
BUSINESS

9609/22

Paper 2 Data Response

March 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

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.

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This document consists of **12** printed pages.

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)	<p>Define the term ‘unique selling point’ (line 6).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 315 1302 517"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 315 1166 365">Knowledge and Application</th> <th data-bbox="1166 315 1302 365">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 365 1166 414">A correct definition</td> <td data-bbox="1166 365 1302 414">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 414 1166 463">A partially correct definition</td> <td data-bbox="1166 414 1302 463">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 463 1166 517">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1166 463 1302 517">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A correct definition should cover the following aspects. Differentiates Features</p> <p>A unique selling point is something that makes a product stand out from its competitors, such as a phone with a new feature that no other phones have. It is a feature that none of the other businesses have and means the product can be sold for a higher price.</p>	Knowledge and Application	Marks	A correct definition	2	A partially correct definition	1	No creditable content	0	2				
Knowledge and Application	Marks													
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1(a)(ii)	<p>Briefly explain the term ‘business objective’ (line 5).</p> <p>Award one mark for each point of explanation:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 1025 1302 1429"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 1025 408 1075"></th> <th data-bbox="408 1025 1166 1075">Rationale</th> <th data-bbox="1166 1025 1302 1075">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1075 408 1160">C</td> <td data-bbox="408 1075 1166 1160">Example or some other way of showing good understanding</td> <td data-bbox="1166 1075 1302 1160">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1160 408 1346">B</td> <td data-bbox="408 1160 1166 1346">A feature of business objectives, e.g. specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-based, based on market research, resourced, short-term, long-term, can change over time/in response to factors, set by management, SMART etc.</td> <td data-bbox="1166 1160 1302 1346">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1346 408 1429">A</td> <td data-bbox="408 1346 1166 1429">Something a business is trying to achieve, direction, aim, target, goal etc.</td> <td data-bbox="1166 1346 1302 1429">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Note: A, B and C marks are independent of each other</i></p> <p>Exemplar: This is a specific target that a business aims to achieve. Examples include survival, profit and entering new markets.</p>		Rationale	Marks	C	Example or some other way of showing good understanding	1	B	A feature of business objectives, e.g. specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-based, based on market research, resourced, short-term, long-term, can change over time/in response to factors, set by management, SMART etc.	1	A	Something a business is trying to achieve, direction, aim, target, goal etc.	1	3
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1(b)(i)	<p data-bbox="316 248 895 282">Refer to Table 1. Calculate the value of <u>X</u>.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 315 1302 584"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 322 1169 365">Rationale</th> <th data-bbox="1169 322 1297 365">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 365 1169 450">Correct calculation of the value of X (no \$ or 000s required) with or without correct working</td> <td data-bbox="1169 365 1297 450">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 450 1169 535">Correct formula or correct calculation of cash out (with working)</td> <td data-bbox="1169 450 1297 535">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 535 1169 584">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1169 535 1297 584">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="316 618 443 651">Formula:</p> <p data-bbox="316 651 1031 685">Opening Balance + cash in-cash out = closing balance</p> <p data-bbox="316 719 671 752">Cash out = \$5000 (allow 5)</p> <p data-bbox="371 786 794 819">-1 + X – 5 = closing balance of 1</p> <p data-bbox="371 819 794 853">-1 + 7 – 5 = closing balance of 1</p> <p data-bbox="371 853 451 887">X = 7</p> <p data-bbox="316 920 576 954">Answer = 7 (\$7000)</p> <p data-bbox="316 987 555 1021">Common answers</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 1021 1302 1256"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 1028 560 1070">Answer</th> <th data-bbox="560 1028 1169 1070">Rationale</th> <th data-bbox="1169 1028 1297 1070">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1070 560 1122">7 (no working)</td> <td data-bbox="560 1070 1169 1122">Correct answer</td> <td data-bbox="1169 1070 1297 1122">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1122 560 1173">2 + 2 + 1 = 5</td> <td data-bbox="560 1122 1169 1173">Correct calculation of cash out</td> <td data-bbox="1169 1122 1297 1173">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 1173 560 1256">5 (no working)</td> <td data-bbox="560 1173 1169 1256">Without working there is no way to know where this figure came from</td> <td data-bbox="1169 1173 1297 1256">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rationale	Marks	Correct calculation of the value of X (no \$ or 000s required) with or without correct working	2	Correct formula or correct calculation of cash out (with working)	1	No creditable content	0	Answer	Rationale	Marks	7 (no working)	Correct answer	2	2 + 2 + 1 = 5	Correct calculation of cash out	1	5 (no working)	Without working there is no way to know where this figure came from	0	2
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1(c)	Analyse <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to PC of purchasing the computerised inventory management system.				8
	Level	Knowledge and application	Marks	Analysis	Marks
	2	Shows understanding of inventory management in context	4	Good analysis of one advantage <u>and</u> one disadvantage of purchasing an inventory management system in context	4
			3	Good analysis of one advantage <u>or</u> one disadvantage of purchasing an inventory management system in context	3
	1	Shows knowledge of inventory management	2	Limited analysis of one advantage <u>and</u> one disadvantage of purchasing an inventory management system	2
			1	Limited analysis of one advantage <u>or</u> one disadvantage of purchasing an inventory management system	1
	0	No creditable content			
Inventory management is the control of stock – this could be raw materials, work in progress of finished products.					
Contextual analysis likely to come from:					
Advantages:					
PC is in fashion business so being able to respond to customer need important e.g., not running out of sizes or style of clothes					
Will allow PC to identify sales patterns quickly and respond to demand, boost revenue and cash in, possibly improve cash flow					
Disadvantages:					
Economy slowing down so making sure not over ordering is important so not left with clothes/footwear that does not sell					
Initial outlay expensive and economy slowing down, is this the best time to be investing in a stock control system?					
Training for Paul on using the new system – will he have time as a sole trader running two shops? Can he afford it?					

