

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

BUSINESS

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Paper 2 Data Response MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 60

Published

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| Question | Answe | er | | Marks | | |
|----------|---|-------|--|-------|--|--|
| 1(a)(i) | Define the term 'brand' (line 2). | | | | | |
| | Knowledge Marks | | | | | |
| | A correct definition | | 2 | | | |
| | A partial, vague or unfocused definition | | 1 | | | |
| | No creditable content | | 0 | | | |
| | A correct definition will contain: A brand is a name, term, design or symbol Distinguishes one seller's product from those of others/makes it unique. | | | | | |
| | Exemplar | Marks | Rationale | | | |
| | A brand-name differentiates a product from similar products | 2 | A correct definition | | | |
| | A brand is a name/symbol/design that differentiates a product from similar products. | 2 | A correct definition | | | |
| | A brand is a name/image/logo | 1 | Vague as brands could also differentiate products with names/images/ logos | | | |
| | Distinguishes one product from another. | 1 | Other factors could also do this | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | | | Marks |
|----------|---|--|------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1(a)(ii) | Briefly explain the term 'labour turnover' (lines 11–12). | | | | | |
| | Award one mark for each point of explanation: | | | | | |
| | С | Percentage/proportion or formula 1 mark | | | | |
| | В | per year/time period (this could be in the | e formula) | | 1 mark | |
| | Α | Employees/workforce that leave | | | 1 mark | |
| | The proportion/percentage/rate of a firm's workforce/employees that leave during a certain time period. Number employees who left in a given time period Total number of employees | | | | | |
| | | Exemplar | Marks | | tionale | |
| | leav | percentage of a firm's workforce that e in a year | 3 | Points and C | from A, B | |
| | Nun | nber employees who left in a year Total employees | 3 | | a covering e points | |
| | $\frac{\text{Number employees who left}}{\text{Total employees}} \times 100$ | | 2 | Formul the B p | a missing oint | |
| | Number of employees that leave per year. | | 2 | A and I | 3 points | |
| | perc | entage leaving | 1 | workfor | ees so a | |
| | Num | bers of employees that leave | 1 | | ot explain er' so point only | |

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| Question | | Ans | wer | Marks | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1(b)(i) | • Ma • Bu | g. 1. Identify the size of: aximum inventory level affer inventory level a-order quantity | | 3 | |
| | Marks | | Rationale | | |
| | 3 | Correct calculation of three figures | | | |
| | 2 | Correct identification of two figures | | | |
| | 1 | Correct identification of one figure | | | |
| | 0 | No creditable content | | | |
| | No own figu | ire rule applicable | | | |
| | Answers: | | | | |
| | | - | 60 000 (1 mark) | | |
| | | - | 10 000 (1 mark) | | |
| | • Re | -order quantity | 50 000 (1 mark) | | |
| | Allow 60, 1 Note: Rewa figures | - | at they have identified the correct | | |

| Question | | Answer | | Marks | | | |
|----------|--|--|-------------|-------|--|--|--|
| 1(b)(ii) | Explain one possible use of an inventory control chart to RBP | | | | | | |
| | Level | Knowledge and Application | Marks | | | | |
| | 2b (APP+APP) | Shows understanding of a use of an inventory control chart in context | 3 | | | | |
| | 2a (APP) | Identification of a use of an inventory control chart in context | 2 | | | | |
| | 1 (K) | Identification of a use of an inventory control chart | 1 | | | | |
| | 0 | No creditable content | 0 | | | | |
| | Content | in charles | | | | | |
| | Content Answers may include: Can be used to make sure RBP do not run out of stock – v important as | | | | | | |
| | | quire quick response yse the lead time required for re-orders | | | | | |
| | - | e sure RBP do not hold too much stock | | | | | |
| | Context may i | | | | | | |
| | | wn for reliability | | | | | |
| | | require a fast response Is high levels of inventory to ensure a fast response | e to retail | | | | |
| | | to orders within 48 hours | | | | | |

