

## **Cambridge International AS & A Level**

#### **BUSINESS**

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60 9609/23 May/June 2021

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 May/June 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level 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.

### Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

1	Co •	<b>mponents using point-based marking:</b> Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.							
	From this it follows that we:								
	a b	DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term) DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they							
	C	are correct DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type							
	d e	answers. For example, questions that require <i>n</i> reasons (e.g. State two reasons). DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.) DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all							
	f	possibilities DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).							
	g	DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)							
2	Pre	esentation of mark scheme:							
2	• • •	Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point. Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points. Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).							
3	Са	Iculation questions:							
	•	The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown. Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages. Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working,							
		the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.							

#### 4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

Question		Answer		Marks		
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'market research' (line 15).					
	Knowledge	Marks				
	A correct definition	2				
	A partial, vague or unfocused of	1				
	No creditable content		0			
	A correct definition should includ Gaining information / fir	-	service			
	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks			
	Finding out about potential customers for a food	Both elements	2			
	Researching about customers for a good	One element	1			
	Finding information about the market	One element and a tautology.	1			
	Researching the market	Tautology	0			
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Question	Answer				
1(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'social awareness' (line 29).				
	Knowledge	owledge	Marks		
			vay of showing good of Goleman's competencies	1	
	B Understar with	nding of the iss	ues/problems/have empathy	1	
		nding that it is o mmunity/orgar	lo with isations/people	1	
	members of socie	ety / the commi anding of the is	Inding of the problems that differunity / an organisation face; having sues in a business e.g. is able to <b>Rationale</b>	ng	
	According to Go competencies ( understanding a problems (B).	bleman's C) it means	All three elements	3	
	Having empathy issues (B) facin community (A)		A and B	2	
	Understanding	a society (A)	A only. There must be understanding that it is to do with issues to gain the B mark.	1	
	Being aware of	social norms	Tautology	0	
	ĀRA				

Question	Answer		Marks
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1.1. Calculate the profit margin Bilal made on three apartments that he bought and sold.	the last	4
	Rationale	Marks	
	Correct answer(s) with or without correct working or units	4	
	Correct calculation of total revenue <b>AND</b> total profit(s)	3	
	Correct calculation of total revenue <b>OR</b> total profit(s)	2	
	Formula (can be implied from the correct use of figures)	1	
	No creditable content	0	
	Award full marks for a correct answer, with or without working or	%	
	Content         Formula: $\frac{\text{Total revenue}}{\text{Total profit}} \times 100 (1)$ Apartment A - \$14 000 profit $\frac{$14 000}{$8000} \times 100 = 17.5\%$ Apartment B - \$20 000 profit $\frac{$20 000}{$150 000} \times 100 = 13.33\%$ Apartment C - \$10 000 loss $\frac{$-10 000}{$70 000} \times 100 = -14.29\%$ Total = \$24 000 total profit         Total revenue = \$80 000 + \$150 000 + \$70 000 = \$300 000 (1) $\frac{$24 000}{$300 000} \times 100 = 8\% (4)$		
	OFR		

Question		Answer		Marks
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u> v buys.	vay in which Bilal may add value to the apartm	ients he	2
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	2 (APP)	Explanation of a way in which Bilal may add- value to the houses that he sells	2	
	1 (K)	Identification of a way of adding value	1	
	0	No creditable content	0	
	<ul> <li>Increate</li> <li>Create</li> <li>Application matrix</li> <li>Renove</li> <li>bathrowe</li> <li>Brance</li> <li>buyer</li> <li>Buyin</li> </ul>	ence between the price of a product and cost of in ase in value of a product/service created by a bust ed by the production process ay include: vation – Bilal might decorate, alter the layout, rem- com/kitchen (allow any reasonable renovation of a ment). d name – Bilal has been doing this for two years a rs may see his houses as being of a high-quality g at a low price	iness ew the an	
	ARA	asing the quality of the house		

Question			Answer			Marks	
1(c)		<u>wo</u> factors which cou ts in city W.	ld influen	ce the demand for bu	ying	8	
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks		
	2b	Shows understanding of <b>two</b> factors which could influence demand in context	4	Good analysis of <b>two</b> factors which could influence demand in context	4		
	2a	Shows understanding of <b>one</b> factor which could influence demand in context	3	Good analysis of <b>one</b> factor which could influence demand in context	3		
	1b	Shows knowledge of <b>two</b> factors which could influence demand	2	Limited analysis of <b>two</b> factors which could influence demand	2		
	1a	Shows knowledge of <b>one</b> factor which could influence demand	1	Limited analysis of <b>one</b> factor which could influence demand	1		
	0 No creditable content						
	<ul> <li>P</li> <li>a</li> <li>d</li> <li>M</li> <li>m</li> <li>th</li> <li>T</li> <li>Ic</li> <li>C</li> <li>a</li> <li>Ir</li> </ul>	fluencing demand could price expectations/subst partment will influence isposable income for po- fortgage rates – people nortgage, so the rate at neir ability to purchase fastes and preferences ocated may affect the w competition – the other a ffect people's willingnes noome levels fashion – how trendy an	itutes/com demand b otential cus often puro which the – the area illingness apartment ss to purch	ecause it will affect the stomers. chase apartments with mortgage is repaid will in which the apartmen of customers to purcha s in the area for sale/re	a affect t is se		
	• P • C • V	ould come from relating property market tity e.g. to find jobs, avo alue added from renova centing versus buying	oid commu	ting			
	ARA						