Question	Answer				Marks	
1(d)	Evaluate Paul's decision to set up PC as a sole trader.				11	
Knowledge and Application (4 marks)		Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)			Marks
			Justified evaluation based on argument(s) in context			7
			Developed evaluation based on argument(s) in context			6
			An evaluative statement based on argument(s) in context			5
Shows understanding of setting up as a sole trader in context		3–4	Argument about Paul's decision to set up PC as a sole trader			3–4
Shows knowledge of being a sole trader		1–2	Limited analysis of being a sole trader			1–2
No creditable content						0
<i>Note: A candidate may evaluate the decision in terms of setting up as a sole trader or in terms of not setting up as another legal structure (or both).</i>						
<p>Paul gets to make his own decisions –he has been through survival and now focusing on maximising profits/sales. Gets to decide what he wants to do with the business e.g., opened up the second shop, investing in the new stock control system</p> <p>Paul keeps the profits to himself and he has been pleased with the level of profit made. Rewards for his investment/entrepreneurial skills.</p> <p>Unlimited liability = higher risk especially if economy slowing down and considering Paul's market, cash flow slowing down and so if the business fails Paul is liable.</p> <p>Unlimited liability – heightened risk as Paul financed PC with mortgage on his home</p> <p>Loss of income for Paul as revenue expected to slow for at least the next 6 months. This will affect his livelihood and his standard of living.</p> <p>More susceptible to competition/changes in the economy.</p>						

