CAMBRIDGE
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Cambridge IGCSE™

MATHEMATICS **0580/21**

Paper 2 (Extended) **October/November 2024**

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 October/November 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level 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 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.

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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.

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

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
1	22 32 or 10 32 pm	**1**	
2	$\frac{4}{5}$ or 0.8	**1**	
3	< = =	**2**	**B1** for two correct
4	3.2	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{5.6}{3+4}[\times k]$ where k = 1, 3 or 4
5(a)	$\begin{pmatrix}18\\-12\end{pmatrix}$	**1**	
5(b)	$\begin{pmatrix}-3\\4\end{pmatrix}$	**1**	
6(a)	58	**1**	
6(b)	39	**1**	
6(c)	251	**1**	
7	$7(4x – 5)$ final answer	**1**	
8	234	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{3000 \times 2.6[\times 3]}{100}$
9	15	**3**	**B2** for [x =] 24 OR **M1** for $x + x + 132 = 180$ oe soi **M1** for $\frac{360}{\textit{their } x}$ oe provided this gives an integer answer
10(a)	0.24 oe	**2**	**M1** for 1 – 0.28 oe
10(b)	42	**1**	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
11	$\frac{16}{3}$ or $\frac{25}{7}$ | $2\frac{1}{3}-\frac{4}{7}$	**B1**	Correct step for dealing with mixed numbers Allow $\frac{16k}{3k}$ or $\frac{25k}{7k}$
	$\frac{112}{21}$ and $\frac{75}{21}$ | $[2]\frac{7}{21}$ and $\frac{12}{21}$	**M1**	Correct method to find common denominator e.g. $5\frac{7}{21}$ and $3\frac{12}{21}$
	$1\frac{16}{21}$ cao	**A1**	
12	Correctly eliminating one variable	**M1**	
	$x = -3$	**A1**	If A0 scored **SC1** for 2 values satisfying one of the original equations.
	$y = 4$	**A1**	
13(a)	11	**1**	
13(b)	$4n - 10$ oe final answer and $2n^3 + 1$ oe final answer	**4**	**B2** for $4n - 10$ oe final answer or **B1** for $4n + j$ or $kn - 10$ ($k \neq 0$) or $4n - 10$ seen then spoilt **B2** for $2n^3 + 1$ oe final answer or **B1** for any cubic expression in n or 3rd difference = 12 or for correct answer seen then spoilt
14	160	**4**	**M3** for $V \div \frac{2500}{8} = \frac{12^3}{15^3}$ oe or for answer figs 16 from $\frac{figs25}{8} \times \frac{12^3}{15^3}$ or **B2** for 1.28 [kg] OR **M1** for 2500 ÷ 8 oe or 312.5 seen **M1** for $\left(\frac{12}{15}\right)^3$ or $\left(\frac{15}{12}\right)^3$ oe
15(a)	Correct box-and-whisker plot L = 15 LQ = 38 Median = 53 UQ = 66 H = 96	**3**	**B1** for UQ = 66 or Lowest = 15 soi **M1** for at least 3 values correct within box and whisker plot

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
15(b)	Class Q scored fewer marks on average [as median is lower] oe Class Q have a larger spread of marks [as IQR is higher] oe	**2**	**B1** for each
16	144π cao	**4**	**M2** for [R^2 =] $\dfrac{\frac{4}{3}\times\pi\times6^3}{18\times\pi}$ oe or **M1** for $\frac{4}{3}\times\pi\times6^3=\pi\times R^2\times18$ oe **M1** for $2\times\pi\times theirR\times18$ oe
17	$\dfrac{[--]7\pm\sqrt{([-]7)^2-4(3)(-16)}}{2\times3}$ oe	**B2**	**B1** for $\sqrt{([-]7)^2-4(3)(-16))}$ or better and if in the form $\frac{p+\sqrt{q}}{r}$ or $\frac{p-\sqrt{q}}{r}$ then **B1** for p = – (–7) and r = 2(3)
	3.75 and –1.42	**B2**	**B1** for each or **SC1** for answers 3.8 or 3.754… **and** –1.4 or –1.42… or –1.421 or 3.75 and –1.42 seen in working or –3.75 and 1.42 as final answers
18(a)	–3	**1**	
18(b)	–5	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{1}{4^2}$ or 4^{-2}
19(a)	9	**1**	
19(b)(i)	1, 3, 4, 6, 9	**1**	
19(b)(ii)	2	**1**	**FT** 5 – numbers of odds in **(b)(i)**
20	63.7 or 63.68 to 63.69	**5**	**M4** for tan [QTR] = $\dfrac{9}{18\sin28-4}$ oe OR **M3** for 18sin28 – 4 or **M2** for 18sin28 or **M1** for $\frac{QS}{18}=\sin28$ oe and **M1** for tan [QTR] = $\dfrac{9}{theirQT}$ oe

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
21	126.9 and 306.9	**3**	**B2** for one correct answer or **M1** for tan $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ oe If M1 or 0 scored, **SC1** for two angles with a difference of 180
22(a)	$x^2 - x - x + 1$ or $x^2 + 2x - x - 2$	**M1**	
	A correct unsimplified expansion e.g. $x^3 + 2x^2 - x^2 - 2x - x^2 - 2x + x + 2$ oe leading to [y =] $x^3 - 3x + 2$	**A1**	
22(b)	$y = 2 - 0.5x$ ruled	**B2**	**B1** for [y =] $2 - 0.5x$ soi or for $y = 2 - kx$ drawn or for $y = k - 0.5x$ drawn
	–1.5 to –1.6 0 1.5 to 1.6	**B2**	**B1** for two correct values
23	[p =] 10 [k =] –46	**2**	**B1** for each

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