| estion | Answer | | | | | | | Ма |
|--------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---------------|----|
| 1(c) | Analyse two disadvantages to RBP of holding a high level of inventory | | | | | | | |
| | Level | Knowledge Applicatio (4 marks) | n | Marks | | Analysis 4 marks) | Marks | |
| | 2 | Shows knowle | gh | 4 | (or mo disadva holding | antages of a high level ntory in | 4 | |
| | | level of inventory in context | | 3 | Good analysis of one disadvantage of holding a high level of inventory in context | | 3 | |
| | 1 | Shows knowle of inventory an knowledge of holding a high level of invent | nd/or | 1–2 | two (o disadva | l analysis of r more) antages of a high level ntory | 2 | |
| | | | | | one dis | l analysis of sadvantage of a high level ntory | 1 | |
| | 0 | No creditable | conter | nt | | | | |
| | Limited an Analysis of Content Answers of Cost of Possi Possi | nalysis in contex of only one disac could include: of storing the sto | <i>t: Mar Ivanta</i> ock (i.e comir chang | ks limited i ge in conto e. warehou ng obsolete ging – colo | to 4 + 2 ext: Mark using, ins e – new o ours, fask | ks limited to 3 + surance etc.) designs, materia | 3 = 6 | |
| | Example knowled holding of inven | lge of a high level | | nples of cation/co | ntext | Examples of possible anal | ysis | |
| | High cos stock | t of holding | items and k | produces (travel ba keep them house nex | gs) in a | Will increase the of each bag prant decrease from and decrease for the bu | oduced the | |

| Question | | Ans | swer | | Marks | | |
|----------|---|-------|---|-------|-------|--|--|
| 1(d) | Evaluate the importance to RBP of Maya having a high level of emotional intelligence. | | | | | | |
| | Knowledge and Application (4 marks) | Marks | Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks) | Marks | | | |
| | | | A justified evaluation based on argument(s) of the importance of emotional intelligence in context | 7 | | | |
| | | | Developed evaluation based on argument(s) of the importance of emotional intelligence in context | 6 | | | |
| | | | An evaluative statement based on argument(s) of the importance of emotional intelligence in context | 5 | | | |
| | Shows understanding of | 2.4 | Argument (two-sided) about the importance of emotional intelligence in context | 4 | | | |
| | emotional intelligence in context | 3–4 | Argument (one-sided) about the importance of emotional intelligence in context | 3 | | | |
| | Shows knowledge of emotional intelligence | 1–2 | Limited analysis of emotional intelligence | 1–2 | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 1(d) | Answers could include: Emotional intelligence is the ability to recognise your own and other people's emotions, to discriminate between different feelings and identify them appropriately, and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour. Importance in motivating employees, increasing productivity, reducing absenteeism and turnover. | |
| | 100 workers who will need to be motivated and led and this may require emotional intelligence, especially since the workers are skilled and therefore not easily replaced. RBP has high levels of absenteeism and labour turnover – Maya will need to resolve the underlying issues if she is to make the factory more productive The previous manager was sacked due to lack of productivity. If this is to be solved Maya will need to be able to motivate the workers However, the productivity issue may not be due to a lack of emotional intelligence from the previous manager, but there may be a more important reasons, such as poor training, equipment etc The factory may need a more authoritarian approach to increase productivity | |

An example of how an answer could develop and how it should be annotated.

| к | APP | AN | ANAN (one sided) | EVAL |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Emotional | Maya needs to understand the emotions of the 100 workers so that she can tackle the productivity issues. (APP) | By understanding their emotions, Maya can make changes to the factory, which may increase the workers motivation. (AN) | This could lead to better productivity and hit the production targets. (ANAN) | Overall Maya having high levels of emotional intelligence is likely to be important, as it will help her understand the issues of the workforce that she manages. (EVAL – statement) However, it depends upon |
| is recognising your own and other people's emotions. (K) | The factory has high levels of absenteeism and labour turnover. (APP) | The workers may be absent and leaving RBP because of poor working conditions in the factory. This issue requires action from Maya not an understanding of their emotions. (AN) | ANAN (two- sided) Without better conditions the workers are unlikely to improve their absenteeism and turnover and therefore RBP will not have improved productivity and hit the targets. (ANAN) | why the productivity levels are low. If the main issue was the disagreement between the previous manager and the workforce then it is likely to be very important. (EVAL – developed) However, this is unlikely to be the only issue and Maya will need more than just emotional intelligence to hit the production targets for RBP. (EVAL – justified) |

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| Question | Answ | er | | | Marks | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------|--|--|
| 2(a)(i) | Define the term 'franchise'. (line 1) | | | | | | |
| | Knowledge | Marks | | | | | |
| | A correct definition | | | 2 | | | |
| | A partial, vague or unfocused definition | | | 1 | | | |
| | No creditable content | | | | | | |
| | system etc) What the franchisor gains (i.e. royalties/liprofits/sales etc) | icense fee/p | ercentage of | operations | | | |
| | • | icense fee/p | percentage of | - | | | |
| | What the franchisor gains (i.e. royalties/liprofits/sales etc) Exemplar A business that pays a licence fee/royalties to use the logo and | icense fee/p Marks | Ratio | onale | | | |
| | What the franchisor gains (i.e. royalties/liprofits/sales etc) Exemplar A business that pays a licence | Marks | Ratio | onale | | | |
| | What the franchisor gains (i.e. royalties/liprofits/sales etc) Exemplar A business that pays a licence fee/royalties to use the logo and trading systems of an existing | Marks | Ratio | finition nition but | | | |

