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.

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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						
1(a)(i)	Define the term 'shareholder' (line 3).			2		
	Knowledge Marks						
	A correct definition			2			
	A partial, vague or unfocused de	efinition		1			
	No creditable content			0			
	Content A correct definition should include for each element): • Owns part/a percentage •of a company/limited liabili	e the follo ty busine	owing elements (allow ss	one mark			
	Exemplar	Mark	Rationale				
	Owns a part of a limited company	2	All elements met				
	Owns a percentage of a limited liability business	2	All elements met				
	Owner of a limited company	1	Needs 'PART' owne	r			
	Has share in/invests capital in a company	1Shares is taut/all busines structures require investr0Do not award for control		siness vestment			
	Control and ownership are not the same thing			ntrol			
1(a)(ii)	Explain what is meant by the te	erm 'flow	v production' (line 16)).	3		
	Award one mark for each point of	fexplana	tion:				
	R	ationale		Marks			
	C Example or some other understanding	r way of s	showing good	1			
	B An understanding of it	being a p	roduction process	1			
	A An understanding of flo	W		1			
	C based on A OR B						
	Content						
	Flow – a large number of standardised products / constantly produced Production process – the fact it is a process.						

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Question			ŀ	Answer		Marks		
1(b)(i)	Re Vic	fer to Table 1.1. Calcul ctory pies in 2019.	ate the	total revenue gained from	Vegetarian	3		
	Rationale Marks							
	Correct answer with or without correct working or \$							
		Formula (can be implied sales	l) and cc	rrect calculation of 2019	3			
		Formula (can be implied sales	l) or corr	ect calculation of 2019	1			
		No creditable content			0			
	No	te: any relevant figure n	nultiplied	by the price implies the corr	rect formula			
	(1.0							
	Content TR = Price × quantity							
	500	00 – 10% = 4500						
	450	00 × \$2.50 = \$11 250						
	An	swer = \$11 250						
	OFR							
	Со	mmon answers						
		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	e correct swer			
		1250 with no calculations	0	Wrong answer				

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Question			Answ	er		Marks
1(b)(ii)	Explain <u>on</u>	<u>e</u> way in	which AP could us	e product portfolio an	alysis.	3
	Level		Knowledge and	Knowledge and Application Mark		
	2b	Explana portfolio	ation of a way AP co o analysis in context	uld use product	3	
	2a	Explana product	ation of a way a busi t portfolio analysis	ness could use	2	
	1	Identific product	cation of a way a bus t portfolio analysis	siness could use	1	
	0	No crea	litable content		0	
	Content • To ider • To ider • To ider reaches • To ider Examples	ntify wher ntify wher ntify wher s maturity ntify wher	n to discontinue prod n to market products n to develop new pro y? n to extend the PLC o	ucts – VV is in decline – FF is growing ducts – what happens w of products – MM or VV	/hen FF	
	Identifica a use	tion of	Explanation	Possible context		
	Identify sta product life	age of e cycle	Shows how well the product is doing	Such as meaty marvel maturity	l in	
	Identify wh product is	nich mature	So can plan a replacement	E.g. meaty marvel		

Question	Answer						Marks	
1(c)	Analyse reduces	two econon the total nu	nies of sc mber of p	ale that bies prod	AP might lo uced.	se if the bus	siness	8
	Level	Knowledg Applica (4 mar	ge and ation ′ks)	Marks	Ana (4 m	lysis arks)	Marks	
	2b	Shows understandi two (or more economies o in context	ng of e) of scale	4	Good analy losing two economies context	ysis of (or more) of scale in	4	
	2a	Shows understandi one econom scale in con	ng of ıy of text	3	Good analy losing one of scale in	ysis of economy context	3	
	1b	Shows know two (or more economies o	vledge of e) of scale	2	Limited ana two (or mo economies	alysis of re) of scale	2	
	1a	Shows know one econom scale	vledge of ıy of	1	Limited ana	alysis of my of scale	1	
	0			No credit	able conten	t		
	 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 econor scale (ble of an E my of a K) (A	Examples opplication APP)	of n/contex	Exam t analy	ples of pos sis (AN + Di	sible EV)	
	Specia	lisation E n	Each filling nade by sp	e.g. VV pecialists	Lose profile the ta	knowledge o es which may ste and lose	f flavour v change custom	
	Purcha	sing V V	/egetables /egetarian	for Victory	Miss o which variat	out on bulk b increases th ble costs of th	uy deals ne ne pie	

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Question		A	Answer		Marks			
1(d)	Recommend how AP could develop its products in the future. Justify your recommendation.							
	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				

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Question			Answe	r		Marks
1(d)	 Reduce the meat in the MM to meet concerns over health risks. Pies could be sold into sets of three pies to suit families. Pies could be sold in variety packs so that it suits a family's tastes and those who do not eat meat. Could the pies be developed to have a longer 'best before' date or frozen to allow for a longer shelf life? The price could be increased to allow for the development of a new product or to fund the redevelopment of an existing product. The data suggests that the MM should be redeveloped to extend the PLC – could it have less meat to meet health concerns? VV could be redeveloped now that it is in decline, to increase sales – or a new vegetarian product could be developed to replace the VV – importance of non-meat alternatives. 					
	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	Inte as this reduces wastage / increases range of outlets, which leads to increased total sales	

