



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
Subsidiary

In Business (WBS11/01)

Unit 1: Marketing and people

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge 2</p> <p>Up to 2 marks for defining the term 'demand' e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumer's desire to purchase goods and services (1) at a given price, at a given time (1). 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge 1, Application 2, Analysis 1</p> <p>Quantitative skills assessed: QS2: Calculate, use and understand percentages and percentage change.</p> <p>Knowledge 1 mark for identifying a suitable formula for percentage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revenue of top three brands / total revenue x 100 (1) <p>Application Up to 2 marks for selecting the correct data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $18+12.40+11.80 = 42.2$ (1) / 130×100 (1) <p>Analysis 1 mark for calculating the percentage share:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32.46% (1) <p>NB: If no working is shown, award marks as follows: If the answer given is 32.46% award 4 marks. If the answer given is 32.46 award 3 marks.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2</p> <p>Knowledge Up to 2 marks for defining pricing strategy, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a method used by a business when deciding (1) the price at which a product is sold (1). <p>OR</p> <p>For giving two factors that may determine the pricing strategy, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level of competition (1); cost and the need to make a profit (1). <p>Application Up to 2 marks for answers contextualised to the chocolate market, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a high level of competition in the global chocolate market from manufacturers such as <i>Mars</i> and <i>Ferrero</i> (1) • cocoa is the key ingredient in the manufacture of chocolate products, and due to uncertainty in the market the cost of cocoa is likely to increase (1). <p>Analysis Up to 2 marks for reasons / causes / consequences for the chocolate market, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this may lead manufacturers to use a competitive pricing strategy due to the large number of substitutes (1) • this may lead the chocolate manufacturers to use a cost-plus strategy due to rising input costs (1). 	(6)

Question Number	Indicative content
1(d)	<p data-bbox="331 280 743 315">Indicative content guidance</p> <p data-bbox="331 360 1417 510">Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p data-bbox="331 607 1289 642">Knowledge, Application, Analysis, Evaluation – indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="379 703 1342 1608" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="379 703 1262 775">• Motivation is the reason for people's actions, willingness and goals. <li data-bbox="379 786 1334 898">• <i>Ferrero</i> regards its employees as part of the family who contribute to the growth of the business. This may create a sense of belonging and lead to <i>Ferrero</i> retaining the best employees. <li data-bbox="379 909 1342 1059">• Every employee is inspired to innovate, starting from the first day they join. This will motivate workers to be creative and help <i>Ferrero</i> to produce superior chocolates in the competitive market in which it operates. <li data-bbox="379 1070 1337 1182">• <i>Ferrero</i> motivates employees financially by paying a competitive wage. This is important to retain and attract the best people in the industry. <li data-bbox="379 1193 1326 1305">• Motivated employees feel valued and part of a team. <i>Ferrero</i> asks employees for suggestions as well as analysing employee feedback. This should improve productivity at <i>Ferrero</i>. <li data-bbox="379 1317 1342 1467">• However, methods of motivating employees can be costly. Providing extensive training programmes and attractive wages will increase the costs for <i>Ferrero</i>. This may push up prices of its products which may result in loss of competitiveness. <li data-bbox="379 1478 1337 1608">• <i>Ferrero</i> asks all employees to act like entrepreneurs and provide suggestions for improvement. Highly trained and motivated employees may leave the business and work for competitors once trained, which will increase the recruitment costs.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding – recall based. Weak or no relevant application to business examples. Generic assertions may be presented.
Level 2	3-5	Accurate knowledge and understanding. Applied accurately to the business and its context. Chains of reasoning are presented, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s) but may be assertions or incomplete. An attempt at an assessment is presented that is unbalanced and unlikely to show the significance of competing arguments.
Level 3	6-8	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context. Logical chains of reasoning, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s). Assessment is balanced, well contextualised, using quantitative and/or qualitative information, and shows an awareness of competing arguments/factors.

