

Cambridge International AS & A Level

BUSINESS

Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60 9609/21 May/June 2020

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™] and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

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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 guestion •
- 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 'industrial market' (line 1).		2
	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	A correct definition	2	
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition	1	
	No creditable content	0	
	Answers could include: Consists of businesses that sell to other businesses (B2B). One be consumer and another business the supplier. Examples.	usiness is the	
1(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'price elasticity of demand' (line 24).		3
	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	Good explanation	2–3	
	Partial explanation/understanding	1	
	No creditable content	0	
	Answers could include: Measures the responsiveness of demand to a change in the price be elastic or inelastic. Formula or worked example.	of a product. Can	
1(b)(i)	Refer to Table 1.1. Calculate the total revenue received by UF	in 2019.	3
	Correct answer. Right method but mistakes. Attempt (e.g. formula or identifies data). Answer \$3 150 000 + \$1 600 000 = \$4 750 000 (\$ not required)	(3 marks) (2 marks) (1 mark)	
	Formula $TR = P \times Q$ (1) Working $\$900 \times 3500 = \$3\ 150\ 000\ (1)$ $\$2000 \times 800 = \$1\ 600\ 000\ (1)$		

Question		Answer		Marks
1(b)(ii)	Explain o	ne source of finance available to UF for purchasing	new machinery.	3
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	APAP	Explanation of a source of finance in context	3	
	AP	Identification of source of finance in context	2	
	К	Identification of a source of finance	1	
	0	No creditable content	0	
	 Any so share Context like 	nd content is likely to come from: ource of finance either external or internal for 1 mark but capital, leasing, bank loan, hire purchase ely to reflect UF is a plc so share capital or, because fin term asset – machinery - bank loan rather than overdraf ase.	ance is required	

Question	Answer						
1(c)	Recommend which of the two options in Table 1.2 UF should choose to increase sales. Justify your recommendation.						
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks			
			Justified evaluation based on arguments in context	7			
			Developed evaluation based on arguments in context	6			
			An evaluative statement based on arguments in context	5			
	Shows understanding of the impact of each option on sales in context	4	Arguments (two sided) based on of each option in context	4			
	Shows understanding of the impact of one option on sales in context	3	Argument (one sided) based on the advantages or disadvantages of one option in context	3			
	Identifies two ways to increase sales	2	One piece of limited analysis of the impact of two options on sales	2			
	Identifies one way to increase sales	1	One piece of limited analysis of one way to increase sales	1			
	No	0					
	 Context/content: Option 1 – reduce price Customers might be happy as they complained about high prices, but will quality be compromised? Price-inelastic demand will reduce revenue. If costs stay the same profits will fall so lower dividends for shareholders, possible redundancies if revenue falls. More price-competitive so could take business away from other firms but competitors may also reduce price and start a price war. 						
	 but could be expensive. Employees unhappy if mo improve performance with their monthly pay, but wou If employees may resent t may look for jobs with con knowledge elsewhere. 	nthly sala PRP whi Ild targets he trainin petitors f scheme	g or be unhappy with pay scheme taking their skills, experience and will increase costs so decrease pro	to 15% in so they			

uestion			Answ	er		Marks
1(d)	Analyse two ways, other than the two options in Table 1.2, UF can improve customer relations.					
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks	
	2	Shows understanding of two methods to improve customer relationships in context	4	Developed analysis of two methods to improve customer relationships in context	4	
		Shows understanding of one method to improve customer relationships in context	3	Developed analysis of one method to improve customer relationships in context	3	
	1	Shows knowledge of two methods to improve customer relationships	2	Limited analysis of two methods to improve customer relationships	2	
		Shows knowledge of one method to improve customer relationships	1	Limited analysis of one method to improve customer relationships	1	
	No creditable content				0	
	solution	·		nvenience, Communication, Co	ustomer	
	Bus prei	mises.	be conve	nient to market and size appro mises? Maybe need another s	•	
	Nev	v product? sponding to customer comp	-	-		

