

Cambridge International AS & A Level

BUSINESS

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60 9609/23 October/November 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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 th	ne term 'shareholder' (li	ine 3).			2
	Knowledge					
	A corre	ct definition	2			
	A partia	l, vague or unfocused de	finition		1	
	No cred	litable content			0	
	for each o • Own	definition should include element): s part/a percentage a company/limited liabilit			one mark	
	Exemplar		Mark	Rationale		
	Owns a compar	part of a limited	2	All elements met		
		percentage of a limited business	2 All elements met 1 Needs 'PART' owner			
	Owner	of a limited company				
	Has sha a comp	are in/invests capital in any	1	Shares is taut/all bus structures require inv		
	Control the sam	and ownership are not ne thing	Do not award for control			
1(a)(ii)	Explain what is meant by the term 'flow production' (line 16).					
	Award or	ne mark for each point of	tion:			
		R	ationale		Marks	
	С	Example or some other understanding	way of s	howing good	1	
	В	An understanding of it b	eing a p	roduction process	1	
	Α	An understanding of flo	1			
	C based	on A OR B				
	Content					
		large number of standard on process – the fact it is			duced	

Question	Answer							
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1.1. Calculate the total revenue gained from Vegetarian Victory pies in 2019.							
			Marks					
		Correct answer with or	without c	orrect working or \$	3			
		Formula (can be implie sales	d) and co	prrect calculation of 2019	3			
		Formula (can be implie sales	d) or corr	rect calculation of 2019	1			
		No creditable content 0						
	Co TR 500 450	.5000 x \$2.50) ntent = Price × quantity 00 - 10% = 4500 00 × \$2.50 = \$11 250 swer = \$11 250						
	OFR							
	Co	mmon answers	T					
		Answer	Mark	Rationale				
		11 250	3	Correct answer – does not	need \$			
		(–) \$1250 with calculations	2	Worked out –10%, used th formula but wrong final ans				
		1250 with no calculations	0	Wrong answer				

Question			Answ	er		Marks		
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> way in which AP could use product portfolio analysis.							
	Level		Knowledge and	Application	Marks			
	2b		ation of a way AP co o analysis in context	3				
	2a		ation of a way a bus t portfolio analysis	iness could use	2			
	1		cation of a way a bu t portfolio analysis	1				
	0	No crea	ditable content	0				
	 To idea To idea reache 	 To identify when to market products – FF is growing To identify when to develop new products – what happens when FI reaches maturity? 						
		Identification of Explanation Possible context						
	Identify st product lit	•	Shows how well the product is doing	Such as meaty marvel in maturity				
	Identify w product is		So can plan a replacement	E.g. meaty marvel				

Question			Answ	er		Marks		
1(c)		two economies of sc the total number of p		AP might lose if the bus luced.	siness	8		
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks			
	2b	Shows understanding of two (or more) economies of scale in context	4	Good analysis of losing two (or more) economies of scale in context	4			
	2a	Shows understanding of one economy of scale in context	3	Good analysis of losing one economy of scale in context	3			
	1b	Shows knowledge of two (or more) economies of scale	2	Limited analysis of two (or more) economies of scale	2			
	1a	Shows knowledge of one economy of scale	1	Limited analysis of one economy of scale	1			
	0 No creditable content							
	 Content Technical – capital intensive mass production Specialisation/managerial – specialist workers make the fillings Marketing – AP brand is growing in popularity Purchasing – AP can bulk buy certain ingredients – pastry is shared across all pies and cheese is also used in FF Financial – AP brand may make it easier/cheaper to fund any new product development/expansion Allow external economies of scale. 							
1(c)	Examp econo scale (Examples of post t analysis (AN + D				
	Specia	lisation Each filling made by s		Lose knowledge o profiles which may the taste and lose	/ change			
	Purcha	sing Vegetables Vegetarian		Miss out on bulk b which increases th variable costs of th	ne			