Question Number	Indicative content
1(e)	<p data-bbox="331 280 743 315">Indicative content guidance</p> <p data-bbox="331 360 1417 510">Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p data-bbox="331 584 1289 620">Knowledge, Application, Analysis, Evaluation - indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="379 651 1401 1592" style="list-style-type: none"> • Segmentation is dividing the market into groups of people with similar attributes or common characteristics. • The global chocolate market is segmented in a number of ways such as type of chocolate, sale frequency, organic and seasonal chocolates. • Focusing on specific market segments allows a company such as <i>Ferrero</i> to analyse segments of the markets and tailor products to meet the particular needs of those customers. • Market segmentation helps to direct advertising and promotion to specific groups of customers, e.g. those looking for health benefits, and therefore help to make marketing more effective. • Market segmentation can help chocolate suppliers to identify underserved customers, such as those seeking organic and fair-trade chocolate, which provide the opportunity to increase sales. • It helps a company to focus on the most profitable and productive segments of the market to increase revenue and profitability. • However, segmentation increases costs. When a company attempts to serve different groups of customers the cost of production rises as well as research, promotional and distribution costs. • By focusing on providing niche chocolates there is a danger that this specialisation could lead to problems if consumers change their purchasing habits significantly. • The market segments identified may be too small, e.g. organic chocolate, and may not generate sufficient sales to be viable/profitable for the business.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely inaccurate response.
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding – recall based. Weak or no relevant application to business examples. Generic assertions may be presented.
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the business example. Chains of reasoning are presented, but may be assertions or incomplete. A generic or superficial assessment is presented.
Level 3	5-7	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context. Analytical perspectives are presented, with developed chains of reasoning, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s). An attempt at an assessment is presented, using quantitative and/or qualitative information, though unlikely to show the significance of competing arguments.
Level 4	8-10	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s). Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised, using quantitative and/or qualitative information and shows an awareness of competing arguments/factors, leading to a supported judgement.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge 2</p> <p>Up to 2 marks for defining the term 'customer loyalty', e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue buying (1) from a specific seller/manufacturer (1). 	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	<p>Knowledge 1, Application 2, Analysis 1</p> <p>Quantitative skills assessed:</p> <p>QS2: calculate, use and understand percentages and percentage changes.</p> <p>QS7: interpret values of price and income elasticity of demand.</p> <p>Knowledge</p> <p>1 mark for identifying the formula for YED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $YED = \% \text{ change in quantity demanded} / \% \text{ change in income}$ (1). <p>Application</p> <p>Up to 2 marks for selecting the correct data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $112,000 - 100,000 / 100,000 \times 100 = 12\%$ (1) / 6% (1). <p>Analysis</p> <p>1 mark for calculating YED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 (1). <p>NB: Award 4 marks for answers that give the correct answer regardless of working.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge 2, Application 2, Analysis 2</p> <p>Knowledge Up to 2 marks for defining supply, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the quantity of goods and services (1) sellers are willing/able to supply at a given price (1). <p>OR</p> <p>For providing two factors leading to a change in supply, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new technology (1) increased input costs (1). <p>Application Up to 2 marks for answers contextualised to on-demand delivery suppliers, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivery businesses are adapting new technology by developing applications to allow people to shop online (1) • businesses like <i>BiSU</i> have a large team of delivery drivers, and wages in Turkey are increasing (1). <p>Analysis Up to 2 marks for reasons/causes/consequences for on-demand delivery suppliers, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements in technology will attract new companies to the market that will utilise applications to become part of this growing online market, therefore increasing supply (1) • if labour costs and other input costs rise significantly this may reduce profit margins and result in a decrease in supply of the delivery services in the future (1). 	(6)