Question	Answer		Marks
2(a)(i)	Define the term 'income statement' (line 8).		2
	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	A correct definition	2	
	A partial, vague or unfocused definition	1	
	No creditable content	0	
	A financial statement that reports the revenue, cost of sales, grost profit etc. For full marks there should be some reference to revenue, cost of		
2(a)(ii)	Explain the term 'viral marketing' (line 20).		3
	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	Good explanation	2–3	
	Partial explanation/understanding	1	
	No creditable content	0	
	Promoting a product using social networks. The name refers to he spread information about a product to other people in their social basis of viral marketing is in the spread of information by word-of- mostly using internet-based applications such as email, social net web forums etc. Relatively low cost.	networks. The mouth, nowadays	
2(b)(i)	Refer to table 2.1. Calculate the gross profit margin.		3
	Correct answer. Right method but mistakes. Attempt (e.g. formula or identifies data).	(3 marks) (2 marks) (1 mark)	
	Answer = 392 000 / 980 000 X 100 = 40%		
	392 000/980 000 = 0.4 (2)		
	980 000 – 588 000 = 392 000 (1) Revenue – cost of sales / revenue × 100 (1)		

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Question		Answer		Marks
2(b)(ii)	Explain o	ne reason why HH needs accurate cost data.		3
	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks	
	APAP	Explains a benefit of accurate cost data to HH	3	
	AP	Identifies a benefit of accurate cost data to HH	2	
	К	Identifies a benefit of accurate cost data	1	
	0	No creditable content	0	
	 Set a Set of Effection Context m Provide Expension Inform Inform Ensure Ensure 	nd content is likely to come from: price that provides a profit ojectives ive management of the business nay include: le partners with financial information isive product so need an accurate budget a expansion of the business / set up website a finance / budget for viral marketing campaign e business can pay suppliers for expensive materials e business can pay wages of production workers 40%) gross profit margin		

Question			Answe	ər		Marks	
2(c)	Analys	e one advantage and one o	disadvar	ntage to HH of using job pro	duction.	8	
	Level	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis (4 marks)	Marks		
	2	Shows understanding of one advantage and one disadvantage of using job production in context	4	Developed analysis of one advantage and one disadvantage of using job production in context	4		
	2	Shows understanding of one advantage or one disadvantage of using job production in context	3	Developed analysis of one advantage and one disadvantage of using job production	3		
	1	Shows knowledge of one advantage and one disadvantage of using job production	2	Limited analysis of one advantage and one disadvantage of using job production	2		
		Shows knowledge of one advantage or one disadvantage of using job production	1	Limited analysis of one advantage or one disadvantage of using job production	1		
		No creditable content					
	 Lux Cus Fle: Har Em Hig The pro Suc Context Hig 	xible and possible to make of nnah and Kwom can easily s ployee satisfaction – only 4 h gross profit margin of 40% e impact on HH reputation and ducts ccess of the method in encou- cual disadvantages likely to o h unit costs compared to oth	e and ma changes of supervise employed nd brand uraging H come from	es who can work as a team as able to produce high quali IH to expand n: iction methods which might no	ty		
	NeeCar		cially as e – 6 wee	s a premium / high quality produ eks, batch or flow would be qu			

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Question	Answer					
2(d)	Evaluate the likely success of the marketing mix for the new product.					
	Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks		
			Justified judgement of the marketing mix in context	7		
			Developed evaluation of the marketing mix in context	6		
			Evaluation of the marketing mix in context	5		
	Shows understanding of more than one element of the marketing mix in context	4	Developed analysis of more than one element of the marketing mix in context	4		
	Shows understanding of one element of the marketing mix in context	3	Developed analysis of one element of the marketing mix in context	3		
	Shows understanding of more than one element of the marketing mix	2	Limited analysis of more than one element of the marketing mix	2		
	Shows understanding of one element of the marketing mix	1	Limited analysis of one element of the marketing mix	1		
	No	0				
	 online market and not curpenetration pricing. Product - which designs to custom made? Flow or be training in new processes in the garden is not likely Promotion - via a viral maintends to use a marketing 	than current stom made to choose? atch produ s required. to be suita arketing ca ag agency.	nt range as targeting a potentially e. Launch of a new product so po- ? Will materials be of same quality action more suitable for new range Likely to need new premises as a able for mass production. ampaign, likely to be expensive as How effective and what budget? about selling to shops as well? It	ssibly / as e so staff a building s business		

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