

Cambridge International AS & A Level

BUSINESS

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60 9609/22 March 2020

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.



Question		Answer		Marks		
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'job production' (line 1)					
	Knowledge					
	A correct definition	2				
	A partial, vague or unfocused	1				
	No credible content		0			
	 one by one/made individuation for a specific customer/ord 		tom			
	work/skilled labour	Rationale	Marks			
			,			
	work/skilled labour Exemplar A one off product for a	Rationale	Marks			
	work/skilled labour Exemplar A one off product for a specific customer An individual product designed to a specific	Rationale Both elements covered	Marks 2			



Question	Answer				
1(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'opportunity cost' (line 4)				
	Award one mark for each point of explanation				
	Point	Explanation		Marks	
	С	Example or some other way of sh understanding – e.g. Affordability choice, scarcity		1	
	В	Understanding of foregone/not us	ed	1	
	A	Understanding of the concept of the	next besť	1	
	awarded	ark can only be awarded if A and B	1	dy been	
		ark can only be awarded if A and B	marks have alrea	dy been	
	awarded Opportuni	Exemplar ty cost is the value of the next	Rationale All three	dy been Marks 3	
	awarded Opportuni	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks	
	awarded Opportuni best optio issues. The value	Exemplar ty cost is the value of the next	Rationale All three	Marks	
	awarded Opportuni best optio issues. The value not chose first. Opportuni	Exemplar ty cost is the value of the next n foregone, due to time or cost of the second best option that is	RationaleAll three elementsAll three	Marks 3	
	awarded Opportuni best optio issues. The value not chose first. Opportuni best optio	Exemplar ty cost is the value of the next n foregone, due to time or cost of the second best option that is n as it is not as not as good as the ty cost is the value of the next	RationaleAll three elementsAll three elements	Marks 3 3	
	awarded Opportuni best optio issues. The value not chose first. Opportuni best optio	Exemplar ty cost is the value of the next n foregone, due to time or cost of the second best option that is n as it is not as not as good as the ty cost is the value of the next n foregone	RationaleAll three elementsAll three elementsAll three elementsA and B	Marks 3 3 2	

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Question	Answer				
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1. Calculate the forecast profit margin for option 1.				
	Rationale	Marks			
	Correct answer (with or without formula or %)	4			
	Attempt using correct figures	3			
	Correct formula and calculation of cost or revenue OR Correct calculation of cost and revenue OR Correct calculation of profit	2			
	Correct formula or correct calculation of one figure (cost or revenue – total or individual)	1			
	No credible content	0			
	$\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Sales revenue}} \times 100$				
	Cost of one bench $= 50 + 25 + 25 = 100				
	Revenue of one bench = 100×1.5 = 150				
	Profit = \$150 - \$100 = \$50				
	Profit margin $=\frac{\$50}{\$150}=0.33\times100=33\%$				

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Question	Answer					
1(b)(i)	or					
	Profit = $(\$150 - \$100) \times$ Sales revenue = 5×150	$5 = \frac{$250}{$750} =$	0.33×100=33%			
	Response	Mark	Rationale			
	33 (no working)	4	Correct answer, no working or % needed			
	50% (no working)	0	Incorrect answer – no working to back up where figure came from			
	\$150 - \$100 = \$50 <u>\$50</u> \$100 = 50%	3	Wrong base figure used – attempt using correct figures (must have working)			
	\$750 - \$500 = \$250	2	Correct calculation of total profit for one bench (must have working)			
	\$150 - \$100 = \$50	2	Correct calculation of profit for one bench (must have working)			
	\$500	1	Correct calculation of total costs			
	\$100	1	Correct calculation of cost of one bench			
	\$750	1	Correct calculation of total revenue			
	\$150	1	Correct calculation of revenue for one bench			
	OFR applies		bench			

Question

1(b)(ii)

of option 1.

