

#### BUSINESS

9609/22 May/June 2018

Paper 2 Data Response 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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#### 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		Mark
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'private limited co	mpany' (line 1).		
	Knowledg	ge	Marks	
	A correct definition		2	
	A partial, vague or unfocused defin	ition	1	
	No creditable content		0	
	Note: A correct definition must distin other legal structure on the syllabus, <b>Content</b> A business where shares can be sol benefit from limited liability. Accounts published. ARA	<i>i.e. PLC, sole trader, partie</i> d, but not to the general pub	ership etc. blic. The owners	
	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks	
	A private limited company has shareholders but does not sell on the stock exchange	Could only be a private limited company	2	
	It has limited liability and but cannot sell shares to the public	Whilst this could be an LLP that structure is not on the syllabus	2	
	A business which cannot sell shares to the public	True but this could also be a sole trader or partnership	1	
	It has limited liability	True but this could also be a PLC	1	
	Sells shares	True but this could also be a PLC	1	
	A business that is not owned by the government but can sell shares	All true but could still be a PLC	1	
	A business that is owned by private individuals not the government	This is true but does not distinguish between any of the legal structures	0	
	A company that is privately owned	A tautology – just uses words form the question so no understanding	0	

Question		Answer		Marks
1(a)(ii)	Brief	y explain the term 'contract of employment' (line 4).		3
	Award	d one mark for each point of explanation:		
		Knowledge	Marks	
	С	Example of the content of a contract or some other way of showing good understanding e.g. a sense of security, protection, example of contents	3	
	В	Understanding that is between employer/business and employee	2	
	А	Understanding of legal document/agreement or sets out terms and conditions of employment	1	
	An ag	reement between an employee and employer		
	Exam	ples of content:		
	•	the business details		
	•	the employee's details job title or a description of work		
	•	start date		
	•	how much and how often an employee will get paid		
	•	hours of work holiday entitlement (and if that includes public holidays) where an employee will be working		

Question	A	nswer		Marks
1(a)(ii)	ARA			
	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks	
	An agreement between a worker and an employer that shows the details of their job	All three elements	3	
	An understanding of what the employer must do and what the employee must do	All three elements – 'must do' covers content just	3	
	Employee signs a contract with an organisation	A and B	2	
	It shows what an employee and employer have agreed to at work	A and B only	2	
	A document stating terms and conditions between HR manager and employee	A mark only	1	
	An agreement about an employee	A mark only – must have an idea of employee and employer for B mark	1	
	States what a worker must do in their job	C mark only	1	
	A contract of employment will include the details of the job, the employees hours of work, pay rate, holidays etc	Lots of C marks – can only be gained once	1	
1(b)(i)	Refer to Fig 1. Identify the age grou	p with the highest averag	je income.	1
	Answer = 40+ (1) (allow 'oldest group')	)		
	Do not accept 40 (no plus)			

Question	Answer		Marks
1(b)(ii)	Refer to Fig 1. Calculate the percentage of the whole sample prefer skiing holidays.	e which would	2
	Rationale	Marks	]
	Correct answer with or without working or %	2	
	Correct calculation of number of people who prefer skiing holidays (100) <b>AND</b> total number of respondents (300)	1	
	No creditable content	0	]
	Content		
	$\frac{100}{300}$ × 100 = 33.33% (2)		
	Allow 1 mark for incorrect rounding supported by working (ie 100	0/300 × 100 = 34)	

Question			Answer		Marks
1(b)(iii)	Explain one possible disadvantage to OT of using secondary market research.				
	Level	Knowlee	Marks		
	2b (APP)	Explanation of a di secondary market	sadvantage to OT of using research	3	
	2a (K+K)	Explanation of a di market research	sadvantage of using secondary	2	
	1 (K)	Identification of a d market research	lisadvantage of secondary	1	
	0	No creditable conte	ent	0	
	<ul> <li>Not specific to the needs of OT in finding a new market segment</li> <li>Can be 'old' – no date on the research – does it reflect recent changes in the holiday market?</li> <li>No idea of the quality of the original researcher – is it biased?</li> <li>Cost – OT may have had to pay for the research</li> <li>Were the respondents the type of consumer to use the internet?</li> </ul>				
	• We	•	ad to pay for the research		
	• We	•	ad to pay for the research	nternet?	
	• We ARA Possible	ere the respondents	ad to pay for the research the type of consumer to use the i	nternet? APP)	
	• We ARA Possible	disadvantage (K)	ad to pay for the research the type of consumer to use the i <b>Possible context (/</b> OT need to identify a new mark	nternet? APP) et segment and tet of people	
	We ARA      Possible     Not specif	disadvantage (K)	ad to pay for the research the type of consumer to use the i <b>Possible context (</b> / OT need to identify a new mark this data is not specific to this Is the data based on OT's mark	APP) et segment and et of people net?	

