards through the internet	Disable OCs ability to make sales	Decreased sales → lower profit/increased chance of loss				
		OC does not have much capital as it is family owned	May not be able to afford the costs of good security	More chance of website being offline → decreased sales → lower profit/increased chance of loss				
	No control of internet marketing	OC relies on social media and viral marketing	Can create a bad reputation	Decreased sales → lower profit/increased chance of loss				
		Greeting card industry requires a good reputation						
	Fast moving/dynamic environment	As opposed to the greetings card market which is well established (i.e. Christmas, special occasions etc.)	May need to be updated regularly which may not be the case with traditional promotion	Increased costs → lower profit margin → less profit				

© UCLES 2017 Page 8 of 19

estion		Ans	swer	
1(d)	Evaluate the owners' decision limited company.	n to chan	ge the legal structure of OC	to a public
	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) in context	5
	Shows understanding of changing from a private limited company to a public limited company	3–4	Argument based on the impact(s) of changing the legal structure of OC to a public limited company	3–4
	Shows knowledge of legal structures	1–2	Limited analysis of TWO (or more) impacts of changing legal structure	2
			Limited analysis of ONE impact of changing legal structure	1
	1	No credita	ble content	
	Note: APP marks can be gain mention of the business because Answers could include: Benefits	nuse this	is the context given to the c	andidates
	use more traditional ma	arketing m increased ersed	non current liabilities – by inc	
	DrawbacksOC might lose the familiar	ily atmosp their fina titors an a control of	where, reducing the workers m ncial information if they becon advantage OC	

© UCLES 2017 Page 9 of 19

Question		Answer						
1(d)	K	APP	AN	ANAN	EVAL			
	PLCs can sell shares on the stock market	This opens up a new source of finance for OC (APP)	Which could be used to expand the business (AN)	Which may lead to more sales of greeting cards and profit for OC. (ANAN)	Overall becoming a PLC may be the fastest way for OC to reach its objective of expansion			
	(K)	However anyone could buy the shares because they are now available on the stock market (APP)	Which may lead to a loss of control for the current owners (AN)	Who may limit the amount of shares they want to sell on the stock market and mean that OC does not have much extra capital to fund the expansion (ANAN)	expansion (EVAL – statement) However how many shares the owners make available will depend upon how much they are willing to risk losing control of the business (EVAL – developed) If the expansion can be financed and the owners keep more than 50% of the shares then there is little risk and it is likely to have been a good decision. (EVAL – justified)			

© UCLES 2017 Page 10 of 19

Question	Answer		Marks			
2	Nearly New (NN)					
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'inventory'.		2			
	Knowledge and Application	Marks				
	A correct definition	2				
	A partially correct definition	1				
	No creditable content	0				
	 A correct definition will cover two of the following bullets: Stock Raw materials, work in progress, finished products Used in, or the result of the production process/operations – to fulfil future demand, to sell Current asset Note: Inventory is a syllabus term to mean the stock of a business – a definition of inventory in terms of all the assets owned by a business (i.e. to take an inventory) is not rewardable.					

© UCLES 2017 Page 11 of 19

Question		Ans	wer			Marks		
2(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'sole trader'.							
	C One mark for each of the following (up to a maximum of two marks): Unincorporated Unlimited liability No continuity Income tax must be paid (not corporation tax) Owns all of the profit/responsible for all the losses/takes all the risk Shares cannot be sold Accounts do not need to be produced/published/made available							
	Note:	A One individual or one person (must be a clear idea of a single person) Note: the B and C marks are dependent on gaining the A mark						
	Exc	emplar	Rationale					
	unl	rned by one person who has imited liability and takes of the fit for themselves.	3	A, B and C				
	and	ingle owner with no shareholders d accounts do not need to be blished.	3	A, B and C				
	and	ole trader has unlimited liability d no continuity. It is owned by one son.	3	It does not matter it mark comes after t C marks				
		ned by one person with no areholders	2	A and B				
		ole trader does not have any areholders	0	No A mark – this coas easily apply to a partnership.	•			
	witl	ousiness that has unlimited liability h no shareholders and no htinuity.	0	No A mark – this coas easily apply to a partnership.	•			
		e person responsible for finance, cision making etc	0	No understanding owner – this could manager				