Level

2

(APP)

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Answer

Explain one way in which Bob could increase the forecast profitability

Knowledge and application

Explains one or more way in which Bob could

increase forecast profitability (in context)

Marks

Marks

2

2

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1a (K)		ore way in which forecast e increased (In or out of	
0	No creditable conte	ent	
Bob cou Could c Could c	uld decrease the cos hoose a different me	forecast profitability: It of raw materials by using cheap ethod of transportation to reduce ethod of production of benches w	costs
E	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks
Could chai method of benches w	nge to a batch production of /hich could reduce	Rationale One explained with direct link to the case.	Marks
Could chai method of benches w labour cos	nge to a batch production of /hich could reduce	One explained with direct link	Marks

Question	Answer							
1(c)	Analyse	Analyse <u>two</u> benefits to Bob of using cost-based pricing.						
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks			
	2b	Shows understanding of two benefits of cost- based pricing a <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4	Developed analysis on Bob of two benefits of cost- based pricing <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	4			
	2a	Shows understanding of one benefit of cost- based pricing <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	3	Developed analysis on Bob of one benefit of cost-based pricing <i>in context</i>	3			
	1	Shows knowledge of two benefits of using cost-based pricing	2	Limited analysis on a business of two benefits of cost- based pricing	2			
		Shows knowledge of one benefit of using cost-based pricing	1	Limited analysis on a business of one benefit of cost-based pricing	1			
	0	No creditable content						
	Putting th variables Benefits • Easy • Quid • Cove • Can • Allow	d of creating a selling pr ne same mark up on all s/factors	products r narket products	egardless of other				
	ARA							
	 Will lead Is re (APF 	Content/analysis: never make a loss on ar <i>to better forecasting (Al</i> sponsive to changes in P) which means that cos ce the selling price if co	NAN) the cost of sts will alwa	f raw materials (k) such ays be covered (an) and	as wood			



uestion		Ans	wer		Marks		
1(d)	Refer to Table 1.1 and any other relevant information. Recommend which of the two options Bob should choose. Justify your recommendation.						
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks			
			Justified recommendation based on argument <i>in context</i>	7			
			Developed recommendation based on argument <i>in context</i>	6			
			An evaluative statement / recommendation based on argument <i>in context</i>	5			
	Shows understanding of two factors affecting decision making of both options <i>in context</i>	4	A balanced argument based on analysis of both options available to <i>Bob's Furniture</i>	4			
	Shows understanding of factor affecting decision making of one option in context	3	Argument based on analysis of one option available to <i>Bob's</i> <i>Furniture</i>	3			
	Shows knowledge of two factors affecting decision making in a business	2	Limited analysis of two factors affecting decision making	2			
	Shows knowledge of one factor affecting decision making in a business	1	Limited analysis of one factor affecting decision making in a business	1			
	No creditable content						
	Annotate the first option on the LHS and the second option on the RHS						
	 (time taken, costs etc) The upselling opportuni The potential brand dilu affecting the premium c 	ty offered tion of sell ore busine	with choosing option X over from selling a complimentary ing lower quality garden furr ess ntial of raw materials for opti	y product niture			
	Any answer which does no only on the core business (i.e. 2 + 2)						

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Question		Answer		Marks		
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'market segment' (lines 5–6)					
	Knov	wledge	Marks			
	Reference to groups of potent characteristics	ial customers with similar	2			
	Reference to groups of potent characteristics	ial customers OR similar	1			
	No credible content		0			
	 A correct definition could cover A group of potential custom That all have similar characteristic 	ners/a division of the market	Marks			
	A group of potential					
	customers who have similar needs and/or wants	Two elements covered	2			
	customers who have similar	Two elements covered Two elements covered	2			
	customers who have similar needs and/or wants A part of the whole market which has similar					
	customers who have similar needs and/or wants A part of the whole market which has similar characteristics Customers with similar	Two elements covered	2			



Question	Answer					
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'start-up capital' (lines 6–7)					
	Award one mark for each point of explanation					
	Point Knowledge					
	С		her way of showing good uy machinery / equipment / raw	1		
	В	Understanding of the create a business	e time frame – initial, needed to	1		
	A	1				
	Note: C m awarded	ark can only be award	ded if A and B marks have already	y been		
		Exemplar	Rationale	Marks		
	needed t business	nitial investment to fund a new s, used to buy new ry or premises	All three elements	3		
	needed t business machine	to fund a new a, used to buy new ry or premises oney used to invest in usiness venture, such	All three elements All three elements	3 3		
	needed t business machine Seed mo a new bu as licenc	to fund a new a, used to buy new ry or premises oney used to invest in usiness venture, such				
	needed t business machine Seed mo a new bu as licenc	to fund a new a, used to buy new ry or premises oney used to invest in usiness venture, such tes or a new business	All three elements	3		
	needed t business machine Seed mo as licenc Money fo Seed mo Money u	to fund a new a, used to buy new ry or premises oney used to invest in usiness venture, such tes or a new business	All three elements A and B	3		
	needed t business machine Seed mo as licenc Money fo Seed mo Money u such as l	to fund a new b, used to buy new ry or premises oney used to invest in usiness venture, such tes or a new business oney sed in a business	All three elements A and B A and B	3 2 2		
	needed t business machine Seed mo a new bu as licenc Money fo Seed mo Seed mo Money u such as l	to fund a new b, used to buy new ry or premises oney used to invest in usiness venture, such les or a new business oney sed in a business buying raw materials. sed in a business used to start up a	All three elements A and B A and B A only	3 2 2 1		

