

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

0607 CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

0607/04

Paper 4 (Extended), maximum raw mark 120

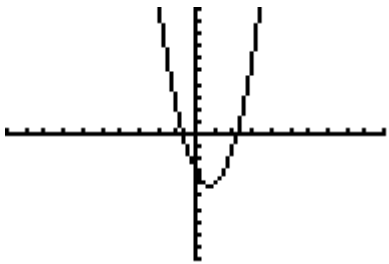
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.


Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

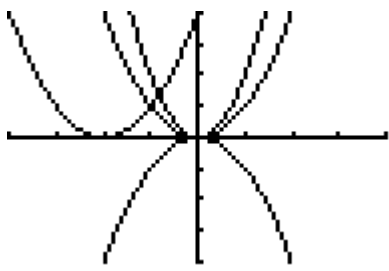
- Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2011 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

<p>1 (a) (i) 12.22</p> <p>(ii) 1.95 oe</p> <p>(iii) 574 (574.3 to 574.4)</p> <p>(b) 7 h 30 min</p>		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2 FT</p> <p>3 FT</p>	<p>M1 for $1120 \div$ <i>their (a)(ii)</i> FT <i>their (a)(ii)</i></p> <p>M1 for dividing <i>their (a)(ii)</i> by 0.26 oe in minutes by 0.26</p> <p>M1 (dependent) on correct conversion of <i>their</i> time, if seen, into hours and minute, but number of minutes remaining not zero FT <i>their (a)(ii)</i> but could recover and be a correct time.</p>
<p>2 (a) <i>CBX</i> oe</p> <p>(b) 10.5</p> <p>(c) 10.7 (10.67 – 10.68)</p>		<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Allow <i>CBA</i> and <i>B</i></p> <p>M1 for $\frac{XC}{6} = \frac{7}{4}$ oe (<i>XC</i> can be a denominator)</p> <p>M1 for $\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^2$ or $\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2$ oe seen</p>
<p>3 (a) 65.73</p> <p>(b) $480 \times 1.026^x = 800$ oe</p> <p>Any correct way of solving this e.g.</p> $x = \frac{\log(800/480)}{\log 1.026}$ <p>or graph sketched</p> <p>20</p>		<p>4</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M2 for 480×1.026^5 oe</p> <p>M1 for 480×1.026^n oe $n > 1$</p> <p>M1 for <i>their</i> amount – 480 (dependent on at least M1 already)</p> <p>Allow B4 also for 65.7 or 65.73....</p> <p>Allow 66 but only if 546 seen for amount</p> <p>May be implied by next M</p> <p>(19.90... implies M2 but with working). Allow clear and organised trial and improvement for M's</p> <p>www 3 but only allow SC2 for correct answer without any working</p>

<p>4 (a)</p> <p>8.95 (8.951 to 8.952) www 3</p> <p>(b)</p> $(\cos D) = \frac{11^2 + 7^2 - 12^2}{2.11.7}$ <p>80.3 (80.28...) www 3</p>	<p>3</p> <p>M2 for $(BC =) \frac{12\sin 48}{\sin 95}$ oe i.e. explicit (M1 for $\frac{\sin 48}{BC} = \frac{\sin 95}{12}$ oe i.e. implicit)</p> <p>M2</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 for correct full implicit statement ($12^2 = \dots$)</p>
<p>5 (a)</p>  <p>-0.69, 2.19</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>30</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>for any complete method e.g. correct curve(s) which lead to 2 correct answers e.g. full explicit formula with values substituted</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>If A0, with or without working, SC1 for -0.7 or -0.686 or -0.6861... and 2.2 or 2.186 or 2.1861. Without working – maximum score of SC2 for both answers correct SC1 for one correct</p> <p>3</p> <p>SC2 for -30 If B0, SC0, M1 for substituting $2x - 3$ for x in $f(x)$ B1 for $4x^2 - 6x - 6x + 9$ oe soi</p>
<p>6 (a)</p> $\frac{260}{360} \times \pi \times 4.7^2$ <p>Angle at centre for triangle = 100°</p> $0.5 \times 4.7 \times 4.7 \times \sin(\text{their } 100^\circ)$ <p>61(.0) (60.97 to 61.00..)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>146 000 (146 300 to 146 500)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>220 000</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>M1 for a fraction $\times \pi \times 4.7^2$ (50.12)</p> <p>B1</p> <p>Could be on diagram</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>Only allow if use acute/obtuse angle i.e. this area is + ve (10.87..)</p> <p>2 FT</p> <p>3 FT</p> <p>FT <i>their</i> (a) $\times 2400$ M1 for <i>their</i> (a) \times figs 24 (implied by figs 146...) FT <i>their</i> (b) $\times 1.53$ M1 (b) \times figs 1530 (implied by figs 224 or 2238.. or 2239.. or 2240..) A1 B1 (independent) for correct 2sf rounding from <i>their</i> answer, seen with more than 2 figures</p>