Question	Answer						
1(d)	Recommend how AP cou your recommendation.	uld deve	lop its products in the future.	Justify	11		
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks			
			Justified recommendation based on argument(s) in context	7			
			Developed recommendation based on argument(s) in context	6			
			An evaluative statement/recommendation based on argument(s) in context	5			
	Shows understanding of two or more elements of product development in context	4	Two or more arguments based on how AP could develop its products in the future	4			
	Shows understanding of one element of product development in context	3	One argument based on how AP could develop its products in the future	3			
	Shows two or more pieces of knowledge of product development	2	Limited analysis of two or more impacts of product development on a business	2			
	Shows one piece of knowledge of product development	1	Limited analysis of one impact of product development on a business	1			
	No	creditabl	e content	0			

Question			Answe	er		Marks
1(d)	 Pies cou Pies cou those wh Could the frozen to The price product of The data PLC - co VV could a new ve importan 	Id be sold into Id be sold in v to do not eat r e pies be deve allow for a log could be inclosed or to fund the suggests that build it have les I be redevelop getarian prod	e sets of three ariety packs so neat. eloped to have nger shelf life? reased to allow redevelopmen t the MM shou so meat to me bed now that it	v for the developm t of an existing pro- ld be redeveloped et health concerns is in decline, to in eveloped to replace	s. hily's tastes and fore' date or hent of a new bduct. to extend the ? crease sales – or	
	Examples K	APP	AN	DEV	EVAL	
	Longer shelf life	Short BB date – eat within 2 days	Could be stored for longer	Improve transport economies of scale	Most important element is to increase shelf	
	Increase number of vegetarian pies	As consumers worried about health risks of meat	Attract new customer base	Increase revenue/profits	life as this reduces wastage / increases range of outlets, which leads to increased total sales	

Question	Answer		Marks					
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'price' (line 6).							
	Knowledge	Marks						
	A correct definition	2						
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition	1						
	No creditable content	0						
	Content A correct definition should include the following elements (allow o for each element): The amount of money for a product or service charged to a customer Exemplar	ne mark Marks						
	Amount paid by a customer	2						
	Amount of money to consume	2						
	Value to the customer	2						
	Amount charged by a business to the customer	2						
	What the customer pays	1						
	Amount charged by a business	1						

Question	Answer							
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'franchises' (line 5).							
	 Award one mark for each point of explanation An element of explanation of franchises: May pay a royalty Can be restrictive May pay an initial fee May pay advertising costs Likely to increase sales Examples 	011.		2 further arks				
	Understanding of the use of logo, products etc. from 1 mark an established business							
	Where a business sells the rights to use its another business. A business which has bought the rights to use its etc	•						
	Exemplar	Mark	Rationale					
	Pay to use the logo, products. May have to pay royalties but is likely to increase sales							
	Pay to use the logo, products. May have to pay royalties	2	Only one deve	lopment				
	M/have a business calls the visible to use	1	Main understa	nding				
	Where a business sells the rights to use its logo, products, ideas, etc		its logo, products, ideas, etconlyMay have to pay royalties but is likely to increase sales0No understanding of the use of logos etc					

Question	Answer							
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2.1. Calculate the break-even quantity of haircuts in a week.							
		Ratio	nale	Mark				
	Correct answer with or w	3						
	Correct formula (may be contribution	2						
	Correct formula or correct	1						
	No creditable content		0					
	Content:							
	Formula: $\frac{Fixed}{Price - selling pl}$ $\frac{\$675}{\$8 - \$3.50}(1)$	rice (co	ntribution)					
	\$8 – \$3.50 <u>\$675</u> \$4.50 (contribution) Answer = 150 (haircuts) OFR <u>Common incorrect answer</u> <u>Answer</u> 150	rs Mark 3	Rationale Correct answer – does not ne	eed units				