Question	Answer	Marks												
2(a)(i)	<p>Define the term ‘productivity’ (line 20).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="363 315 1270 517"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="363 315 1136 365">Knowledge and Application</th> <th data-bbox="1136 315 1270 365">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 365 1136 414">A correct definition</td> <td data-bbox="1136 365 1270 414">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 414 1136 463">A partially correct definition</td> <td data-bbox="1136 414 1270 463">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="363 463 1136 517">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1136 463 1270 517">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A correct definition should cover both of the following aspects of productivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A measure/ratio of the efficiency of inputs (e.g. labour, capital, time etc.) Of a business/machine/capital/labour/outputs. <p>Could give formula for calculating labour or machine productivity. A correct formula would cover both aspects.</p>	Knowledge and Application	Marks	A correct definition	2	A partially correct definition	1	No creditable content	0	2				
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2(a)(ii)	<p>Briefly explain the term ‘public limited company’ (line 1).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 857 1302 1379"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 857 408 907"></th> <th data-bbox="408 857 1169 907">Rationale</th> <th data-bbox="1169 857 1302 907">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 907 408 1279" style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td data-bbox="408 907 1169 1279"> Example or some other way of showing good understanding, such as: Limited liability Continuity Separate legal identity Corporation tax must be paid (not income tax) Accounts need to be published Run by a Board of Directors Dividends may be paid Legal formalities (i.e. Articles, Memorandum etc.) </td> <td data-bbox="1169 907 1302 1279" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1279 408 1328" style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td data-bbox="408 1279 1169 1328">Sold on the stock exchange/to general public</td> <td data-bbox="1169 1279 1302 1328" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 1328 408 1379" style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td data-bbox="408 1328 1169 1379">Owned by shareholders/sells shares</td> <td data-bbox="1169 1328 1302 1379" style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Note: C mark cannot be awarded until both A and B marks have been awarded</i></p>		Rationale	Marks	C	Example or some other way of showing good understanding, such as: Limited liability Continuity Separate legal identity Corporation tax must be paid (not income tax) Accounts need to be published Run by a Board of Directors Dividends may be paid Legal formalities (i.e. Articles, Memorandum etc.)	1	B	Sold on the stock exchange/to general public	1	A	Owned by shareholders/sells shares	1	3
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B	Sold on the stock exchange/to general public	1												
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2(b)(i)	<p>Refer to Table 2. Calculate the <u>value</u> of the growth in revenue earned by LC from the hotel market segment over the last four years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 349 1302 651"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="331 349 1166 398">Rationale</th> <th data-bbox="1166 349 1302 398">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 398 1166 448">Correct answer (no \$ required) with or without correct working</td> <td data-bbox="1166 398 1302 448">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 448 1166 497">Good attempt at calculation</td> <td data-bbox="1166 448 1302 497">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 497 1166 546">Reasonable attempt at calculation</td> <td data-bbox="1166 497 1302 546">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 546 1166 595">Some attempt at calculation</td> <td data-bbox="1166 546 1302 595">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="331 595 1166 651">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1166 595 1302 651">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="316 685 1187 719"><i>(A) Correctly calculate revenue from hotel sector (\$20m) – 1 mark</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 719 1091 752"><i>(B) Attempt at calculating revenue four years ago – 1 mark</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 752 1161 786"><i>(C) OFR correct attempt at calculating 25% of revenue – 1 mark</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 819 1315 853">Revenue is currently \$50 000 000 hotel 40% so now segment is \$20 000 000</p> <p data-bbox="316 887 1209 954">It has increased by 25% in 4 years so 4 years ago total revenue was \$50 000 000 · 100/125 = \$40 000 000, hotels 40% so \$16 000 000</p> <p data-bbox="316 987 1066 1021">Was \$16 000 000 now \$20 000 000, answer is \$4 000 000</p>	Rationale	Marks	Correct answer (no \$ required) with or without correct working	4	Good attempt at calculation	3	Reasonable attempt at calculation	2	Some attempt at calculation	1	No creditable content	0	4
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2(b)(ii)	<p data-bbox="316 241 1313 280">Explain <u>one</u> way LC could use the information in its income statement.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 313 1300 582"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="328 313 483 365">Level</th> <th data-bbox="483 313 1166 365">Knowledge and Application</th> <th data-bbox="1166 313 1300 365">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 365 483 448">2 (APP)</td> <td data-bbox="483 365 1166 448">Explanation of one way LC could use the information in context</td> <td data-bbox="1166 365 1300 448">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 448 483 530">1 (K)</td> <td data-bbox="483 448 1166 530">Identification of one way LC could use the information</td> <td data-bbox="1166 448 1300 530">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 530 483 582">0</td> <td data-bbox="483 530 1166 582">No creditable content</td> <td data-bbox="1166 530 1300 582">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="316 616 1267 683"><i>Note: The income statement already includes calculations of gross profit, operating profit, profit for the year etc.</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 716 606 750">Answers may include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 750 1300 1496"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="328 750 646 801">Use</th> <th data-bbox="646 750 1300 801">Possible context</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 801 646 958">To calculate profitability (profit margins)</td> <td data-bbox="646 801 1300 958">Of different market segments (households, hotel, offices, restaurants) Impact of increase in revenue over last 4 years (increase of 25%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 958 646 1041">Analyse changes</td> <td data-bbox="646 958 1300 1041">Between segments After introduction of new machine</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1041 646 1124">To see trends</td> <td data-bbox="646 1041 1300 1124">In segments In costs of manufacturing the carpets</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1124 646 1281">To compare</td> <td data-bbox="646 1124 1300 1281">Over past four years whilst revenue has increased Between segments With other carpet manufacturing firms</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1281 646 1415">To measure performance</td> <td data-bbox="646 1281 1300 1415">Revenue increase by 25% Shareholder value Of different segments</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 1415 646 1496">To see if objectives have been reached</td> <td data-bbox="646 1415 1300 1496">PLC so could link to shareholder objectives</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Knowledge and Application	Marks	2 (APP)	Explanation of one way LC could use the information in context	2	1 (K)	Identification of one way LC could use the information	1	0	No creditable content	0	Use	Possible context	To calculate profitability (profit margins)	Of different market segments (households, hotel, offices, restaurants) Impact of increase in revenue over last 4 years (increase of 25%)	Analyse changes	Between segments After introduction of new machine	To see trends	In segments In costs of manufacturing the carpets	To compare	Over past four years whilst revenue has increased Between segments With other carpet manufacturing firms	To measure performance	Revenue increase by 25% Shareholder value Of different segments	To see if objectives have been reached	PLC so could link to shareholder objectives	2
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2(c)	Analyse <u>two</u> benefits to LC of increasing worker participation.				8
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2	Shows understanding of worker participation in context	3–4	Good analysis of two benefits of increasing worker participation in context	4	
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			Limited analysis of one benefit of increasing worker participation	1	
0	No creditable content				
<p>Context: 500 workers – case says they are unhappy about their pay and working conditions Poor communication and feel directors do not care about them</p> <p>So, benefits: Improved communication between directors and workers Could help improve productivity alongside the capital productivity from the machinery Could help avoid any labour turnover issues Could help avoid any quality concerns if employees are demotivated and not feeling cared for May help alleviate concerns with pay if workers can see conditions improving or directors are starting to listen to and respond to worker concerns.</p>					