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uestion	Answer				
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2.1 and Table 2.2. Calculate the break-even level of sales for JS in the summer.				
	Level	Rationale	Marks		
	2	Correct answer (with or without working and/or units)	2		
	1	Correct formula/understanding of breakeven/correct use of wrong figures	1		
	0 mark	No credible content	0		
	Break even =	Fixed costs Contribution per unit (selling price – variable costs $= \frac{10000}{(6-2)} = 2500 \text{ units}$ correct answers			
	Answer	Rationale	Marks		
	2500	Correct answer (no units)	2		
	FC/CPU	Correct formula	1		
	1667	No creditable content	0		

Question	Answer					
2(b)(ii)	Explain <u>two</u> factors which may influence the demand for Joe's product.					
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks			
	2 (APP)	Explanation of two factors influencing demand <i>in context</i>	4			
	2 (APP)	Explanation of one factor influencing demand <i>in context</i>	3			
	1b (KK)	Knowledge of two factors affecting demand	2			
	1a (K)	Knowledge of one factor affecting demand	1			
	0	No creditable content	0			
	 The wea The ingr The price affordab 	ely to come from: ather – smoothies are more likely to be consumed in s edients used in the smoothies – local tastes e – comparable to competitors/whether the drinks are le Ith culture – is it important?				



Question	Answer							
2(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> methods of primary market research that Joe could use.							
	Level	Knowledge and application	Marks	Analysis	Marks			
	2	Understanding of two methods of primary market research <i>in context</i>	4	Developed analysis of two appropriate methods of primary research <i>in context</i>	4			
		Understanding of one method of primary market research <i>in context</i>	3	Developed analysis of one appropriate method of primary research <i>in context</i>	3			
	1	Knowledge of two methods of primary market research	2	Limited analysis of two methods of primary research	2			
		Knowledge of one method of primary market research	1	Limited analysis of one method of primary research	1			
	0	No creditable content						
	Annotate the first method in the left hand margin and the second in the right hand margin. If more than two methods are attempted, mark the ones that would give the candidate the highest mark allocation. Note: Quantitative and qualitative are not methods of primary market research							
	 Content/context and analysis: Field research: testing the product on potential customers Surveys and questionnaires: can gain a wider range of potential customer opinions and feedback Focus groups: can have justified potential customer feedback ARA Do not reward sampling as a method 							



Question	Answer								
2(d)	Discuss sources of finance Joe could use to start up his business.								
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks					
			Justified evaluation based on argument s <i>in</i> <i>context</i>	7					
			Developed evaluation based on argument s in context	6					
		4 3 2 1	An evaluative statement based on arguments <i>in</i> <i>context</i> Developed argument of two or more external sources of finance <i>in</i> <i>context</i> Developed argument of one external source of finance <i>in context</i> Limited analysis of two sources of finance	5 4 3 2 1					
	Understanding of two sources of finance <i>in</i> <i>context</i>								
	Understanding of one source of finance <i>in</i> <i>context</i>								
	Knowledge of two sources of finance								
	Knowledge of one source of finance								
	Annotate the first source in the left hand margin and the second in the right hand margin. If more than two sources are attempted, mark the ones that would give the candidate the highest mark allocation.								
	 Contextual analysis likely to come from: Bank overdraft as the costs are low and likely to be repaid in the short term Bank loan as the capital investment of \$2k may be too high for an overdraft 								
	 Government start-up grant as he is setting up a new business and may create jobs 								
	 Evaluation is likely to come from: Short and long term ambitions of Joe Joe's attitude to risk Joe's ability to persuade banks to lend him the start-up capital 								
	ARA								