Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS **0607/41**

Paper 4 (Extended) **May/June 2021**

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 2021 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 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.

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.

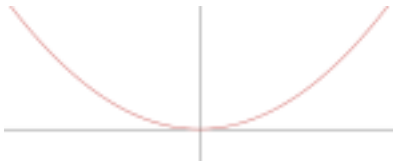
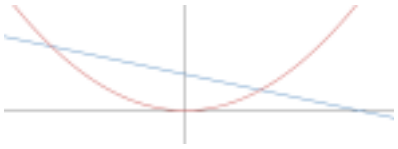
Abbreviations

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
1(a)	Negative	**1**	
1(b)	48.9[0]	**1**	
1(c)(i)	$-120x + 11\,700$	**2**	**B1** for $-120x + k$ or $-kx + 11\,700$
1(c)(ii)	6300 or 6294 to 6320	**1**	**FT** *their* (i)
2(a)	Correct triangle (–8, –1) (–7, –1) (–8, 3)	**2**	**B1** for correct translation in y or for correct translation in x
2(b)	Translation $\begin{pmatrix}3\\5\end{pmatrix}$	**2**	**B1** for each
2(c)	Correct triangle (4, 4) (4, 5) (8, 5)	**2**	**M1** for correct rotation, wrong centre or for rotation anticlockwise 90°, about O
2(d)	Correct triangle (4, –4) (4, –5) (8, –5)	**2**	**M1** for correct orientation, incorrect position or for reflection in $y = -x$
2(e)	Reflection $y = 0$ oe	**2**	**B1** for each
3(a)	38	**1**	
	$5n + 8$ oe	**2**	**M1** for $5n + c$ or $kn + 8$, $k \neq 0$
3(b)	26	**1**	
	$n^2 - 10$ oe	**2**	**M1** for any quadratic expression or 2nd differences of 2
3(c)	6534	**1**	
	$1089n$ oe	**1**	
3(d)	–64	**1**	
	$-(-2)^n$ or $2\times(-2)^{n-1}$ oe	**2**	**M1** for an expression that gives powers of 2 with alternating signs. If 0 scored, **SC1** for $2\times-2^{n-1}$
4(a)	39.8 or 39.81 to 39.82	**2**	**M1** for at least 5 correct mid-points soi
4(b)	[41], 73, 117, 167, 232, 280, [300]	**1**	
	In parts (c), (d) and (e), marks can only be earned with an increasing curve		
4(c)	Correct curve (10, 41) (20, 73) (30, 117) (40, 167) (60, 232) (80, 280) (100, 300)	**3**	**M1** for horizontal plot correct **M1** for at least 6 vertical plots from their table correct

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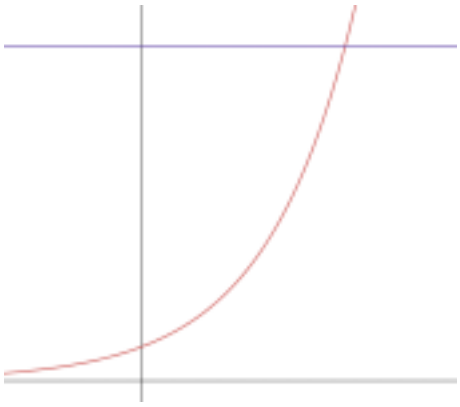
Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
4(d)(i)	35 to 38	**1**	
4(d)(ii)	35 to 39	**2**	**B1** for [UQ =] 56 to 59 or [LQ =] 20 to 21
4(e)	46 to 50	**2**	**B1** for 195 or 105 seen
5(a)(i)	–5	**1**	
5(a)(ii)	25	**2**	**M1** for g(–2) = 5 or $(3-x)^2$ soi
5(b)	4	**2**	**M1** for $2x - 1 = 7$
5(c)	$5 - 2x$ oe Final answer	**1**	
5(d)	$\frac{3}{7}$ oe	**3**	**B2** for $6x-3+x-2x^2+2x^2\ [=0]$ or better or **B1** for $6x-3+x-2x^2$ or **M1** for $(2x-1)(3-x)+2x^2\ [=0]$
5(e)	$3-x$ Final answer	**2**	**M1** for $x = 3 - y$ or $y + x = 3$
5(f)(i)	Correct sketch 	**2**	**B1** for any quadratic graph
5(f)(ii)	$x = 0$ cao	**1**	
5(f)(iii)	Correct sketch 	**1**	
5(f)(iv)	$-2.3[0] < x < 1.3[0]$ or –2.303 to –2.302 < x < 1.302 to 1.303	**2**	For x, do not allow f(x) or y for full marks **B1** for either inequality or for 1.3[0] and –2.3[0] y range included scores 0
6(a)(i)	6300	**3**	**M2** for $5000 + 5000 \times 6.5 \times 4 \div 100$ oe or **M1** for $5000 \times 6.5 \times 4 \div 100$ oe implied by 1300

