

Cambridge IGCSE™

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**0607/42**

Paper 4 (Extended)

May/June 2024**MARK SCHEME**Maximum Mark: 120

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.

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

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **9** 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 descriptions 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.

Mathematics-Specific Marking Principles

- 1 Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.
- 2 Unless specified in the question, non-integer answers may be given as fractions, decimals or in standard form. Ignore superfluous zeros, provided that the degree of accuracy is not affected.
- 3 Allow alternative conventions for notation if used consistently throughout the paper, e.g. commas being used as decimal points.
- 4 Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored (isw).
- 5 Where a candidate has misread a number or sign in the question and used that value consistently throughout, provided that number does not alter the difficulty or the method required, award all marks earned and deduct just 1 A or B mark for the misread.
- 6 Recovery within working is allowed, e.g. a notation error in the working where the following line of working makes the candidate's intent clear.

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of mark schemes in general, but individual mark schemes may include marks awarded for specific reasons outside the scope of these notes.

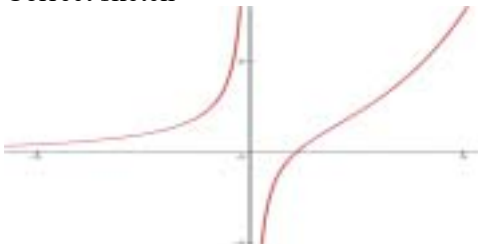
Types of mark

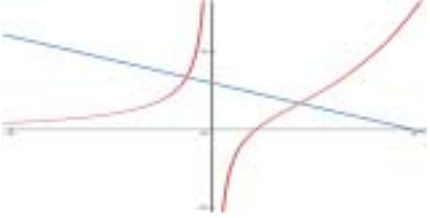
- M** Method marks, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem.
- A** Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. For accuracy marks to be given, the associated Method mark must be earned or implied.
- B** Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. The notation 'dep' is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier mark in the scheme.

Abbreviations

awrt	answers which round to
cao	correct answer only
dep	dependent
FT	follow through after error
isw	ignore subsequent working
nfww	not from wrong working
oe	or equivalent
rot	rounded or truncated
SC	Special Case
soi	seen or implied

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
1(a)	17	3	M1 for $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 7$ M1 for $476 \div \text{their area of triangle}$
1(b)(i)	62.88	1	
1(b)(ii)	2400	3	M2 for $6 \times (\sqrt[3]{8000})^2$ oe or M1 for $\sqrt[3]{8000}$ oe
1(b)(iii)	44 cao	3	M2 for $8000 \div \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi 3.5^3\right)$ or M1 for $\frac{4}{3}\pi 3.5^3$
2(a)	$\frac{210}{7} \times 8$ oe	M1	
2(b)(i)	50.4[0]	1	
2(b)(ii)	47.5 or 47.54...	2	M1 for $\frac{75.50 + \text{their(i)}}{240} \times 100$ or $\frac{240 - (75.50 + \text{their(i)})}{240}$
2(c)	175	2	M1 for $X \times \frac{100 - 20}{100} = 140$ oe or better
2(d)	1.63 [: 1]	2	M1 for $(240 - 75.50 - \text{their (b)(i)}) : (210 - 140)$ or $\frac{8}{7} \times 47.5 : 33.3$ oe
3(a)(i)	2.1 oe	1	
3(a)(ii)	2.5 oe	1	
3(a)(iii)	10	1	
3(a)(iv)	4.47 to 4.48	2	B1 for 7.24 or 7.236... or for 2.76 or 2.763 to 2.764 or $5 + \sqrt{5}$ or $5 - \sqrt{5}$ seen
3(b)(i)	Correct sketch 	3	B2 for both branches correct but joined or with excessive feathering or curl-backs or B1 for one correct branch

