

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS 9609/21

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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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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uestion	Answer								
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'market segment' (line 3).								
	Knowledge	9		Marks					
	A correct definition			2					
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition	n		1					
	No creditable content			0					
	 Content Part of a market Made up of groups of customers winterests, etc. 	ho share	similar characterist	ics,					
	Part of a marketMade up of groups of customers w	ho share	similar characterist	ics,					
	 Part of a market Made up of groups of customers with interests, etc. Exemplar	ho share Marks	Rationa	le					
	 Part of a market Made up of groups of customers winterests, etc. 	I		le part of a					
	 Part of a market Made up of groups of customers winterests, etc. Exemplar Sub-group of a whole market (1)for consumers with similar 	Marks	Rational Identifies that it is market aimed at s	part of a specific nat it is out no					

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Question	Answer							
1(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'public sector organisation' (line 1).							
	Award one mark for each point of explanation:							
		Knowledge						
	С	Example or some other way e.g. Product that might not b private sector/profit not an old	e adequa		1			
	В	To provide a service to the lo objectives	ocal comm	nunity/ social	1			
	А	Owned/controlled by the state	te/governr	ment	1			
	Conte A busi produc	es and						
		Exemplar	Marks	Rationale				
	(1) to	ed and controlled by the state provide a social benefit (1) not an objective (1)	3	All 3 elements include B + C	ed – A +			
		ed by the government (1) e.g. ervice (1)	2	Only 2 elements A + 0				
	profit	un with the aim of making a (1) but aim to a service to ommunity (1)	2	Only 2 elements B + C				
	State	owned enterprise (1)	1	Only 1 element A				
	Organization funded by the government Too vague – private sector organizations may be funded by the government							

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Question	Answer							
1(b)(i)	Calculate the gross profit margin (%) for The Lido.							
	Rationale Mar							
	Correct answer w	ith or with	nout correct working	3				
	Identifies correct	data		2				
	Formulae*			1				
	No creditable con	itent		0				
	*Could be implicit t	from the f	igures					
	Content (GP / Revenue) × 7 (70 / 280) × 100 = 2		ept 25					
	Exemplar							
	·	Marks	Rationale					
	25%	3	Correct answer					
	<u> </u>							
	25% (70 / 280) × 100	3	Correct answer	a and				
	25% (70 / 280) × 100 = \$25 (70 / 280) × 100	3	Correct answer Correct numerical answer Not converted to a % but correct formula	nstead of				

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Question	Answer							
1(b)(ii)	Explain how one stakeholder of SP might be affected by the Lido making a loss.							
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks					
	2b (APP + APP)	Explanation of an effect on a stakeholder in context	3					
	2a (APP)	Identification of an effect on a stakeholder in context	2					
	1 (K)	Identification of an effect on a stakeholder	1					
	0	0						
	cost of Custon pool Local of Worker Reference context. Cl	nment/owners: more government spending needed – oppospending ners: prices may increase, may have to travel to further sommunity: poor service, travel to other pools rs: may be made redundant, lower wages to owners not having dividends, etc. are unlikely to be losure is not an impact unless it is taken through to solder would be impacted, i.e. The Lido may close lead the funds available for the government to spend. AR	wimming e in how how ding to an					

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Question	Answer								
1(c)	Analyse one advantage and one disadvantage to SP of using price discrimination.								
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Anno- tation	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks	Anno- tation		
	2b	Shows understanding of price discrimination in context	4	APP+ APP	Good analysis of one advantage and one disadvantage to SP of using price discrimination	4	DEV+ DEV		
	2a	Shows understanding of pricing methods in context	3	APP	Good analysis of one advantage or one disadvantage to SP of using price discrimination	3	DEV		
	1b	Shows knowledge of price discrimination	2	K+K	Limited analysis of one advantage and one disadvantage of using price discrimination	2	AN+ AN		
	1a	Shows knowledge of pricing methods	1	К	Limited analysis of one advantage or one disadvantage of using price discrimination	1	AN		
	0	No creditable content							
	 Indoor Gi ind Ca Re Mi Mi 	vned business ves access to the scome an be used to incre an be used to decre educe income – ma ay be seen as a po ay be seen as unfa ay lead to excess o	swimmi ease de ease de ay be co oor qual air agair	ng pool to mand dur emand at ontributing ity service ast people	peak times. Disadvang to the loss made by	pende tages: The Li	nt on		

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Question	Answer									
1(d)	Recommend whether SP	Recommend whether SP should close The Lido. Justify your answer.								
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Anno- tation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks	Anno- tation				
				A justified recommend-ation based on a developed two sided argument	7					
				A developed recommend-ation based on a developed two sided argument	6					
				A basic recommend- ation based on a developed two sided argument	5	EVAL				
	Shows understanding of factors affecting business performance	2.4	APP + APP	Developed argument based on closure of the Lido and keeping the Lido open	4					
	of The Lido or the impact of closing/ staying open in context	3-4	APP	Developed argument based on either closure of the Lido open	3					
	Shows knowledge of business performance	1-2	K+K	Limited analysis of closing a business and keeping a business open	2					
			К	Limited analysis of closing a business or keeping a business open	1					
	No cre	editable	content		0					

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	 Content Arguments for closure: The Lido will be subsidised by other swimming pools/the Government – is this a good use of taxpayers' money? Would a different facility be better – one that could make a profit or cover its own costs? Is the local area the best for a swimming pool – would government money be better spent on creating jobs? Arguments against closure: Publically owned so profit is not the objective of the business – does it matter if The Lido makes a loss? The Lido only makes a loss when the allocation of Head Office costs are included – is this a fair allocation? The local community has high unemployment – closure is likely to affect these the most There are many schools in the local area – the closure would reduce the ability for these to teach swimming. The Lido benefits local fitness/combats obesity 	

