Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

MATHEMATICS **0580/22**

Paper 2 (Extended) **May/June 2023**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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.

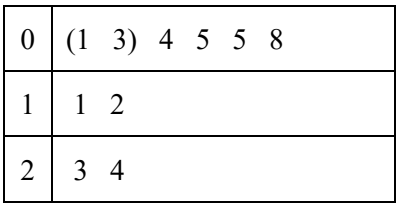
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Maths-Specific Marking Principles	
1	Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.
2	Unless specified in the question, 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 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 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.

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Abbreviations

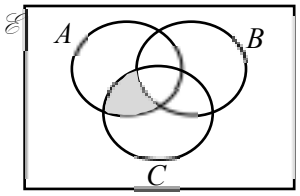
cao correct answer only
dep dependent
FT follow through after error
isw ignore subsequent working
oe or equivalent
SC Special Case
nfww not from wrong working
soi seen or implied

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
1	–13	**1**	
2	108	**2**	**B1** for 47 or 61 identified
3(a)		**2**	**B1** for a correct diagram with one error or omission or for a fully correct unordered stem-and-leaf diagram
3(b)	6.5	**1**	
4	8.75	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{3.5\times250000}{100\times1000}$ oe or **B1** for figs 875 or 1 cm : 2.5 km
5	0.4 oe	**2**	**M1** for 1 – (0.2 + 0.05 + 0.35) oe or **B1** for 0.6 oe
6(a)	4 cao	**1**	
6(b)	10, 20	**1**	
6(c)	An odd number or decimal in the range $1 \leqslant x \leqslant 20$	**1**	
7	$\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{21}{26}$ oe or $\frac{12}{21} \div \frac{26}{21}$ oe with common denominator	**M2**	**B1** for $\frac{26}{21}$ or $\frac{21}{26}$ oe or **M1** for $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{21}{\textit{their}\,26}$ oe
	$\frac{6}{13}$ cao	**A1**	
8(a)	5	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
8(b)	$x \geqslant 3$ final answer	**3**	**M1** for correct first step $11x - 3 \geq 4x + 18$ or $5.5x - 1.5 \geqslant 2x + 9$ or better **M1** for correctly collecting *their x* terms on one side and *their* number terms on the other side e.g. $11x - 4x \geqslant 18 + 3$ or better
9(a)	$\begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$	**1**	
9(b)	$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 32 \end{pmatrix}$	**1**	
9(c)	(9, –7)	**1**	
9(d)	37	**2**	**M1** for $(-12)^2 + 35^2$ oe
10(a)	Reflection $y = 2$	**2**	**B1** for each
10(b)	Shape at (–2, –2), (–6, –5), (–6, –3), (–4, –2)	**2**	**B1** for correct size and orientation but wrong position or for rotation of 90° anticlockwise about (–1, 2) or for three correct vertices
10(c)	Shape at (0, –2), (0, 2), (–2, 6), (–6, 6)	**2**	**B1** for correct size and orientation but wrong position or for three correct vertices
11	9.1	**3**	**M2** for $\frac{140}{360} \times [\pi] \times (3.2 + 2.6)^2 - \frac{140}{360} \times [\pi] \times 3.2^2$ oe or **M1** for $\frac{140}{360} \times [\pi] \times 3.2^2$ oe or $\frac{140}{360} \times [\pi] \times (3.2 + 2.6)^2$ oe or $[\pi] \times (3.2 + 2.6)^2 - [\pi] \times 3.2^2$
12(a)	53	**2**	**M1** for $a \times 8^2 + b = 181$ oe seen
12(b)	–8	**1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
13	116	**2**	**B1** for $ABD = 32$, $CAB = 32$, $BDC = 32$ or $CED = 116$ or **M1** for $180 - 32 - 32$
14	$\frac{x-2}{5}$ oe final answer	**2**	**M1** for a correct first step $x = 5y + 2$ or $y - 2 = 5x$ or $\frac{y}{5} = x + \frac{2}{5}$
15(a)	(9, 7)	**2**	**B1** for each
15(b)	2	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{15 - -1}{13 - 5}$ oe
15(c)	$[y =] -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{23}{2}$ oe final answer	**3**	**M1** for gradient = $-\frac{1}{\textit{their}\ \textbf{(b)}}$ oe **M1** for correct substitution of *their* **(*a*)** into $y = (\textit{their}\ m)x + c$ oe
16	621.21… – 6.21… oe	**M1**	
	$\frac{41}{66}$ cao	**A2**	**A1** for $\frac{615}{990}$ oe If M0 scored **SC1** for $\frac{k}{990}$ or for answer $\frac{41}{66}$ with insufficient working
17	40.7 or 40.73 to 40.74	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{1}{2} \times 92.5 \times 71 \sin x = 2143$ oe
18	$\frac{5c}{2c-3}$ oe final answer	**4**	**M1** for correctly clearing the denominator **and** expanding bracket or correctly clearing the denominator **and** dividing by c **M1** for correctly collecting terms in x on one side and terms not in x on the other **M1** for correct factorising **M1** for correct division dependent on x appearing only once in a factorised expression Maximum 3 marks for an incorrect answer

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
19	0.16 oe	**3**	**M1** for $m = \frac{k}{(t+2)^2}$ oe **M1** for substituting *their k* into $m = \frac{their\ k}{(8+2)^2}$ OR **M2** for $0.64 \times (3+2)^2 = m(8+2)^2$ oe
20		**1**	
21	216.9 or 216.86 to 216.87 323.1 or 323.13…	**3**	**B2** for one correct angle or **M1** for $\sin x = -\frac{3}{5}$ or better If M1 or 0 scored **SC1** for two reflex angles with a sum of 540 or two non-reflex angles with a sum of 180
22	$\frac{22x+3}{(3x+2)(2x-1)}$ final answer	**3**	**B1** for a common denominator $(3x + 2)(2x – 1)$ oe isw **B1** for $5(2x – 1) + 4(3x + 2)$ oe isw
23	$\frac{1}{3}$ oe	**3**	**M1** for $\left(1-\frac{2}{5}\right) \times p = \frac{1}{10}$ oe **M1** for $\frac{2}{5} \times (1 - their\ p)$ where $0 < their\ p < 1$