© UCLES 2017 Page 12 of 19

Question		,	\nsw	er	Marks		
2(b)(i)		ne total profit that Nathar laptop computers.	ı wou	ld make if he sold the whole batch	3		
	Mark	Rationale					
	3 marks	Correct calculation of the correct working	total	profit (no \$ required) with or without			
	2 marks	Correct calculation of tot revenue (with working)	al cos	ts or correct calculation of total			
	1 mark	Correct formula or correct working)	ct cal	culation of total variable costs (with			
	0 marks	No creditable content					
	Formula:	ure in the answer (i.e. To	otal C	ost = 1500 = 3 marks)			
	Calculations:						
	Total variabl	le costs = 20 × £50 repair	=	\$1000			
	Total costs =	= Purchase cost 20 × £50 repair	= =	\$2000 <u>\$1000</u> \$3000			
	50% mark u	р	=	<u>\$1500</u> \$4500			
	Profit		=	<u>\$1500</u>			

© UCLES 2017 Page 13 of 19

Question	Answer					
2(b)(i)	Common answers					
	Answer	Marks	Rationale			
	1500 (no working)	3	Allow the answer with or without working and \$ or incorrect working			
	\$2000 + \$1000 = \$3000	2	Working to support that this is the total cost figure			
	3000 (no working)	0	A wrong answer with no working to know where the answer has come from			
	20 × \$50 = \$1000	1	Working to support the calculation of variable costs			
	\$2000	0	A wrong answer with no working to know where the answer has come from			
	50% of \$2000 = \$1000 20 × \$50 = \$1000	2	One error – mark up was calculated on FC not TC OFR			
	\$2000 20 = \$100 (FC per computer) \$100 + \$50 (VC) = \$150 (total cost per computer) 50% of \$150 = \$75 (mark up per computer) \$150 + \$75 = \$225 (price per computer) \$225 × 20 = \$4500 (total selling revenue)	2	A route to find total revenue but no profit figure – any valid route to find TR correctly without a correct calculation of profit should be awarded 2 marks as long as there is working.			
	\$4500 (no working)	0	A wrong answer with no working to know where the answer has come from			

© UCLES 2017 Page 14 of 19

Question	Answer						
2(b)(ii)	Explain one advantage to Nathan of using a cost based pricing strategy.						
	Level Knowledge and Application Marks						
	2 (APPAPP)		Explanation of an <u>advantage</u> of using cost 3 based pricing in context				
	2 (APP)		Identification of an <u>advantage</u> of using cost 2 based pricing in context				
l	1 (K) Identification of an <u>advantage</u> of using cost 1 based pricing						
	0	No creditable content 0					
	Answers could include:						
	Examples of identifications of an advantage (K) Quick and simple		Examples of context (APP)	Possible explanations (APPAPP)			
			Nathan is a computer engineer and may not be experienced in running a business.	Therefore Nathan tim	this will save ne.		
			Nathan needs to focus on repairing computers not complicated pricing methods.	So Nathan gaining sa business.	can focus on les for the		
	Always leads	to a profit	Each computer has a total cost of \$150.	So any pri			
	Always cover		total cost of \$150.	than this will result in a profit for Nathan.			
	Predictable p margin	rofit	Nathan chose a 50% mark-up.		rk-up should ual the profit		
					can target a rgin that he ceptable.		

© UCLES 2017 Page 15 of 19

Question	Answer								
2(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> methods Nathan could use to improve NN's cash flow.								
	Level	Knowledge and application		Analysis					
	2	Shows understanding of TWO methods of improving cash flow in context	4	Good analysis of TWO methods of improving cash flow in context	4				
		Shows understanding of ONE method of improving cash flow in context	3	Good analysis of ONE method of improving cash flow in context	3				
	1	Shows knowledge of TWO methods of improving cash flow	2	Limited analysis of TWO methods of improving cash flow	2				
		Shows knowledge of cash flow or ONE method of improving cashflow	1	Limited analysis of ONE method of improving cash flow	1				
	0	No creditable content							
	One factor analysed in context, max 3 + 3 Note: the focus of the analysis must be on improving cashflow Answers could include:								
	 Could use a cashflow forecast to identify when Nathan needs extra cash Nathan could take a partner (this is contextual) Could arrange credit facilities with suppliers— would the large electrical retailers offer him any credit? If Nathan currently offers credit (unlikely) he could make sure his customers pay on delivery or in advance. Nathan could take out a short term source of finance for times when he needs extra cash to purchase inventory — cost of finance, likelihood of getting finance Take out a long term source of finance to give Nathan access to cash when he needs it — opportunity cost of using finance, cost of finance 								
	•	Keep a low amount of ca	sh tied ι	ip in inventory – unlikely to be part of any and a range of computers					