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
3(b)(ii)	$x = 0$ $y = 0$	2	B1 for each
3(b)(iii)	$k > 0$ <i>cao</i>	1	
3(b)(iv)(a)	Correct sketch 	2	B1 for negative gradient and positive y-intercept or B1 for passing through (3, 0)
3(b)(iv)(b)	-0.382 or -0.3824 to -0.3823 $1.3[0]$ or $1.302...$	2	B1 for each or B1 for both correct values used in an inequality in x only
4(a)	15	3	M2 for $\frac{6 \times 1 + 6 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 6 \times 4 + x \times 5 + 4 \times 6}{6 + 6 + 3 + 6 + x + 4} [=3.75]$ or better or M1 for $6 \times 1 + 6 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 6 \times 4 + x \times 5 + 4 \times 6$ or better or for $3.75 \times (6 + 6 + 3 + 6 + x + 4)$ or better
4(b)(i)	12.8 or 12.78 to 12.79	2	M1 for at least correct four mid-values <i>soi</i>
4(b)(ii)(a)	7, 28, 51, 67, 70	2	B1 for 3 correct
	In (b) , (c) and (d) marks can only be earned with an increasing curve or polygon at least as far as (25, 67 FT)		
4(b)(ii)(b)	Correct curve	3	B1 FT for 5 points with correct heights B1 for 5 points with correct t values
4(b)(ii)(c)	11 to 12	1	FT
4(b)(ii)(d)	26, 27, 28, 29 or 30 <i>cao</i>	2	B1 for 40 to 44 seen or B1FT for <i>their</i> reading from $t = 13$

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
5(a)	62.4 or 62.35...	2	M1 for $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 12 \times \sin 60$ oe
5(b)	286 or 286.4 to 286.5	3	M2 for $\pi \times (\text{their radius})^2$ or M1 for $2\pi r = 60$ or better
5(c)	277 or 276.9 to 277.0	4	M3 for $[10 \times] \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times \text{their height}$ oe or $[10 \times] \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{3}{\sin 18} \right)^2 \times \sin 36$ or M2 for $3 \tan 72$ or $\frac{3}{\sin 18}$ oe or M1 for angles 72 or 36 or 18 or 144 seen
6(a)	11 cao	4	B3 for 10.6 or 10.62 to 10.63 OR or M3 for $n \log \left(1 + \frac{2.5}{100} \right) = \log \left(\frac{130}{100} \right)$ oe or good sketch indicating value between 10 and 11 or correct trials reaching 10 and 11 or M2 for $\left(1 + \frac{2.5}{100} \right)^n = \frac{130}{100}$ oe or suitable graph with $n > 1$ or at least 3 correct trials or M1 for $[...] \times \left(1 + \frac{2.5}{100} \right)^n = \frac{130}{100} \times [...]$ oe soi by at least 2 trials with $n > 1$
6(b)	3154 cao	4	B3 for 3153.7 to 3153.8 OR M3 for $25215 \times 1.025^3 - \frac{25215}{1.025^2}$ oe OR M1 for $X \times \left(1 + \frac{2.5}{100} \right)^2 = 25215$ M1 for $25215 \times \left(1 + \frac{2.5}{100} \right)^3$ or for <i>their</i> $24000 \times \left(1 + \frac{2.5}{100} \right)^5$ oe provided <i>their</i> 2027 amount is greater than 25215