Question	Answer				Marks
2(d)	Discuss the importance of market segmentation to LC.				11
Knowledge and Application (4 marks)	Marks	Analysis and Evaluation (7 marks)	Marks		
		A justified judgement of the importance of market segmentation to LC based on the given arguments	7		
		A developed judgement of the importance of market segmentation to LC based on the given arguments	6		
		An evaluative statement/judgement of the importance of market segmentation to LC based on the given arguments	5		
Shows understanding of market segmentation in context	3–4	Argument based on the use of market segmentation in context	3–4		
Shows knowledge of market segmentation	1–2	Limited analysis of market segmentation	1–2		
No creditable content			0		
<p>Contextual analysis likely to come from:</p> <p><i>Why market segmentation may be important:</i></p> <p>matching of customer needs especially given proportions of sales to business markets, need to understand what hotels want that could be different from restaurants/office for example.</p> <p>Enhanced profits/revenues for business, revenue has increased by 25% over the last four years, likely as LC knows its customers and their needs well</p> <p>Better opportunities for growth/more customers, each segment will be different so if more hotels opening and so on then LC can ‘tap into this’ and therefore could be reason why revenue has increased.</p> <p>Target marketing communications so that LC can have the right message for the right segments e.g. in marketing to restaurants or offices.</p> <p><i>Why market segmentation may not be important:</i></p> <p>Segmentation increases costs. LC makes carpets, this will increase the costs such as research and product development for the carpets and business customers will need different sales techniques</p> <p>Larger inventory has to be maintained by LC to cover the segments</p> <p>Promotion and distribution costs increase as LC will need different marketing campaigns for the different segments, for example, TV advertising for the showrooms and personal selling for the business markets.</p>					