Question		Answer			Marks		
2(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> possible limitation for Lewis of using break-even analysis						
	Level	Knowledge and App	lication	Marks			
	2b E a	3					
		xplanation of one limitation of nalysis	using break-even	2			
		dentification of one limitation of nalysis	using break-even	1			
	0 N	lo creditable content		0			
	 Lewis may the city It assumes 	ts per week (\$675) may change y need to change the price (\$8 s every haircut is the same pric n, OAPs etc. ?(b)(i))) especially with con				
	Identification	n of Explanation	Possible context				
	Only a predic	ction So does not take unexpected debts into consideration	E.g. may increase £3.50 if new haird starts				
	Only an estin	nate Fixed costs may change	From \$675				
	Assumes all services char same price	rged But may vary with discounts	E.g. may charge lo OAP haircuts	ess for			

stion			An	swer		Marks				
(C)		e <u>one</u> advantage a all business.	nd <u>one</u> di	sadvantage for Lewis of op	erating	8				
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks					
	2	Shows understanding of small business in	3–4	Good analysis of one disadvantage and one advantage of being a small business in context	4					
		context		Good analysis of one disadvantage or one advantage of being a small business in context	3					
	1	Shows knowledge of 1 small business	1–2	Limited analysis of one disadvantage and one advantage of being a small business	2					
				Limited analysis of one disadvantage or one advantage of being a small business	1					
	0		No ci	editable content						
	Advanta Eas one Flex fran Pers this	franchises – they however are unlikely to be able to respond as quickly.								
	 Disadvantages: Access to finance – Lewis may struggle to obtain finance because he on his own and may have limited assets. Shop is rented. Larger franchises may be able to gain economies of scale which will not be available to Lewis – they are able to charge lower prices and undercut Lewis. Limited funds to compete against the competition – they are likely to be able to afford above the line promotion methods whereas Lewis is 									

Question		Answer						
2(c)	Example of knowledge (K)	Examples of application/context (APP)	Examples of possible analysis (AN + DEV)					
	Unlimited liability	Sole trader	So personal possessions are at risk and could lose his house					
	Easy to organise	There is only one employee (himself)	Does not have to create rotas which reduces time taken for paperwork					

on	Answer Refer to Fig 2.1 and any other relevant information. Evaluate the usefulness of the person specification when recruiting another hairdresser.						
usefulness of the pers							
Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks 7				
		Justified evaluation based on argument in context					
		Developed evaluation based on argument in context	6				
		An evaluative statement based on argument in context	5				
Shows understanding of two aspects of a person specification in context	4	Argument based on two aspects of a person specification in context	4				
Shows understanding of one aspect of a person specification in context	3	Argument based on one aspect of a person specification in context	3				
Shows knowledge of two aspects of a person specification	2	Limited analysis of two aspects of a person specification	2				
Shows knowledge of one aspect of a person specification	1	Limited analysis of one aspect of a person specification	1				
	No creditable content						
 bookings, deal with cust Hairdressing qualified differentiate betwee who cannot however in place? A-Levels (or high seems a high level of the number of applied It may be illegal to seems a high level of the number of applied 	omers and cation mak n those wh er is a form chool stand of qualifica cants. set an age	on their own, be responsible for do some financial transactions es sense and would be a good no might be able to do the job an al qualification needed if the exp lards) in Mathematics and Busin tion for what Lewis needs. May limit – why does the employee r May restrict applicants and Lew	way to nd those perience is ness restrict need to be				

Question	Answer						
2(d)	 Specifying a female may be illegal. Why would a female make a better hairdresser? Is it to compliment Lewis (who may specialise in men's hair) in which case the person specification may be poorly written (need someone who specialises in women's hair) No experience, as essential, seems unlikely – Lewis needs them to work on their own – the desirable column should be essential to get what he wants and not waste his time sifting through applications which are unsuitable (for trainees). Why is ability to work in a team essential when the person will be working on their own? Good communication makes sense and should help Lewis to maintain his loyal customers. What does friendly mean – why is it desirable? Is this linked to customer service – could be more specific. 						
	К	APP	AN	DEV	EVAL		
	Provides a list of essential and desirable	E.g. hairdressing qualification	Limits applicants to those who can do the job	Saves interviewing time	The PS are useful because they limit the number of		
	May be illegal/ discriminatory	Between 18–30	May lead to a fine	Which reduces profits	candidates and any illegal/wrong elements can be easily changed to ensure only quality applicants apply		