Question Number	Indicative content
2(d)	<p data-bbox="331 280 742 315">Indicative content guidance</p> <p data-bbox="331 360 1417 510">Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p data-bbox="331 584 1289 620">Knowledge, Application, Analysis, Evaluation - indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="379 674 1428 1697" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="379 674 1305 741">• Part-time employees generally work a few hours or a few days a week. Temporary work is generally for a limited period of time. <li data-bbox="379 752 1358 819">• <i>Kapgel</i> uses part-time and temporary employees to deliver goods to customers in Istanbul. <li data-bbox="379 831 1428 943">• A benefit of using part-time employees is that it provides flexibility to the business as staff can be scheduled at the busiest times of the day to meet customer demand and deliver goods on time to customers. <li data-bbox="379 954 1417 1133">• A major benefit of using temporary employees is lower costs. Often temporary employees receive fewer or no benefits compared to permanent staff, depending on their contract. The lack of benefits saves money for the business which can be used elsewhere to grow the business. <li data-bbox="379 1144 1374 1301">• Using part-time employees may attract staff who have other commitments and do not wish to work on a full-time basis. This may improve the work life balance of staff and result in motivated and productive staff. <li data-bbox="379 1312 1362 1424">• However, temporary employees, may have less knowledge and familiarity with the company. This can affect employee performance and impact the efficiency of the delivery service. <li data-bbox="379 1435 1326 1547">• Recruitment costs may be higher if a business has a more flexible workforce as the turnover of staff may be high. This may reduce <i>Kapgel's</i> profit margins. <li data-bbox="379 1559 1326 1697">• Some employees prefer full-time employment and a permanent contract. This may lead to a lack of commitment by workers at <i>Kapgel</i>. This may lead to <i>Kapgel</i> losing workers to competitors and facing disruption to customer service.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding – recall based. Weak or no relevant application to business examples. Generic assertions may be presented.
Level 2	3-5	Accurate knowledge and understanding. Applied accurately to the business and its context. Chains of reasoning are presented, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s) but may be assertions or incomplete. An attempt at an assessment is presented that is unbalanced, and unlikely to show the significance of competing arguments.
Level 3	6-8	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context. Logical chains of reasoning, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s). Assessment is balanced, well contextualised, using quantitative and/or qualitative information and shows an awareness of competing arguments/factors.

Question Number	Indicative content
2(e)	<p data-bbox="331 280 743 315">Indicative content guidance</p> <p data-bbox="331 360 1417 510">Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p data-bbox="331 622 1289 658">Knowledge, Application, Analysis, Evaluation – indicative content</p> <ul data-bbox="379 689 1374 1989" style="list-style-type: none"> • Product is one element of the marketing mix. The other three elements are place (distribution), promotion and price. • Product range may be an important element in the delivery market. <i>Getir</i> stock 1,000 different products in its warehouses. <i>Kapgel</i> do not keep stock and allow the customer to shop from a wide range of shops. • This may influence demand for the businesses if consumers are looking for a wider variety of goods. • Tap water in Turkey is not drinkable, therefore the product of clean water is crucial to the success of <i>BiSu</i>. • However, other aspects of the marketing mix: place, price and promotion are equally as important to the success of the delivery businesses. • Price may be an important element due to the competition in the on-demand market. Increased numbers of people are using the delivery services in Istanbul and therefore suppliers may need to compete on price to survive. • Deliveries are made within one hour by <i>Kapgel</i> for a delivery fee of 5 Turkish Lira. <i>Getir</i> add a cost to each product and has a minimum shopping total of 15 Turkish Lira before it will deliver an order. Price may be an important element for some consumers resulting in reduced revenue for <i>Getir</i>. • Due to the intense competition in Turkey, delivery businesses must stand out in the market and ensure they are using promotional methods suited to the audience. • The distribution of the goods may also be important to consumers. <i>Kapgel</i> deliver in one hour but <i>Getir</i>, who have warehouses located around Istanbul, are able to delivery to customers in under ten minutes. If speed of delivery is important to consumers' then place will be an important element of the marketing mix. • Whilst product is crucial to the success of the delivery services, all elements of the marketing mix are equally importance to ensure the business succeeds in the long term.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding – recall based. Weak or no relevant application to business examples. Generic assertions may be presented.
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the business example. Chains of reasoning are presented but may be assertions or incomplete. A generic or superficial assessment is presented.
Level 3	5-7	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context. Analytical perspectives are presented, with developed chains of reasoning, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s). An attempt at an assessment is presented, using quantitative and/or qualitative information, though unlikely to show the significance of competing arguments.
Level 4	8-10	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing cause(s) and/or effect(s). Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised, using quantitative and/or qualitative information, and shows an awareness of competing arguments/factors, leading to a supported judgement.