Question			Answer			Marks
1(c)		the effect on <u>two</u> stakeho to make 20% of employe			9	8
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks	
	2b	Shows understanding of the effect of the redundancies on <b>two</b> stakeholders of OT	4	Developed analysis of the effect of the redundancies on <b>two</b> stakeholders of OT	4	
	2a	Shows understanding of the effect of the redundancies on <b>one</b> stakeholder of OT	3	Developed analysis of the effect of the redundancies on <b>one</b> stakeholder of OT	3	
	1b	Shows knowledge of redundancy <b>and</b> stakeholders	2	Limited analysis of the effect of redundancies on <b>two</b> stakeholders	2	
	1a	Shows knowledge of redundancy <b>or</b> stakeholders	1	Limited analysis of the effect of redundancies on <b>one</b> stakeholder	1	
		No credita	ble conte	nt	0	
	Content Custom Owners eventual Manage Banks/le ventures Local co Govern Compet	ers – worse service leading – may have less profit as th ly have higher profits as the rs – may have less workers enders – may worry about th	to a poor ere are h business to super ne future nploymer ment, low o the con	experience using OT igh redundancy costs. May is more efficient. vise of OT and not lend for any f ot, lower average income ver income tax revenue. npetitors may gain sales,	uture	

Question			Answer		Marks
1(c)	ARA				
	Example of stakeholders	Examples of effects on stakeholder	Examples of application/context	Examples of possible analysis	
	Customers	Unable to book a holiday	Because the website may be down due the redundancies amongst the technical specialists	Which means they are frustrated because they cannot use the website and have to search for a holiday elsewhere taking extra time.	
	Owners	Less profit	Dividends (OT is a Ltd) may decrease because of the extra redundancy costs	Leading to a lower income for the shareholders and a chance that they will want to sell their shares	

Question			Answer		Marks
1(d)			ne internet in the marketing mix for Justify your recommendation.	holidays	11
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	
			A justified recommendation based on a developed argument	7	
			A developed recommendation based on a developed argument	6	
			A basic recommendation/judgement based on a developed argument	5	
	Shows understanding of the internet in one or more elements of the marketing mix for OT	3–4	Developed argument based on the use of the internet in one or more elements of the marketing mix for OT	3–4	
	Shows knowledge of the marketing mix	1–2	Limited analysis of the use of the internet in the marketing mix	1–2	
		No credi	table content	0	
	<ul> <li>marketing mix</li> <li>Content         <ul> <li>Promotion – min this target masspecific platform cheap methods skiing) in videos on various devi</li> <li>Price – use of ot timing etc. Easy</li> <li>Product – Cou holidays, online portfolio.</li> <li>Place – can be</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	nany ways arket. Soc ns, such a s of promo s etc, go ces. dynamic p y to adapt ld be tied catalogue sold throu	marks from use of one element of the in which the internet could be used, et ial media, viral marketing etc Allow u is Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat etc R tion, can show elements of the holiday od for targeting this age group and acc ricing to change prices based on dem prices and change in short period of the into the product, so offer free WIFi with es and search facilities showing the pr ugh the internet, reduces labour costs, is target market.	especially se of celatively y (ie cessible and, ime. h roduct	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Candidates can also use the 4C's: • Cost to the customer • Convenience to the customer • Customer solution • Communication with the customer <b>To award APP a candidate requires all three elements:</b>	
	<ul> <li>Marketing mix (the knowledge to back it up)</li> <li>The target market (16–30)</li> <li>Internet</li> </ul>	

