

BUSINESS

9609/23 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.

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uestion	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' (I	ine 15).				
	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	a 1				
	No creditable content 0					
	Content					
	80% of profit for the year					
	\$15m – \$10m = \$5m (profit for the year)					

Question		Answer		Marks	
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>two</u> 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 Share 	holders may sell their shares (DTY is a PLC) reducing	the share		
	Poor inShare	and leading to a potential takeover of DTY mage for DTY – may be seen as a sigh of weakness ir holders may expect a bigger dividend in the future fford to expand the business – retained profits will be a e			
	DTY nWill re	hight avoid taking expensive external finance duce the gearing of DTY e used to improve cash flow/working capital			

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					
	 Content Internal recruitment – unlikely to be possible because of expansion Job advertisements – obvious places such as newspaper. Qualifications are not specialist so could be in mass media Job centres Specialist online job websites Recruitment agency Personal recommendations Social media recruitment Recruitment from schools Direct recruitment – poster in window, advert on vans etc. 						
	ARA						

Question		1	Answer		Marks			
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	3–4	Argument (one-sided) based on two methods of market research in context	4				
	research in context		Argument (one-sided) based on one method of market research in context	3				
	Shows knowledge of	1–2	Limited analysis of two methods of market research	2				
	market research	12	Limited analysis of one method of market research	1				
	No	0						
	Content							
	 Primary: Surveys Focus Groups Interviews Observation Field Trials/Testing 							
			es figures, inventory figures etc. , government, census data, intern	et				
	ARA							

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Question	Answer						
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'capital intensive' (line 19).						
	Knowledge	Marks					
	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. Can number of different characteristics. Examples.	an be defined by a	a				

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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 calculat	ion of contribution	3			
	Correct calculat	ion of VC per pack price	2			
	Formulae					
	No creditable content 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				

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Question	Answer						
2(b)(ii)	Explain ho	ow Jacqueline could use your answer to <u>2(b)(i)</u> .		2			
	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						
	0	No creditable content	0				
		ct use of an incorrect answer to 1(b)(i) should be fully e rule – OFR)	rewarded				
	Content						
	 To incl To ma To cal 	n for inventory rease production to meet BE nage capacity culate margin of safety derstand level of risk					
	ARA and C	DFR					

Question	Answer					
2(c)	Analyse	e <u>two</u> methods Jacquelin	e could	use to improve PP's cas	h flow.	8
	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	
	1 r	Shows knowledge of methods to improve cash flow	1–2	Limited analysis of two methods of improving cash flow	2	
				Limited analysis of one method of improving cash flow	1	
	0	0				
	 Content Reduce the debtor time – however will shops still trade with PP? Take out a short-term source of finance (no debt) Reduce inventory (PP has high inventory) – however will PP be able to fulfill orders in time? Ask suppliers for time to pay (no creditors at present) – 30–60 days might allow PP to pay for supplies when they have been paid by customers. Increase revenue – however likely to need short term investment in marketing Discounts for prompt payment – however could reduce profitability Increase price – however likely to reduce demand and revenue – depends on elasticity 					
	ARA					

Question			Ans	wer		Marks	
2(d)	Evaluate Jacqueline's de	cision to	o tai	get the mass market.		11	
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks		Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks		
			de	ustified about Jacqueline's cision to enter the mass arket	7		
			Ja	udgement about cqueline's decision to enter e mass market	6		
			sio Ja	balanced argument (two- ded) that evaluates cqueline's decision to target e mass market	5		
	Shows understanding of mass marketing in context	3-4	on	gument (one-sided) based Jacqueline's decision to get the mass market	3-4		
	Shows knowledge of market segmentation/mass marketing	1-2		nited analysis of mass arketing	1-2		
	No creditable content						
	Content						
	Pros of mass ma	rket		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 		f	 More competitive – 10 producers Lower profit margin – ref will reduce profit margin competition PP will need to build up and reputation (high cos only established 6 month 	and brand ts –		