Question		Ans	swer		Marks	
1(d)	Recommend whether Bilal should enter into a business partnership with Sophie. Justify your recommendation.					
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks		
			Justified recommendation based on arguments in context	7		
			Developed recommendation based on arguments in context	6		
			An evaluative statement/recommendati on based on arguments in context	5		
	Shows understanding of a partnership in context	3–4	Arguments based on Bilal entering into a partnership with Bilal.	3–4		
	Shows knowledge of a partnership	1–2	Limited analysis of becoming a partnership	1–2		
	1	No credita	ble content			
	<ul> <li>profit margin (11%)</li> <li>Sophie has manage past year.</li> <li>Sophie has a lower compared with Bila</li> <li>Sophie has working take advantage of t</li> <li>Sophie has the soc buyers / be able to contractors – so ad</li> </ul>	ets ills/profits/ are his pro- is higher ed to buy a success r (four out g capital of he housing ial skills th sell at high d more va vorking wit	losses ofit with Sophie – however S than Bilal's at 8%. and sell more houses than E rate (four out of six made pro of five made profit, in total). f \$150 000 which may allow g boom. nat Bilal lacks – may help to her prices / negotiate better	Bilal in the ofit) Bilal to find rates with		

1(d) Arguments may include: • Have to share profits • Less control for Bilal	
<ul> <li>Less control for Bilal</li> <li>May disagree over direction of the business</li> <li>However:         <ul> <li>Spreads the risks</li> <li>Sophie's skills complement Bilal's</li> <li>She can contribute capital</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recommendation based on arguments</li> </ul>	

Question		Answer		Marks	
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'liquidity' (line 15).				
	Know	Marks			
	A correct definition	2			
	A partial, vague or unfocused of	definition	1		
	No creditable content		0		
	A correct definition should includ Assets that can be turn To use immediately if n Exemplar	•	ts Marks		
	Liquidity means current assets that can be quickly sold for cash	Both elements	2		
	The ability to sell assets for cash	No mention of immediacy	1		
	Liquidity means an asset that is liquid	Tautology	0		
	ARA	·			

		Answer		Marks
Explain the term 'internal growth' (line 13).				
Award one mark for each point of explanation:				
	R	ationale	Marks	
С	Example or some other v understanding	vay of showing good	1	
В	Understanding of the cor	ncept of internal	1	
A	Knowledge of growth		1	
	asing efficiency, successful			
		Definition	N/	
	Exemplar	Rationale	Marks	
in si resc	Exemplar en a business increases ze (A) using its own ources (B) generated from eased efficiency (C)	Rationale A+B+C	Marks 3	
in si resc incre Whe	en a business increases ze (A) using its own burces (B) generated from			
in si resc incre Whe (A) I	en a business increases ze (A) using its own ources (B) generated from eased efficiency (C) en a business expands	A+B+C	3	
in si resc incre Whe (A) I Ope B)	en a business increases ze (A) using its own burces (B) generated from eased efficiency (C) en a business expands by reinvesting profits (B)	A+B+C A and B Expansion and internal both	3	
	Awar C B A Wher outpu as org increa	Award one mark for each point of R         C       Example or some other wounderstanding         B       Understanding of the cord         A       Knowledge of growth         When a business increases in soutput, for example using retainer as organic or natural growth. Cord increasing efficiency, successful	Award one mark for each point of explanation:         Rationale         C       Example or some other way of showing good understanding         B       Understanding of the concept of internal         A       Knowledge of growth         When a business increases in size, by reinvesting money to incroutput, for example using retained profit to buy new assets. Ofter as organic or natural growth. Could come from developing new princreasing efficiency, successful marketing, diversification, processing efficiency.	Award one mark for each point of explanation:RationaleMarksCExample or some other way of showing good1understanding1BUnderstanding of the concept of internal1AKnowledge of growth1When a business increases in size, by reinvesting money to increase output, for example using retained profit to buy new assets. Often referred to as organic or natural growth. Could come from developing new products, increasing efficiency, successful marketing, diversification, process change

# Cambridge International AS & A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer		Marks	
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2.1 and any other relevant information. Calculate the total revenue from selling the Classic belt in 2020.			
	Rationale	Marks		
	Correct answer with or without correct working or \$	2		
	Formula or correct calculation of the revenue for one belt	1		
	No creditable content	0		
	Output = 265 000 Price = \$11			
	Formula: Output × price = revenue (1) or 10 000 + 60 000 + 40 000 + 15 000 + 80 000 + 60 000 = 265 00	0 belts (1)		
	$265000 \times \$11 = \$2915000 (\$2.915m)$			
	Total revenue = \$2.915m (2) 2915 (1) (without \$ and million)			