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
7(a)	$-\frac{39}{16}$ oe or -2.44	3	B1 for $[63 =] 24 - 16a$ M1 for <i>their</i> $16a = \text{their } 24 - 63$ oe or better
7(b)	Correctly equating coefficients	M1	Allow 1 arithmetic slip
	Correct method to eliminate one variable	M1	Allow 1 further arithmetic slip
	$[p =] \frac{1}{2}$ oe $[q =] -\frac{1}{4}$ oe	B1	If 0 scored, SC1 for answers that satisfy one equation
7(c)(i)	$(c + 7)(c - 8)$ oe	2	B1 for $(c + a)(c + b)$ where $ab = -56$ or $a + b = -1$ or $c(c + 7) - 8(c + 7)$ or $c(c - 8) + 7(c - 8)$
7(c)(ii)	$-7, 8$	1	FT <i>their</i> (i)
8(a)(i)	Translation $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	2	B1 for each
8(a)(ii)	Enlargement (or reduction) [scale factor] $\frac{1}{2}$ oe [centre] (5, 1)	3	B1 for each
8(b)(i)	(2, -5)	1	
8(b)(ii)	8.6[0] or 8.602...	2	M1 for $5^2 + (-7)^2$ or $5^2 + 7^2$ or better
8(c)	$[y =] 3x + 8$	3	M1 for $\frac{11 - -1}{1 - -3} (m)$ oe M1 for substituting $(-3, -1)$ or $(1, 11)$ into $y = (\text{their } m)x + c$ oe
9(a)(i)	-7	1	
9(a)(ii)	4.084×10^6 cao	3	B2 for 4084 101 or $4.084\ 101 \times 10^6$ or $4.0841[0] \times 10^6$ or answer 4.08×10^6 or M1 for $(3 + 2 \times 9)^5$ If 0 scored, SC1 for <i>their</i> 5 or more figure answer in standard form and corrected to 4 sf. or for 4084000 seen
9(a)(iii)	$4x^2 + 12x + 10$ final answer	3	M1 for $(3 + 2x)^2 + 1$ B1 for $[(3 + 2x)^2 =] 9 + 6x + 6x + 4x^2$

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
9(a)(iv)	$\frac{x-3}{2}$ oe final answer	2	M1 for $x = 3 + 2y$ or $y - 3 = 2x$ or $\frac{y}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - x$
9(a)(v)	$-1 \leq h(x) \leq 32$	2	B1 for $-1 \leq h(x) \leq k$ or $k \leq h(x) \leq 32$ or -1 and 32 evaluated
9(b)(i)	500	2	M1 for $2x = 10^3$
9(b)(ii)	$\frac{10^x}{2}$ oe final answer	2	M1 for $2x = 10^y$ or $x = \log(2y)$
9(b)(iii)	$4x^3$ final answer	2	M1 for $[3\log(2x) =] \log(2x)^3$ oe
10	For all parts accept decimals or percentages with the usual rules for 3sf Do not penalise incorrect cancelling or converting Do not accept ratios or words		
10(a)(i)	$\frac{5}{12}$	1	
10(a)(ii)	25	1	FT $60 \times$ <i>their(a)(i)</i> but must be an integer
10(b)(i)	$\frac{1}{11}$ oe	2	M1 for $\frac{4}{12} \times \frac{3}{11}$
10(b)(ii)	$\frac{10}{33}$ oe	3	M2 for $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{4}{11} \times 2$ oe or M1 for $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{4}{11}$ oe If 0 scored, SC1 for $\frac{5}{18}$ oe
10(c)	$\frac{25}{72}$ oe	3	M2 for $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{12} \times \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{3}{12}$ oe or M1 for two of these products If 0 scored, SC1 for $\frac{19}{66}$ oe
11(a)	$\frac{3x+2y}{3x}$ or $1 + \frac{2y}{3x}$ final answer	3	B1 for $(3x+2y)(3x-2y)$ isw B1 for $3x(3x-2y)$ isw

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
11(b)(i)	$5(4-x) - 7(2x-3) = 2(2x-3)(4-x)$ or better	M1	Correctly clearing fractions
	$[(2x-3)(4-x)] = 8x - 12 - 2x^2 + 3x$ or $2[(2x-3)(4-x)] = 16x - 24 - 4x^2 + 6x$	B1	
	Leading to $4x^2 - 41x + 65 = 0$ with no errors or omissions	A1	
11(b)(ii)	$\frac{-(-41) \pm \sqrt{(-41)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 65}}{2 \times 4}$ or sketch with both answers indicated	M2	M1 for $\sqrt{(-41)^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 65}$ or $\frac{-(-41) + \text{or} - \sqrt{p}}{2 \times 4}$ or suitable sketch which would lead to answers
	1.96 , 8.29 cao	B2	B1 for each or for 1.960... and 8.289 to 8.290