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uestion	Answer							
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'demand' (line 9).							
		Marks						
	В	Quantity/at a given price/o	ver a spec	ific period of time	2			
	А	Willing/able to purchase			1			
		No creditable content			0			
		and able to purchase, at a gi n of the demand curve withou						
					rk			
	diagram How m	n of the demand curve withou	ut further e	xplanation up to 1 ma	rk			
	How m (1) cus for (1)	Exemplar nuch of a good or service	Marks	xplanation up to 1 ma	rk			
	How m (1) cus for (1) Amount custon	Exemplar nuch of a good or service stomers are willing to pay nut of the product (1) the	Marks 2	Rationale Both A+B	not the ut the			

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Question		A	Answer					
2(a)(ii)	Briefly explain the term 'partnership' (line 1). Award one mark for each point of explanation:							
		Knowledge Mai						
	С	Example or some other way understanding e.g. shared is losses/finance			3			
	В	Unlimited liability/lack of co	ntinuity		2			
	А	Two or more owners			1			
	a busin	agreement between two or mess. Unlimited liability unless and responsibilities.						
	a busin losses	ess. Unlimited liability unless and responsibilities. Exemplar			rofits,			
	Two o	ess. Unlimited liability unless and responsibilities.	a limited p	partner. Share risks, p	rofits,			
	Two o busine shared unlimit	Exemplar r more people run a ess together (1) usually with d capital (1) They have ted liability (1) r more people run a ess (1) and provide the	a limited p	partner. Share risks, p	planation			
	Two o busine shared unlimit	Exemplar r more people run a ess together (1) usually with d capital (1) They have ted liability (1) r more people run a ess (1) and provide the	Marks 3	Rationale Good, developed ex Explanation ok but r	eplanation			

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Question			Answer			Marks
2(b)(i)	Calculate ti	he revenue generated	d from cal	es with a jam filling.		3
		Marks				
	Correct an	3				
	Attempt wi	th correct figures			2	
	Identification	on of Jam %			1	
	No credital	ble content			0	
	Content Jam = 10 % \$100 000	of sales revenue Tota	ıl sales rev	enue = \$1 m 10 % of \$1	m =	
		Exemplar	Marks	Rationale		
	\$100000		3	Correct answer		
	100 - 90 = 1000000 (2	Identifies 10% for jam a identifies correct sales of £1m and attempts to	revenue	
	100 = 100	00		but is incorrect		
	Jam is 10%	% of revenue	1	Only calculates jam%		
2(b)(ii)	Explain one the busines		KC of red	ucing the product port	folio of	3
	Level Knowledge and Application				Marks	
	2b (APP + APP)	Explanation of an im portfolio in context	pact of red	ucing the product	3	
	2a (APP)	Identification of an importfolio in context	2			
	1 (K)	Knowledge of produc	1			
	0	0				
	Content Greater Special May rec Loss of Custom job prod	·				

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Question	Answer								
2(c)	Analyse one advantage and one disadvantage to KC of using job production.								
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Mark	Anno- tation	Analysis (4 marks)	Mark	Anno- tation		
		Shows understanding		APP+ APP	Good analysis of one advantage		DEV+ DEV		
	2b	of job production in context	4		and one disadvantage to KC of using job production	4			
		Shows understanding		APP	Good analysis of one advantage or		DEV		
	2a	of production methods in context	3		one disadvantage to KC of using job production	3			
	1b	Shows knowledge of job production	2	KK	Limited analysis of one advantage and one disadvantage of using job production	2	AN+ AN		
	1a	Shows knowledge of production methods	1	К	Limited analysis of one advantage or one disadvantage of using job production	1	AN		
	0	No creditable co	ntent	1	.1		'		
		•							

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Content Advantages: Customers can have their cake personalised to their requirements – increase revenue/profits Allows KC to charge a higher price Higher quality cakes – increase word of mouth promotion for KC Disadvantages: Higher cost – requires specialist skills and inventory Loss of economies of scale Inventory is perishable but need to keep in stock, just in case Higher price leading to lower demand ARA	

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Question	Answer						
2(d)	Evaluate the job description created by James.						
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Mark	Anno- tation	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Mark	Anno- tation	
				A justified recommendation/judg ement based on a developed argument of at least two elements of the job description in context	7		
				A developed recommendation/judg ement based on a developed argument of at least two elements of the job description in context	6		
				A basic recommendation/judg ement based on a developed argument of at least two elements of the job description in context	5	EVAL	
	Shows understanding of two elements of the job description created by James	4	APP + APP	Developed argument of two elements of the job description in context	4		
	Shows understanding of one element of the job description created by James	3	APP	Developed argument of one element of the job description in context	3		
	Shows knowledge of recruitment process/job descriptions	1-2	K + K	Limited analysis of two elements of a job description	2		
			К	Limited analysis of one element of a job description	1		
	No creditable content						

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	 Specific job title – should only target those who are interested in this job. However, is it too specific – are KC likely to find enough of a pool of people? Some of the items belong on a person specification. Specific skills – produce and decorate cakes and creative. Set hours of work – again should reduce the potential recruits – is it really seven days a week? Why does the person need to be able to produce and decorate cakes when full training will be given? Is it legal/ethical to state that the worker should be young? Why is this important? No mention as to why the worker needs a driving licence? Rate of pay is very vague – will this put potential applicants off? Does not mention production method 	

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