Question		Answer		Marks
2(b)(ii)		<u>e</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to BU of selliı d colours of the Classic belt.	ng a range	4
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	2b (APP+A PP)	Explanation of one advantage <b>and</b> one disadvantage to BU of selling a range of sizes and colours for the classic belt.	4	
	2a (APP)	Explanation of one advantage <b>or</b> one disadvantage to BU of selling a range of sizes and colours for the classic belt.	3	
	1b (K+K)	Identification of one advantage <b>and</b> one disadvantage of selling a range of products	2	
	1a (K)	Identification of one advantage <b>or</b> one disadvantage of selling a range of products	1	
	0	No creditable content	0	
	<ul> <li>To larg</li> <li>To</li> <li>To</li> <li>Disadvantag</li> <li>Hig</li> <li>Inc</li> </ul>	may include: increase sales revenue – each size and colour has a ge number of sales suit/attract a larger number of market segments target a mass market ges may include: h levels of inventory reased training for workers	a relatively	
		ferent levels of demand		
	Bat	Id include: ference to data in table 2.1 tch production n-perishable product		
	ARA			

Question	Answer						
2(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> disadvantages to BU of the proposed process innovation.						
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks		
	2b	Shows understanding of <b>two</b> elements of process innovation in context	4	Good analysis of two disadvantages of process innovation in context	4		
	2a	Shows understanding of <b>one</b> element of process innovation in context	3	Good analysis of one disadvantage of process innovation in context	3		
	1b	Shows knowledge of <b>two</b> elements of process innovation	2	Limited analysis of two disadvantages of process innovation	2		
	1a	Shows knowledge of <b>one</b> element of process innovation	1	Limited analysis of one disadvantage of process innovation	1		
	0	No creditable content					
	<ul> <li>Knowledge may include:</li> <li>Putting a new approach into action</li> <li>About adding value</li> <li>Improving/developing existing goods, services or processes</li> <li>Need to understand customer needs</li> <li>Developing imaginative solutions</li> <li>Can be expensive</li> </ul> Analysis may include: <ul> <li>May require retraining of the 70 workers in the factory – additional costs for BU</li> <li>Will require the purchase of machinery for mass production – does BU have the finance available?</li> <li>May lose their reputation of being hand-made</li> <li>Could lead to redundancy of the 70 factory workers</li> <li>No guarantee that the new belt will be successful, so the investment in the new process may be wasted</li> </ul>						
	ARA						

Question	Answer							
2(d)	Evaluate the usefulness of Mintzberg's roles of management for BU when recruiting a new factory manager.							
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks				
			Justified evaluation based on argument in context	7				
			Developed evaluation based on argument in context	6				
			An evaluative statement based on argument in context	5				
	Shows understanding of Mintzberg's management roles in context	3–4	Argument based on the usefulness of Mintzberg's management roles in context	3–4				
	Shows knowledge of Mintzberg's management roles	1–2	Limited analysis of the use of Mintzberg's management roles	1–2				
	No creditable content							
	Knowledge may include: Interpersonal roles Figurehead Leader Liaison							
	Informational roles <ul> <li>Monitor</li> <li>Disseminator</li> <li>Spokesperson</li> </ul>							
	Decisional roles <ul> <li>Entrepreneur</li> <li>Disturbance Handle</li> <li>Resource Allocator</li> <li>Negotiator</li> </ul>	er						

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	<ul> <li>Application and Analysis may include Mintzberg's roles are useful because: <ul> <li>Figurehead – Factory manager must inspire the 70 workers and 8 supervisors</li> <li>Leader – Factory manager must lead the 70 workers and 8 supervisors</li> <li>Liaison – To meet regularly with the worker representatives</li> <li>Monitor – New process for the mass-produced belts and the inventory in the warehouse</li> <li>Disseminator – 70 workers and supervisors – need to get information to them quickly and efficiently, especially with the new process</li> <li>Spokesperson – May need to represent the company to other stakeholders</li> <li>Entrepreneur – may need to innovate the processes of production further</li> <li>Disturbance Handler – New process may lead to conflict with the 70 workers, 8 supervisors and worker representatives.</li> <li>Resource Allocator – Inventory management of the warehouse</li> <li>Negotiator – May need to negotiate with customers (businesses) as well as the workforce</li> </ul> Evaluation may include: <ul> <li>Manager has authority and status so interpersonal skills necessary to earn respect</li> <li>Managers have to communicate to various stakeholders so important to have informational ability</li> <li>Managers ensure operations run efficiently</li> </ul></li></ul>	
	BU can use this in recruitment, job description and interviews to ensure it employs someone who will have the correct impact on the business	
	ARA	