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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						
	 A correct definition should include the following elements (allow of for each element): The amount of money for a product or service charged to a customer 	ne mark						
	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			Marks	
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'franchises' (line 5).			3	
	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 		Up to 2 further marks		
	Understanding of the use of logo, product an established business	s etc. fr	om 1 mark		
	ContentWhere a business sells the rights to use its logo, products, ideas, etc to another business.A business which has bought the rights to use another businesses' logo etc				
	Exemplar	Mark	Rationale		
	Pay to use the logo, products. May have to pay royalties but is likely to increase sales	3	Three points		
	Pay to use the logo, products. May have to pay royalties	2	Only one development		
	Where a business sells the rights to use its logo, products, ideas, etc	1	Main understanding only		
	May have to pay royalties but is likely to increase sales	0	No understanding of the use of logos etc		

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Question			Answer		Marks	
2(b)(i)	Refer to Table 2.1. Calcu week.	ulate th	e break-even quantity of hair	cuts in a	3	
		Ratio	nale	Mark		
	Correct answer with or v	vithout o	correct working or 'haircuts'	3		
	Correct formula (may be contribution	e implied	d) and correct calculation of	2		
	Correct formula or corre	ct calcu	lation of contribution	1		
	No creditable content			0		
	Content: Formula: $\frac{\text{Fixed}}{\text{Price} - \text{selling p}}$ $\frac{\$675}{\$8 - \$3.50}$ (1) $\frac{\$675}{\$4.50}$ (contribution) Answer = 150 (haircuts) OFR					
	Common incorrect answers					
	Answer	Mark	Rationale			
	150	3	Correct answer – does not ne	ed units		
	formula 1 Basic understanding					

Question		Answer					
2(b)(ii)	Explain <u>one</u>	possik	ble limitation for Lewis o	of using break-eve	n analysis	3	
	Level		Knowledge and App	lication	Marks		
	2b	Explan analysi	ation of one limitation of u is in context	ising break-even	3		
	2a	Explan analysi	ation of one limitation of u	ising break-even	2		
	1a	ldentifi analysi	cation of one limitation of	using break-even	1		
	0	No cre	ditable content		0		
	 starting Fixed co. Lewis mathe city It assumfor childr 	osts per ay need res even ren, OA Q2(b)(i)	week (\$675) may change d to change the price (\$8) ry haircut is the same pric Ps etc.	especially with con e, but Lewis may cl	npetition in narge less		
	Identification	on of າ	Explanation	Possible context	:		
	Only a pred	liction	So does not take unexpected debts into consideration	E.g. may increase £3.50 if new haird starts	e from resser		
	Only an est	imate	Fixed costs may change	From \$675			
	Assumes al services cha same price	ll arged	But may vary with discounts	E.g. may charge l OAP haircuts	ess for		

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Question			An	swer		Marks
2(c)	Analyse as a sm	e <u>one</u> advantage a all business.	nd <u>one</u> di	sadvantage for Lewis of ope	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 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 cr	reditable content		
	Content Advanta • Easi one • Flex franc • Pers this bigg	ges: ier to organise – Le set of bookings et ibility – Lewis can chises – they howe sonalised custome suggests he has a ier business.	ewis is the c. quickly an ever are ur r service – good rela	only employee (at the momer d easily respond to marketing nlikely to be able to respond as Lewis has many repeat custo tionship which is probably lack	nt), only form the s quickly. mers – king in a	
	Disadval Acce on h Larg be a unde Limi able unlik	ntages: ess to finance – Le lis own and may ha ger franchises may wailable to Lewis – ercut Lewis. ted funds to compe- to afford above th kely to be able to a	wis may s ave limited be able to they are a ete agains e line pror ccess thes	truggle to obtain finance beca l assets. Shop is rented. o gain economies of scale whic able to charge lower prices an t the competition – they are lik notion methods whereas Lewi se.	use he ch will not d cely to be s is	

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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					

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uestion	Answer						
2(d)	Refer to Fig 2.1 and any other relevant information. Evaluate the usefulness of the person specification when recruiting another hairdresser.						
	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 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				
	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						
	 Content Lewis needs an employe bookings, deal with custor Hairdressing qualification differentiate between who cannot however in place? A-Levels (or high sch seems a high level of the number of applic It may be illegal to see between 18 and 30 years 	e to work mers and ation mak those wh is a form nool stand f qualifica ants. et an age l vears old?	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 Lev	r way to nd those perience is ness restrict need to be wis may			

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. 						
	K Provides a list of essential and desirable	APP E.g. hairdressing qualification	AN Limits applicants to those who can do the job	DEV Saves interviewing time	EVAL The PS are useful because they limit the number of candidates and any illegal/wrong elements can be easily changed to ensure only quality applicants apply		
	May be illegal/ discriminatory	Between 18–30	May lead to a fine	Which reduces profits			