Question		Answer		Marks
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'consumer' (line	e 4).		2
	Knowle	edge	Marks	
	A correct definition		2	
	A partial, vague or unfocused de	finition	1	
	No creditable content		0	
	A person who uses a good or serv ARA Exemplar	vice Rationale	Marks	
	A consumer is someone who			_
	uses a product	A correct definition	2	
	A consumer is someone who buys a good or service	Mixed up with customer but a partial understanding	1	
	One of the two main markets; business and consumer	Repetition form the case – no understanding	0	

Question			Answer		Mark
2(a)(ii)	Brief	y explain the term 'variable	e costs' (line 11).		
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:				
		Knov	wledge	Marks	1
	С	Example or some other wa understanding (e.g. compa	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	
	В	Link to output changing		1	
	Α	Costs that change (allow v	ary)	1	
	variat	able cost is one that change	es as output changes. For example and wich		J
			es as output changes. For examp	ble bread is a	]
	A vari variat	able cost is one that change le cost for a sandwich produ			
	A vari variat the m A co busin exar	able cost is one that change ole cost for a sandwich produ ore bread is needed.	ucer because the more sandwich	nes are made	
	A vari variat the m A co busin exar umb Varia	able cost is one that change ole cost for a sandwich produ- ore bread is needed. Exemplar st that changes when a ness produces more, for nple the material for each rella is a variable cost able costs change with ut unlike fixed costs which	Rationale	nes are made Marks	
	A vari variat the m A co busin exar umb Varia outp do n	able cost is one that change ole cost for a sandwich produ- ore bread is needed. Exemplar st that changes when a ness produces more, for nple the material for each rella is a variable cost able costs change with ut unlike fixed costs which	Rationale         All three elements         The comparison with FC is good enough for the C	nes are made Marks 3	

Question	Answer		Mark
2(b)(i)	Calculate the total revenue of the order from the large bank	(lines 7–12).	
	Rationale	Marks	
	Correct answer with or without correct working or \$	3	
	Correct calculation of TC	2	
	Formulae or correct calculation or TVC	1	
	No creditable content	0	
	Content Formula: Price x quantity = total revenue OR Profit = total revenue – total costs, so total costs + profit = total re	evenue	
	NB the abbreviation for profit is pi $10\ 000 \times \$0.75 = \$7500 (TVC) - 1$ mark with working $\$7500 + \$2000 = \$9500 (TC) - 2$ marks with working $\$9500 + \$3000 = \$12500 (TR)$ Answer = \$12500 (3 marks)         Common answers		
	$10000 \times \$0.75 = \$7500 (TVC) - 1$ mark with working \$7500 + \$2000 = \$9500 (TC) - 2 marks with working \$9500 + \$3000 = \$12500 (TR) Answer = $\$12500 (3 \text{ marks})$	Marks	
	10 000 × \$0.75 = \$7500 (TVC) – 1 mark with working \$7500 + \$2000 = \$9500 (TC) – 2 marks with working \$9500 + \$3000 = \$12500 (TR) Answer = \$12500 (3 marks) Common answers	Marks 3	
	10 000 × \$0.75 = \$7500 (TVC) – 1 mark with working         \$7500 + \$2000 = \$9500 (TC) – 2 marks with working         \$9500 + \$3000 = \$12500 (TR)         Answer = \$12500 (3 marks)         Common answers         Answer       Rationale		
	$10\ 000 \times \$0.75 = \$7500\ (TVC) - 1\ mark with working$ $\$7500 + \$2000 = \$9500\ (TC) - 2\ marks with working$ $\$9500 + \$3000 = \$12500\ (TR)$ Answer = \$12500\ (3\ marks)         Common answers <b>Answer Answer Rationale</b> 12500\ (no\ working)         A correct answer         (10\ 000 \times \\$0.75) + \\$3000         = \$10500	3	
	$10\ 000 \times \$0.75 = \$7500\ (TVC) - 1\ mark with working$ $\$7500 + \$2000 = \$9500\ (TC) - 2\ marks with working$ $\$9500 + \$3000 = \$12500\ (TR)$ Answer = \$12500\ (3\ marks)Common answers <b>AnswerRationale</b> 12500\ (no working)A correct answer(10\ 000 \times \\$0.75) + \\$3000 $= \$10\ 500$ Missed out FC - one error Correct calculation of TVC and then OFR for the final step	3	

