

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/23

Paper 2 Data Response

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 60

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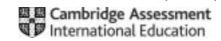
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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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 11

Question	Answer					
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'tertiary sector' (line 1).					
	Knowledge	Marks				
	A correct definition	2				
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition	1				
	No creditable content	0				
	Content					
	Made up of businesses which sell services to consumers.					
1(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'human resource manager' (line 1	5).	3			
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:					
	Knowledge	Marks				
	Example or some other way of showing good understanding	1				
	Explanation of manager/management 1					
	Explanation of human resource	1				
	Content					
	Human resources are the workers/labour used within a business Management requires the planning, co-ordination, organisation, motivation etc. of these human resources					
1(b)(i)	Calculate the retained earnings for DTY in 2017.					
	Rationale	Marks				
	Correct answer with or without working	2				
	Correct use of figures/formula	orrect use of figures/formula 1				
	No creditable content 0					
	Content					
	80% of profit for the year					
	\$15m – \$10m = \$5m (profit for the year)					
	\$5m × 80% = \$4m					

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 11

Question	Answer					
1(b)(ii)	Explain two possible effects of DTY's Board of Directors' decision to have a high level of retained earnings.					
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks			
	2b (APP +APP)	Explanation of two effects of a high level of retained profit in context	4			
	2a (APP)	Explanation of one effect of a high level of retained profit in context	3			
	1b (KK)	Explanation of two effects of a high level of retained profit	2			
	1a (K)	Explanation of one effect of a high level of retained profit	1			
	0	No creditable content	0			
	Content					
	 price a Poor ii Sharel Can at finance DTY n Will re 	nolders may sell their shares (DTY is a PLC) reducing and leading to a potential takeover of DTY mage for DTY – may be seen as a sigh of weakness in holders may expect a bigger dividend in the future ford to expand the business – retained profits will be a seen ight avoid taking expensive external finance duce the gearing of DTY expensive cash flow/working capital	n the market			

© UCLES 2018 Page 4 of 11

Question	Answer						
1(c)	Analyse two methods of recruitment that DTY could use for the new delivery drivers.						
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks		
	2b	Shows understanding of how DTY could use two or more methods of recruitment	4	Good analysis of two method of recruitment in context	4		
	2a	Shows understanding of how DTY could use one method of recruitment	3	Good analysis of one method of recruitment in context	3		
	1b	Shows knowledge of two or more methods of recruitment	2	Limited analysis of two or more methods of recruitment	2		
	1a	Shows knowledge of one method of recruitment	1	Limited analysis of one method of recruitment	1		
	0	0 No creditable content					
	Job QuaJobSpeRecPersSocRec	rnal recruitment – unlikely advertisements – obvious alifications are not specialic centres ecialist online job websites truitment agency sonal recommendations ial media recruitment eruitment from schools ect recruitment – poster in	s places s st so cou	such as newspaper. It be in mass media	sion		
	ARA						

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 11

Question	Answer					
1(d)(ii)	Discuss methods of market research that DTY could use to help the directors decide which country to expand into.					
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks		
			A justified judgement of the methods of market research DTY could use to decide on locations for expansion	7		
			A recommendation of the methods of market research DTY could use to decide on locations for expansion	6		
			A balanced argument (two-sided) that evaluates methods of market research in context	5		
	Shows understanding of methods of market research in context	3–4	Argument (one-sided) based on two methods of market research in context	4		
			Argument (one-sided) based on one method of market research in context	3		
	Shows knowledge of market research	1–2	Limited analysis of two methods of market research	2		
			Limited analysis of one method of market research	1		
	No	creditab	le content	0		
	Content					
	Primary: Surveys Focus Groups Interviews Observation Field Trials/Testing					
	Secondary: Internal source – accounts, sales figures, inventory figures etc. External sources – competitors, government, census data, internet					
	ARA					

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Question 2(a)(i)	Answer Define the term 'capital intensive' (line 19).					
	A correct definition	2				
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition	1				
	No creditable content	0				
	Content					
	The use of machinery/equipment/technology rather than labour.					
2(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'niche market' (line 2–3).					
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:					
	Knowledge	Marks				
	Example or some other way of showing good understanding	1				
	Specific target market	1				
	Small segment	1				
	Content					
	A small sector of the market – targeting a specific group. Consider the number of different characteristics. Examples.	an be defined by a	1			