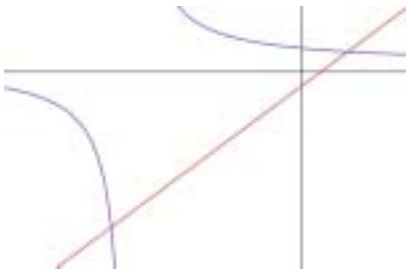
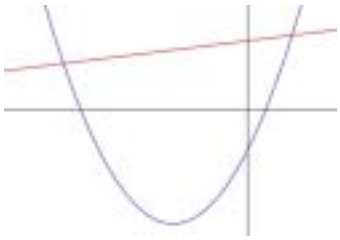
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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
6(a)(ii)	16	**3**	**B2** for 15.4 or 15.38... or **M2** for $\frac{5000\times100}{5000\times6.5}$ oe or **M1** for $\frac{5000\times6.5\times n}{100}$ oe
6(b)(i)	5849.29 or 5850	**2**	**M1** for $5000\times\left(1+\frac{4}{100}\right)^4$ oe
6(b)(ii)	18	**4**	**B3** for 17.7 or 17.67… as answer or **M3** for $\log\frac{10000}{5000}=n\log\left(1+\frac{4}{100}\right)$ oe or correct trials including 17 and 18 or good sketch indicating value between 17 and 18 or **M2** for $\frac{10000}{5000}=\left(1+\frac{4}{100}\right)^n$ oe or at least 3 correct trials with $n > 4$ or sketch that could lead to solution or **M1** for $10000=5000\times\left(1+\frac{4}{100}\right)$ oe or at least 2 trials with $n > 4$ or suitable graph
6(c)	Correct sketch 	**M3**	**M2** for suitable graphs, e.g. $y = 1.4^x$ and $y = 1 + 0.065x$ or **M1** for one suitable graph, e.g. $y = 1.04x$ or $y = 1 + 0.0656x$
	24	**B1**	
7(a)	Correctly equating one set of coefficients	**M1**	or making x or y the subject of one equation
	Correct method to eliminate one variable	**M1**	May be intersection of two straight line graphs
	$[x =]$ 2 $[y =]$–3	**A2**	**A1** for each If 0 scored for whole question, **SC1** for answers that satisfy one equation
7(b)(i)	–5	**2**	**M1** for $3x = 4 – 19$ oe
7(b)(ii)	4	**2**	**M1** for $5x – 3x = 15 – 7$ oe