Question	Answer					
2(b)(ii)	Explain one reason why UU needs accurate cost data					
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks			
	2b (APP)	Explanation of a use of cost data in context	3			
	2a (K +K)	Explanation of a use of cost data	2			
	1 (K)	Identification of a use of cost data	1 0			
	0	No creditable content				
	<ul> <li>way to contextualise an answer.</li> <li>Correct use of an incorrect answer to 2(b)(i) should be fully rewarded (own figure rule –OFR)</li> <li>Content <ul> <li>To set prices (e.g. the bank order has a 33.33% profit margin), so that UU does not make a loss</li> <li>To plan resources (land, labour ,capital)</li> <li>To make good business decisions</li> <li>To ensure the business makes profit</li> <li>To calculate break even</li> </ul> </li> </ul>					
	Reason (F	K) Possible context (APP)				
	To oct prices	Each design may have different costs so the important to set the price	ne data is			
	To set prices	The bank order has a 33.33% mark up – the standard cost-plus pricing strategy of UU	nis may be the			
	To plan resources	To plan what resources they need to make products (the context here is batch as they batch production)				
	To make goo business	d So that UU can decide how best to grow th Options 1 or 2)	ne business <i>(i.e.</i>			

Question	Answer						Marks			
2(c)	Analyse two advantages to UU of using batch production.							8		
	Level	Α	wledge and pplication 4 marks)	Marl	ks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks			
	2b	of two a	understanding dvantages to atch production	4		Developed analysis of two advantages of batch production in context	4			
	2a	of one a	understanding advantage to UU a production	3		Developed analysis of one advantage of batch production in context	3			
	1b		knowledge ally of batch ion	2		Limited analysis of two advantages of batch production	2			
	1a		knowledge of ion processes	1		Limited analysis of one advantage of batch production	1			
			No creditat	ole con	ntent		0			
	Note: give candidates the BOD if they have made a point which could apply to more than just batch production.									
	<ul> <li>Content</li> <li>Cheaper than job production – important because UU produces 20 000 of each consumer design</li> <li>Allows for economies of scale which can reduce the unit cost of each umbrella (currently \$0.75 for the bank order)</li> <li>Quicker than job production – important because of the 10 day delivery guarantee.</li> <li>Allows for more flexibility than flow production – important because of the range of designs that UU have.</li> </ul>									
	Examp advan		Examples o application/con		E	xamples of possible an	alysis			
	More standardised quality than job production				Making a batch allows UU to make sure each umbrella is the same quality so that customers are not disappointed, losing customer loyalty and repeat sales.		ne not			
	More flexible than flow productionBusiness orders are all unique with the logo on			ne	cus <sup>:</sup> incr	JU can make the designs comers specification, lead ease customer satisfactio e sales.	ing to			

Question	Answer							
2(d)	Recommend which of the two options for growth UU should use. Justify your answer.							
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)		Marks				
			A justified recommendation based on a developed argument of <b>both</b> options	7				
			A developed recommendation based on a developed argument of <b>both</b> options	6				
			A basic recommendation/judgement based on a developed argument of <b>both</b> options	5				
	Shows understanding of Option 1 for growth <b>and</b> Option 2 for growth	4	Developed argument based on the impact on UU of using Option 1 <b>and</b> Option 2	4				
	Shows understanding of Option 1 for growth <b>or</b> Option 2 for growth	3	Developed argument based on the impact on UU of using Option 1 <b>or</b> Option 2	3				
	Shows knowledge of business growth	1–2	Limited analysis of Option 1 <b>and</b> Option 2	2				
			Limited analysis of Option 1 <b>or</b> Option 2	1				
	No creditable content 0							
	<ul> <li>Content Option 1 <ul> <li>Risk of growth through franchise – may lose control of brand and image.</li> <li>Only the consumer market – UU still retain control of the business market – but could poor image reduce this market too?</li> <li>Less risk to UU because they have lower costs which will be covered by the fee and royalties. If the franchisee makes a profit UU gets royalties, however if the franchisee makes a loss UU are not affected.</li> <li>Could this reduce UU's consumer market through the internet (ie not localised).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Option 2</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>Increasing the range of the product portfolio reduces risk.</li> <li>Could allow UU to expand into areas where Umbrellas are not appropriate or used.</li> <li>Requires external finance which is likely to be expensive for UU and increase costs.</li> <li>Very competitive market – low profit margins</li> <li>Growing market – Boston Matrix starting out as a problem child (?).</li> </ul>							