| Question | | Answe | er | | | Marks |
|----------|--|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|-------|
| 2(a)(ii) | Briefly explain the term 'entrepreneur' (line 2). | | | | | |
| | Award one mark for each point of explanation: | | | | | |
| | с | C Example of a quality, i.e. qualities required by an entrepreneur; innovation, self-motivation, creativity, multi- skilled, leadership, confidence. | | | | |
| | В | Makes the decisions/runs/manage venture/owns/starts a business | s/leads a b | usiness | 1 mark | |
| | Α | Takes the risk | | | 1 mark | |
| | ventu | one who takes the financial risk of s re. Qualities may include innovation | | | | |
| | Vantu | | | | | |
| | leade | re. Qualities may include innovation rship, confidence, risk taking Exemplar | | ation, multi-s | | |
| | An e | re. Qualities may include innovation rship, confidence, risk taking | , self-motiv | ation, multi-s | skilled, onale | |
| | An e start deci conf Som the f | re. Qualities may include innovation rship, confidence, risk taking Exemplar Intrepreneur takes the risk of ing a business and makes the sions, An entrepreneur should be | , self-motiv Marks | ation, multi-s | skilled, onale lements | |
| | An e start deci conf Som the f and Som | re. Qualities may include innovation rship, confidence, risk taking Exemplar Intrepreneur takes the risk of ing a business and makes the sions, An entrepreneur should be ident eone who makes decisions about actors of production, takes risks comes up with creative ideas. | , self-motiv Marks 3 | ation, multi-s Ratio | skilled, onale lements lements | |
| | An e start deci conf Som the f and Som of st vent | re. Qualities may include innovation rship, confidence, risk taking Exemplar Intrepreneur takes the risk of ing a business and makes the sions, An entrepreneur should be ident eone who makes decisions about actors of production, takes risks comes up with creative ideas. eone who takes the financial risk arting and managing a new ure. | , self-motiv Marks 3 3 | All three el | skilled, onale lements lements | |

| Question | | Answ | er | | Marks | | |
|----------|---|--|-------|--|-------|--|--|
| 2(b)(i) | Refer to Table 1 and any other relevant information. Calculate the forecast closing balance at the end of Month 2. | | | | | | |
| | Marks Rationale | | | | | | |
| | 3 | Correct answer (with or without working or \$) | | | | | |
| | 2 | 2 Correct calculation of net cashflow for both months (can be one calculation or two) | | | | | |
| | 1 | Formula or one correct calculation of net cashflow; i.e. cash inflow-cash outflow (can be month 1 or month 2) | | | | | |
| | 0 | No creditable content | | | | | |
| | Calculations:Opening balance\$10 000Cash inflow\$40 000Cash outflow\$35 000Closing balance\$15 000 (3 marks for correct answer)Common incorrect answers | | | | | | |
| | | Answer | Marks | Rationale | | | |
| | | - \$25 000 = -\$5000 (1) - \$10 000 = \$10 000 | 2 | Missed off opening balance | | | |
| | \$5000 (no w | orking) | 0 | No idea where the figure came from so no marks | | | |
| | 10 000 + 20 = 20 000 | 000 — 10 000 | 1 | Some understanding with opening balance but cash inflow and outflow for month 2 only | | | |
| | 20 000 - 10 = 10 000 | 000 | 1 | No opening balance and cash inflow and outflow for month 2 only | | | |
| | 10 000 | | 0 | No working | | | |
| | Correct form | ula | 1 | Correct formula | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | Marks | | | |
|----------|---|--|--------------|-------|--|--|--|
| 2(b)(ii) | Explain one benefit for Palesh of producing a cash flow forecast. | | | | | | |
| | Level | Knowledge and Application | Marks | | | | |
| | 2b (APPAPP) | Explanation of one benefit of cash flow forecasting used in context | 3 | | | | |
| | 2a (APP) | Identification of one benefit of cash flow forecasting in context | 2 | | | | |
| | 1a (K) | Identification of one benefit of cash flow forecasting | 1 | | | | |
| | 0 | No creditable content | 0 | | | | |
| | figure rule – (Content Answers coul • Palesh c franchis | Answers could include: | | | | | |
| | One of the major causes of new business failure is poor cash flow. A cash flow forecast will help Palesh to foresee any potential problems such as not having enough cash to pay wages Allows Palesh to see when he may need extra finance | | | | | | |
| | May help Palesh to get external finance if required | | | | | | |
| | | tive cashflow does not mean profit will be ma confusion in an answer. | ade – do not | | | | |