Question Number	Indicative content
3	<p data-bbox="331 280 742 313">Indicative content guidance</p> <p data-bbox="331 358 1417 510">Answers must be credited by using the level descriptors (below) in line with the general marking guidance. The indicative content below exemplifies some of the points that candidates may make but this does not imply that any of these must be included. Other relevant points must also be credited.</p> <p data-bbox="331 542 1289 575">Knowledge, Application, Analysis, Evaluation – indicative content</p> <p data-bbox="331 607 547 640">Cost efficiency</p> <ul data-bbox="379 683 1369 1393" style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost efficiency aims to minimise the costs of producing goods and services. • <i>TOMS</i> is experiencing increasing costs and low profit margins. Due to financial problems in 2014 it was given a \$313m investment from a private company but growth and profit margins remain lower than expected. • Reducing its costs may be important to increase its profit margins. Profits are important to <i>TOMS</i> to enable it to reinvest into the growth of the company and develop its portfolio. • Reducing costs and increasing profit margins are also necessary to keep its investors satisfied. <i>TOMS</i> may fail to attract further private investors if returns are low. • Reducing material costs of the shoes may help the company to sell at a lower price and compete with companies such as <i>Skechers</i> that are selling a similar style shoe at half the price. • However, reducing the costs may impact the quality of the shoes. If <i>TOMS</i> use an inferior quality of material or less responsible suppliers it may lose its brand identity. <p data-bbox="331 1435 576 1469">Social objectives</p> <ul data-bbox="379 1512 1353 2020" style="list-style-type: none"> • Social objectives are a company's goals and commitment to manage the impact of its operations on others. This is also referred to as corporate social responsibility. • <i>TOMS</i> donate a pair of shoes for every pair it sells. For some customers, the social goals and practices of a company are important which may increase sales and encourage repeat purchase for <i>TOMS</i>. • Helping to improve eyesight should help to improve the public image of the company. This shows consumers that the business is going above and beyond to help the society in which it operates and may lead to higher levels of revenue for <i>TOMS</i>. • Pursuing social objectives may lead to increased media coverage for <i>TOMS</i> and increased demand.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A benefit of focussing on social goals is the possibility of attracting new investors. If the social goals align with an investor's view, they may be more inclined to invest in a company.• Likewise, employees who share the same social goals of the company will be more motivated at work when they know the company is working toward the same objectives.• However, social objectives can increase the costs for the company. The one-for-one policy and helping improve eyesight is an expensive commitment.• Also using sustainable and re-cyclable materials pushes up costs and prices of goods. If price is an important factor for consumers, they are likely to buy from rivals such as <i>Skechers</i>.• Other factors may also be important to its survival such as widening its portfolio. The portfolio of products is small and since it was founded in 2006, the company has done little to expand beyond its basic style of shoe.• Overall it is likely that cost efficiency is important to <i>TOMS</i> in order to survive financially. It may need to reduce costs and increase its profitability if it is to survive long term.• However, the USP of <i>TOMS</i> is its ethical behaviour and its pursuit of social objectives. If this is compromised, then <i>TOMS</i> may lose its means of differentiation and not survive in the long term. |
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-4	<p>Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding – recall based.</p> <p>Weak or no relevant application of business examples.</p> <p>An argument may be attempted, but will be generic and fail to connect causes and/or consequences.</p>
Level 2	5-8	<p>Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the business example.</p> <p>Arguments and chains of reasoning are presented but connections between causes and/or consequences are incomplete. Attempts to address the question.</p> <p>A comparison or judgement may be attempted but it will not successfully show an awareness of the key features of business behaviour or business situation.</p>
Level 3	9-14	<p>Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context.</p> <p>Uses developed chains of reasoning, so that causes and/or consequences are complete, showing an understanding of the question.</p> <p>Arguments are well developed.</p> <p>Quantitative and/or qualitative information is introduced in an attempt to support judgements, a partial awareness of the validity and/or significance of competing arguments and may lead to a conclusion.</p>
Level 4	15-20	<p>Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective use of the business behaviour/context.</p> <p>Uses well-developed and logical, coherent chains of reasoning, showing a range of cause and/or effect(s).</p> <p>Arguments are fully developed.</p> <p>Quantitative and/or qualitative information is/are used well to support judgements. A full awareness of the validity and significance of competing arguments/factors, leading to balanced comparisons, judgements and an effective conclusion that proposes a solution and/or recommendations.</p>

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