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 11

Question	Answer				
2(b)(i)	Calculate how many packs of pencils PP must sell to break even each month.				
		Marks			
	Correct answer	with or without correct working	4		
	Correct calculati	on of contribution	3		
	Correct calculation of VC per pack price		2		
	Formulae	1			
	No creditable co	ntent	0		
	Content				
	Fixed costs Contribution				
	\$3.00 100 pencils	= \$0.03 (per pencil)			
	\$0.03 × 5 (pack)	= \$0.15 (per pack of 5 pencils)			
	\$1.00 – \$0.15	= \$0.85 (contribution)			
	\$8500 \$0.85	= 10 000 pencils			

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 11

Question	Answer				
2(b)(ii)	Explain how Jacqueline could use your answer to 2(b)(i).				
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks		
	2 (APP)	Explanation of a use of the answer to 1(b)(i) in context	2		
	1 (K)	Explanation of a use of break-even analysis/ calculation	1		
	0	No creditable content	0		
	(own figure	ect use of an incorrect answer to 1(b)(i) should be fully e rule – OFR)	rewarded		
	To incTo maTo cal	n for inventory rease production to meet BE nage capacity culate margin of safety derstand level of risk			

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 11

Answer					
Analyse two methods Jacqueline could use to improve PP's cash flow.					
Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks	
2b	Shows understanding of two methods of improving cash flow in context	4	Good analysis of two methods of improving cash flow in context	4	
2a	Shows understanding of one method of improving cash flow in context	3	Good analysis of one method of improving cash flow in context	3	
Shows knowledge of methods to improve cash flow	I — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	1.2	Limited analysis of two methods of improving cash flow	2	
		1-2	Limited analysis of one method of improving cash flow	1	
0	0				
 Rec Tak Rec fulfi Ask allo Incr mai Disc Incr 	duce the debtor time – how the out a short-term source duce inventory (PP has hig Il orders in time? It suppliers for time to pay (If w PP to pay for supplies we rease revenue – however like the counts for prompt payments	of finance of invento of credit of hen they of ikely to no of hower	e (no debt) ory) – however will PP be a ors at present) – 30–60 da have been paid by custor eed short term investment ver could reduce profitabili	able to ays might ners. t in	
	Level 2b 2a 1 Conten Received fulfi Ask allo Increman Disconder	Level Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Shows understanding of two methods of improving cash flow in context Shows understanding of one method of improving cash flow in context Shows knowledge of methods to improve cash flow No cre Content Reduce the debtor time – how Take out a short-term source Reduce inventory (PP has high fulfill orders in time? Ask suppliers for time to pay (allow PP to pay for supplies we increase revenue – however larketing Discounts for prompt paymen Increase price – however like depends on elasticity	Analyse two methods Jacqueline could Level Knowledge and Application (4 marks) 2b Shows understanding of two methods of improving cash flow in context 2a Shows understanding of one method of improving cash flow in context 3 Shows knowledge of methods to improve cash flow 0 No creditable of take out a short-term source of finance Reduce the debtor time – however will Take out a short-term source of finance Reduce inventory (PP has high inventor fulfill orders in time? Ask suppliers for time to pay (no credit allow PP to pay for supplies when they Increase revenue – however likely to marketing Discounts for prompt payment – howere Increase price – however likely to reduce the depends on elasticity	Analyse two methods Jacqueline could use to improve PP's case Level Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Marks (4 marks)	Analyse two methods Jacqueline could use to improve PP's cash flow. Level Knowledge and Application (4 marks) Marks (4 marks) Marks (4 marks)

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 11

Question	Answer						
2(d)	Evaluate Jacqueline's decision to target the mass market.						
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Marks Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)				
			A justified about Jacqueline's decision to enter the mass market	7			
			A judgement about Jacqueline's decision to enter the mass market	6			
			A balanced argument (two-sided) that evaluates Jacqueline's decision to target the mass market	5			
	Shows understanding of mass marketing in context Argument (one-sided) base on Jacqueline's decision to target the mass market			3-4			
	Shows knowledge of market segmentation/mass marketing	1-2	Limited analysis of mass marketing	1-2			
	No creditable content 0						
	Content						
	Pros of mass ma	Cons of mass marke	et				
	 More potential customers – the mass market for pencils may include everyone, so demand will be higher Retailers provide a route to market Retailers may provide some of the promotion needed Few barriers to entry – competitive market Potential for economies of scale 		 10 producers Lower profit margin – rewill reduce profit margin competition PP will need to build up and reputation (high cosonly established 6 month) 	and brand ts –			

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