| Question | | | Answe | r | | Marks | |
|----------|---|--|-------|--|-------|-------|--|
| 2(c) | Analyse one advantage and one disadvantage to Palesh of how he carried out his market research. | | | | | | |
| | Level | Knowledge and Application (4 marks) | Marks | Analysis (4 marks) | Marks | | |
| | 2 | Shows understanding of market research techniques in context | 3–4 | Good analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) AND one (or more) disadvantage(s) of market research techniques in context | 4 | | |
| | | | | Good analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) OR one (or more) disadvantage(s) of market research techniques in context | 3 | | |
| | 1 | Shows knowledge of market research techniques | 1–2 | Limited analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) AND one (or more) disadvantage(s) of market research techniques | 2 | | |
| | | | | Limited analysis of one (or more) advantage(s) OR one (or more) disadvantage(s) of market research techniques | 1 | | |
| | Limited analysis in context: Marks limited to 4+2=6 Answers could include: Advantages | | | | | | |
| | Quick – reduces costs to Palesh This is primary research which can be more up-to-date than secondary Cheaper than other methods that may require more preparation time Focused on the local area where Palesh is planning to set up his business | | | | | | |

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| Question | Answer | | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|--|-----|--|--|
| 2(c) | Disadvantages Choose random – surely Palesh is only interested in people who have cars On high street – is this the best place to sample people who might want to use a car wash? Limited questions – e.g. could have asked what time of day might use the car wash | | | | | |
| 2(d) | Recommend how Palesh could motivate his employees. | | | | | |
| | Knowledge and Application (4 marks) | Marks | Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks) Marks | | | |
| | | | A justified recommendation for for Palesh based on the given argument(s) of one or more motivation methods in context | 7 | | |
| | | | A developed recommendation for Palesh based on the given argument(s) of one or more motivation methods in context | 6 | | |
| | | | An evaluative statement/ recommendation based on the given argument(s) of one or more motivation methods in context | 5 | | |
| | Shows knowledge of motivation methods in context | 3–4 | Argument (two-sided) based on one or more motivation methods in context | 4 | | |
| | | | Argument (one-sided) based on one or more motivation methods in context | 3 | | |
| | Shows knowledge of motivation/motivation methods | 1–2 | Limited analysis of one or more motivation methods | 1–2 | | |
| | No creditable content | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 2(d) | Content: Answers could include: Payment methods are unlikely to be in context as Palesh has already stated he must pay a low wage. Commission/bonus or piece rate could be viable options as both of these keep costs linked to revenue. Alternatively, fringe benefits (such as free car washing) could be an option. Job rotation – there may be some way of moving employees around the different jobs to stop them becoming demotivated Job enlargement – there may be some additional responsibilities (such as a supervisor role) that Palesh could utilise Job enrichment – unlikely to be much scope, but it may be possible to allow employees to decide on certain aspects of their role Target setting – This may work as a motivational tool as long as there are enough cars to maintain the targets (could be linked to bonus or profit sharing scheme) Delegation Empowerment Participation – Allowing workers to participate in decisions about the business may be a useful form of motivation, especially in a new business | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2(d) An example of how an answer could develop and how it should be annotated. | | | | | | |
| К | APP AN ANAN EVAL | | | | | |
| Motivation methods are used to inspire staff to work harder. (K) Motivation methods could be financial and non- financial. (K) | CW is labour intensive so it is important that Palesh finds ways to motivate staff. (APP) | If Palesh uses a method such as allowing workers to participate in decision making they will feel part of the business and work harder to make it a success. (AN) | Less absenteeism would mean higher productivity and they would be able to wash more cars. (ANAN) | statement) As car washing can be boring some workers might be motivated by more interesting work such as extra responsibilities maybe as | | |
| | The best methods would be non-financial as Palesh wants to keep costs low. (APP) | This will mean that they are less likely to take unnecessary days off work. (AN) | ANAN (two-sided) Working conditions mean that employees work outside and they will get wet which could make them feel miserable and more likely to take days off or leave the job which could result in a bad reputation for CW. (ANAN) | supervisors or by changi during a shift so not alwa being the person who cle inside cars (EVAL – deve However, if Palesh was t some to take on extra responsibilities he might offer higher pay and this not be possible as it wou costs so Palesh might ha consider less costly moti methods such as team w where the team can deci they will complete the ne tasks. This would fit in w Palesh's cost concerns. justified) | ays eans eloped) to ask have to might ild raise ave to vation vorking ide how ecessary ith | |