Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS **0607/63**

Paper 6 (Extended) **May/June 2018**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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.

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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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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

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
A	**INVESTIGATION ESTIMATING π**		
1(a)(i)	$\frac{\pi \times 5^2}{40 \times 20}$ or $\frac{\pi \times 25}{800}$ or $\frac{78.5}{800}$	**1**	**C** opportunity
1(a)(ii)	$\frac{2}{10}$ oe isw	**1**	
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{3}{20}$	**1**	
1(a)(iv)	$\pi = 0.15 \times \frac{40 \times 20}{25}$ oe	**1**	**C** opportunity
1(b)(i)	100 cao	**1**	
1(b)(ii)	4 6 10 cao	**1**	
1(b)(iii)	3	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{their 100 \times \pi}{30 \times 20} = \frac{10}{20}$ oe **C** opportunity
2(a)	3.12	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{12^2 \times \pi}{24 \times 24} = \frac{78}{100}$ oe **C** opportunity
2(b)	[relative frequency =] $\frac{r^2 \times \pi}{2r \times 2r}$	**M1**	
	[k =] 4	**B1**	
3(a)	3.134 to 3.138 or 3.14 or 3.13 nfww	**2**	**M1** for area of hexagon = $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 30^2$ oe soi 2340 or awrt 2338 **C** opportunity
3(b)	[relative frequency =] $\frac{\frac{3}{4}x^2 \times \pi}{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2}$ oe	**M1**	
	$k = 2\sqrt{3}$	**B1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
4	Relative frequency approaches 1 oe	**1**	
	Justification e.g. Almost all the discs will land inside the circle. or The [area of the] polygon approaches the [area of the] circle.	**1**	
Communication: Seen in three of the following questions		**2**	**1** for communication seen in two questions
1(a)(i)	for 0.0981[...]		
1(a)(iv)	for $\frac{25\times\pi}{40\times20}=0.15$ or 25 × 4.8 = 120 or 0.15 × 800 = 120 or $\frac{120}{800}=0.15$		
1(b)(iii)	for $\pi=\frac{10}{20}\times\frac{30\times20}{their100}$ or cancelling out factors such as 10 or 20 or $\frac{10}{20}\times600=300$ or $\frac{10}{20}\times600=their100\ \pi$		
2(a)	for $\pi=\frac{78}{100}\times\frac{24\times24}{12\times12}$ oe or π = 0.78oe × 4 or $\frac{\pi}{4}=$ 0.78 oe		

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
3(a)	for $\dfrac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times 30\right)^2 \pi}{\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\times 30^2}$ oe or $\pi = \dfrac{0.905\times\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\times 30^2}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times 30\right)^2}$ oe or $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\times 30\right)^2 \pi = 0.905\times\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\times 30^2$ or 2120 or awrt 2116 to 2118 oe		

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
B	**MODELLLING SHOE BUSINESS**		
5(a)(i)	$[0 \leqslant] x + y \leqslant 150$	**1**	
5(a)(ii)	The maximum of style *X* is 80 and the maximum of style *Y* is 100 and neither can be negative oe	**1**	
5(a)(iii)	$4x + 5y \geqslant 240$	**1**	**C** opportunity
5(b)	$80x + 55y$ oe	**1**	**C** opportunity
6(a)	Correct ruled lines and region	**4**	**FT** *their* **5(a)(i)** **B1** for a line from (0, *their* 150) to (*their* 150, 0) **FT** *their* **5(a)(iii)** **B2** for a ruled line from (0, *their* 48) to (*their* 60, 0) or **B1** for a ruled line through either (0, *their* 48) or (*their* 60, 0), or for an unruled line from (0, *their* 48) to (*their* 60, 0) or for a ruled line from (0, *their* 60) to (*their* 48, 0) **FT** *their* two lines **B1** for *their* correct region
6(b)	$80 \times 80 + 55 \times 70 = 10\,250$ soi 80, 70	**1**	
7(a)	Line from (0, 125) to (100, 0)	**2**	**B1** for $0.5x + 0.4y = 50$ oe
7(b)	[$]2475	**1**	**FT** a line of $0.4x + 0.5y = 50$ in **(a)** giving an answer of 1870 **C** opportunity
8(a)	Correct sketch	**1**	Parabola, correct way up Negative *y*-intercept *x*-intercept between 30 and 35 **C** opportunity
8(b)	33	**1**	**C** opportunity
8(c)	[$]3895	**1**	
9(a)	75	**1**	**C** opportunity

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
9(b)	Finding 80(40) + 55(*their* 75) + *their* 3895	**M1**	soi by 11 220
	their 11220 and compares to *their* 7775	**A1**	
C Communication seen in any 3 of		**2**	**C1** for communication seen in any 2
5(a)(iii)	for 4 × 60 = 240		
5(b)	for 100 – 20 = 80 or 70 – 15 = 55 seen		
7(b)	for 7775 seen or $x = 80$, $y = 25$ soi or 45 × 55 in **FT** case, for 8380 seen or $x = 80$, $y = 36$ soi or 34 × 55		
8(a)	for marking a relevant scale or the *y*-intercept at –65 or the *y* co-ordinate of the minimum point marked at approximately 300		
8(b)	for 32.5; may be seen on graph or $b = 32$, $p = –17$ and $b = 33$, $p = 17.5$		
9(a)	for attempt to solve $0.5 \times 40 + 0.4y = 50$ oe or **FT** case: attempt to solve $0.4 \times 40 + 0.5y = 50$ oe or for line drawn on graph at $x = 40$ in **6(a)**		

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