7 (a)	150, 100	2		
(b)	70.9 (70.86 to 70.87)	2 FT	M1 for mid-values seen, at least 2 correct FT <i>their</i> table in (a)	
8 (a) (i)		2	Only penalise rounding not to 4 sf once, but must be at least 2 sf.	
and (b) (i)			B1 for correct curve but poor quality, ignoring axes	
(ii)		(-1, 0), (0, 0), (1, 0)	2	B1 for 2 correct
(iii)		$x = 0$	1	
(iv)		(-0.7071, -0.25), (0.7071, -0.25)	2	
(v)	$(f(x)) \geq -0.25$	1 FT	FT <i>their</i> min point, if both y's the same. Condone $x \geq -0.25$. Also condone strict inequality	
(b) (i)	Correct sketch	2	B1 for correct curve but poor quality, ignoring axes	
(ii)	0.6781	1		
(c) (i)	0.4988, 1.221	2		
(ii)	$0.4988 < x < 1.221$	1 FT	Condone \leq or in words FT <i>their</i> (i)	
9 (a)	548	2	M1 for 2 ($12 \times 10 + 12 \times 7 + 10 \times 7$)	
(b)	35(.0) (34.98 to 34.99..)	2	M1 for $\tan = 7/10$ oe	
(c)	17.1 (17.11 to 17.12)	3	M2 for $\sqrt{12^2 + 10^2 + 7^2}$ oe or M1 for Pythag oe in one face	

10 (a) (i)	96	1	
(ii)	154	2	M1 for using angles of pentagon total 540
(b)	61	2	SC1 for angle $DBC = 35$ (may be on diagram)
(c) (i)	parallelogram	1	
(ii)	84	1	
(d) (i)	26	1	
(ii)	For example, angle $DXB \neq$ angle DYB	1	Reasonable evidence of contradiction of a circle property
11 (a)		4	Ignore values on axes since sketches are asked for Penalty of one if 2 or more labels omitted
(b) (i)	Translation $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ oe	2	No other words allowed Allow worded description in place of vector
(ii)	Stretch x -axis invariant oe factor 2 oe	3	Allow y -axis inv with factor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ factor B1 dependent on inv line B1
(iii)	Reflection, x -axis oe	2	Allow rotation then B1 for $(0, 0)$ and B1 for 180° or Enlargement then B1 for $(0, 0)$ and B1 for (factor) -1

12 (a)	Tree diagram drawn one pair branches followed by two pairs of branches Indication of raining and bike rides 0.15 and 0.85, 0.3 and 0.7, and 0.9 and 0.1 correctly placed	B1 B3	B1 each pair in correct place
(b) (i)	0.765 oe ft	2 FT	M1 for <i>their</i> 0.85×0.9 ft <i>their</i> diagram if labelled
(ii)	0.81 oe cao	2	M1 for (i) + 0.15×0.3 or correct re-start
(c)	12 ft	1 FT	FT <i>their</i> (b)(ii) $\times 15$. Allow 12.15 or 12.1 or 12.2
13 (a)	$y = 3$ oe	1	
(b)	$x + y = 4$ oe	2	M1 for gradient of -1 or equation of line with gradient of -1
(c)	$y = 2x - 4$ oe	2	Must be full equation then B1 for $2x$ and B1 for -4
(d)	$(2\frac{2}{3}, 1\frac{1}{3})$	2	Allow correct values of x and y if not in co-ordinate form Allow 2.6 rec or 2.66 to 2.67, 1.3 rec or 1.33.... SC1 for 2.6 and 1.3 or 2.7 and 1.3
(e)	$y \leq 3$ $x + y \geq 4$ $y \leq 2x - 4$	2 FT	SC1 for 2 correct FT <i>their</i> lines if reasonable. Condone strict inequalities.
14 (a)	(10, 11), (20, 20), (17, 15), (9, 8) plotted	2	P1 for 3 correct
(b)	Positive	1	
(c) (i)	13.2	1	
(ii)	$0.879x + 1.07$	2	Allow 0.8792 to 0.8793 and 1.065 to 1.066 SC1 for $0.88x + 1.1$
(iii)	Ruled line through (13.8, 13.2) or (20, 18.65 to 18.7) and (0, 0.5 to 1.5)	2	Must be ruled with positive gradient then B1 through each point. Point on y -axis need not be indicated but other one must be
(iv)	17 cao	1	Integer answer only

15 (a) (i)	$\frac{360}{n}$	1	
	(ii) $\frac{360}{n+3}$	1	
	(b) $\frac{360}{n} - \frac{360}{n+3} = 4$ oe	B1 FT	ft <i>their (i) – their (ii)</i>
	15 cao	B1 M1 A1 A1	$\text{lhs} = \frac{360(n+3) - 360n}{n(n+3)}$ oe implied by next line $360(n+3) - 360n = 4n(n+3)$ (could still be all over $n(n+3)$) and, if first A1 line not seen, give A2 $4n^2 + 12n - 1080 = 0$ or better e.g. $(n+18)(n-15) = 0$ Use of GDC – allow B2 for a correct graph or two correct graphs M1 (dependent) for finding zeros or x -coordinates of points of intersection then A1 for 15 Correct but no working SC2 Only FT case as follows: $\frac{360}{n+3} - \frac{360}{n} = 4$ which is B0 but then B1 $\text{lhs} = \frac{360n - 360(n+3)}{n(n+3)}$ oe implied by next line M1 $360n - 360(n+3) = 4n(n+3)$ (could still be all over $n(n+3)$) and, if first A1 line not seen, give A2 A1 $4n^2 + 12n + 1080 = 0$ then A0
www 5			