© UCLES 2017 Page 16 of 19

Question	Answer						
2(c)	Examples of application/contempth methods		Examples of possible analysis				
	Arrange credit with suppliers	Nathan is purchasing from large electrical retailers who may be likely to give him credit. Nathan is an established customer of the large electrical businesses and therefore more likely to get credit. Nathan needs the time this credit would give him to repair the computers.	More time to pay → sell computers before paying for the stock → revenue before costs need to be paid → less chance of negative cashflow				
	Short term source of finance	Nathan is an established business and may get credit. Nathan is a sole trader and may struggle to get a short term source of finance A short term source of finance would allow Nathan to purchase the computers without needing a 'buffer' of cash available – he can	Allow purchase without needing cash → Will not worsen Nathans cashflow position → Less chance of negative cashflow Increase costs of NN → Increase price of a computer → May reduce				
		add in the cost of finance to the price of the computers (i.e. costs plus).	sales → may reduce profits				

© UCLES 2017 Page 17 of 19

Question		,	Answer		Marks		
2(d)	Recommend which one of to Justify your recommendati		ootential employees Nathan shoul	d select.	11		
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks			
			A justified recommendation for Nathan on which potential employee he should select based on the given arguments for selecting Katy and Sahdat	7			
			A developed recommendation for Nathan on which potential employee he should select based on the given arguments for selecting Katy and Sahdat	6			
			An evaluative statement/recommendation based on the given arguments for selecting Katy and Sahdat	5			
	Shows understanding of selection criteria for Katy and Sahdat	4	Argument(s) based on selecting Katy and Sahdat as potential employees for NN	4			
	Shows understanding of selection criteria for Katy or Sahdat	3	Argument(s) based on selecting Katy or Sahdat as potential employees for NN	3			
	Shows knowledge of selection	1–2	Limited analysis of Katy and Sahdat as potential employees	2			
			Limited analysis of Katy or Sahdat as potential employees	1			
	Note: APP, AN and ANAN at Sahdat in right hand margin	oout Katy	should be placed in left hand margin	n and			
	 Lower previous salary Some experience of dealing with electrical retailers (NNs suppliers) Degree – but is this necessary? Younger – but is this a benefit and should Nathan make a decision based on age (legal issues?) Relevant skills and organisation could be useful 						
	 Higher previous salary – does this mean that he will expect more? More experience in relevant area No qualifications, but are they necessary? Older, but could this be a benefit? Will his skills of managing employees and communication be any use within NN where he will be the only employee and possibly not customer facing? 						

© UCLES 2017 Page 18 of 19

Question	Answer						
2(d)	An example of how an answer could develop and how it should be annotated.						
	K	APP	AN	ANAN (one sided)	EVAL		
	Selection is the ability to choose between potential employees for a position. (K) A business can select employees through interviews,	Katy has got some experience working for a large electrical retailer. (APP)	This may help Nathan to negotiate better prices and credit with his suppliers who are the large electrical retailers. (AN)	This is likely to reduce the costs for Nathan of doing business, improve his cashflow and increase his chances of making a profit. (ANAN – Katy)	I would recommend that Nathan chooses Sahdat because better productivity will help Nathan to sell computers quicker and this may help solve his major problem of cashflow. (EVAL – statement)		
	experience, skills etc. (K)	However Sahdat has more experience than Katy in repairing computers but he has been his own boss for the last 10 years. (APP)	More experience may lead to quicker repairs. (AN) However he may not be willing to take instructions from Nathan about what to do. (AN)	Quicker repairs could increase the productivity of NN and mean that he can sell more computers, quicker and gain more profit. (ANAN – Sahdat) If Sahdat cannot take orders then Nathan may find him difficult to manage and this may lead to conflict and lower productivity for NN. (ANAN – Sahdat)	However it depends upon whether Nathan feels he can manage Sahdat. (EVAL – developed) If he can't then this productivity boost is unlikely to happen and Katy might be the better option as she may be easier to manage. (EVAL – justified)		
	evaluation mai evaluation. Ma candidate has (AN) each time	ny candidates w ake sure you are tried to cover lo	vill attempt more e only awarding ets of different po	aty and one for Sal analysis to give d analysis to the app oints but only got to	epth to their propriate level – if a		

© UCLES 2017 Page 19 of 19