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Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
7(b)(iii)	–8	**2**	**M1** for $28 = -4(x + 1)$ oe or $\frac{28}{4} = -(x+1)$ oe
7(c)	$\sqrt{\frac{p^3}{8q}}$ oe final answer	**3**	**M1** for $\log p^3$ or $\log x^2$ or better **M1** for correct use of $\log a + \log b = \log ab$ or $\log a - \log b = \log \frac{a}{b}$
8(a)	$\frac{1}{3}$ oe	**1**	
8(b)	0	**1**	
8(c)	$\frac{1}{6}$ oe	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{6}\times\frac{1}{4}$ oe or for $\frac{k}{6\times4}$ where $k <$ *their* (6×4) or for table of outcomes with correct 4 identified
8(d)	$\frac{5}{12}$ oe	**3**	**M2** for $\frac{4}{6}\times\frac{1}{4}+\frac{2}{6}\times\frac{3}{4}$ or **M1** for either of these products seen OR **M2** for table of outcomes with correct 10 identified or **M1** for table of outcomes with 8 or 9 correct identified
8(e)	$\frac{1}{3}$ oe	**2**	**M1** for at least 6 of (2, 4) (3, 3) (4, 2) (4, 5) (5, 4) (6, 3) (7, 2) (7, 5) identified
9(a)	106 or 106.4 to 106.5	**3**	**M2** for $\sqrt{32^2+12^2}$ and $\sqrt{20^2+20^2}$ oe or **M1** for $32^2 + 12^2$ or $20^2 + 20^2$ oe
9(b)(i)	632	**3**	**M2** for $0.5 \times 20 \times 20$ and $0.5 \times 32 \times 12$ and 20×12 oe or **M1** for $0.5 \times 20 \times 20$ or $0.5 \times 32 \times 12$ or $0.5 \times 12 \times 12$ or $0.5 \times 12 \times 12$
9(b)(ii)	6	**2**	**M1** for $\sqrt{\frac{\textit{their}632}{158}}$ or $\sqrt{\frac{158}{\textit{their}632}}$
9(c)	69.4 or 69.42 to 69.45	**2**	**M1** for $\tan[x] = \frac{32}{12}$ oe

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
10(a)(i)	42	**1**	
10(a)(ii)	71	**1**	
10(a)(iii)	109	**1**	**FT** 180 – *their*(ii)
10(a)(iv)	29	**1**	
10(a)(v)	38	**1**	
10(b)	74.2 or 74.21 to 74.25...	**5**	**M1** for $[AB =] 2 \times 11 \cos 19$ oe **M2** for $[AD =] \frac{theirAB \times \sin(their42)}{\sin(their109)}$ or $[BD =] \frac{theirAB \times \sin(their29)}{\sin(their109)}$ or **M1** for $\frac{AD}{\sin their42} = \frac{theirAB}{\sin their109}$ or $\frac{BD}{\sin their29} = \frac{theirAB}{\sin their109}$ and **M1** for [Area =] $0.5 \times theirAB \times theirAD \times \sin(their29)$ or [Area =] $0.5 \times theirAB \times theirBD \times \sin(their42)$ or [Area =] $0.5 \times theirAD \times theirBD \times sin(their109)$
11(a)	Correct sketch 	**M2**	or **M1** for exponential graph
	1.43 or 1.430 to 1.431	**B1**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
11(b)	Algebraic method		
	$(6x-1)(2x+3)=[5+x]$ or better	**M1**	
	$12x^2+15x-8=0$	**A1**	
	$x=\frac{-15\pm\sqrt{15^2-4\times12\times-8}}{2\times12}$	**M1**	Correct use of formula or correct sketch of parabola
	0.403 or 0.4032…	**B1**	
	–1.65 or –1.653…	**B1**	
11(b)	Graphical method (1)		
	Correct sketch of $y = 6x - 1$	**M1**	
	Correct sketch of $y=\frac{5+x}{2x+3}$ 	**M2**	or **M1** for hyperbolic graph
	0.403 or 0.4032…	**B1**	
	–1.65 or –1.653…	**B1**	
11(b)	Graphical method (2)		
	Correct sketch 	**M3**	**M2** for parabola $y = (6x – 1)(2x + 3)$ oe or **M1** for parabola and **M1** for $y = 5 + x$
	0.403 or 0.4032...	**B1**	
	–1.65 or –1.653...	**B1**	