CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

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MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

4024 MATHEMATICS (SYLLABUS D)

4024/12 Paper 1, maximum raw mark 80

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.

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	g	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2013	4024	
Abbre	viations		Call	Bridge
cao	correct an	nswer only		04.
cso	correct so	olution only		90
dep	dependen	t	•	26
ft	follow thr	rough after error		On
isw	ignore sul	bsequent working		1
oe	or equival	lent		
SC	Special C			

Abbreviations

or equivalent oe SCSpecial Case

without wrong working www

seen or implied soi

Q	uestion	Answers	Mark	Part marks
1	(a)	2.38 oe	1	
	(b)	80 (.0)(0)	1	
2	(a)	$1\frac{9}{20}$	1	
	(b)	0.0602	1	
3	(a)	_7	1	
	(b)	$\frac{x+6}{2}$ oe	1	
4	(a)	(0)3 hours 48 minutes	1	
	(b)	$\frac{2}{5}$ 44% $\frac{4}{9}$	1	
5	(a) (b)		1	
6		8	2	B1 for " k " = 40 or M1 either for 20 × 2 = 5 y oe; or for (their k)/5, when $y = k$ "/ x used
7	(a)	3.5 × 10 ⁷	1	
	(b)	1.4×10^{-6}	1	
8		$\frac{3}{7}$	2	B1 for $7x = c$, or for $\frac{7x}{c} = C$, or for $cx = 3C$; where c and C are integers (not 0).

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				3
9		200	2	Dep. on three correct approximates $\frac{3}{1000}$. B1 for either $\sqrt{35.78} \approx 6$, or $\sqrt[3]{1000}$. B1 for $x \le 5$ or for $5 \ge x$ seen.
10		Any number between 4 and 5	2	B1 for $x < 5$, or for $5 > x$ seen. This may appear as, e.g., $4 < x < 5$.
11 (a)	a)	45.5°	1	
(b)	151°	2	C1 for $151 < x \le 151.2$ or M1 for $360 - 46.5 - 162.5$ or M1 for $360 - 46 - 162 - 1$
12 (a))	$\frac{9}{25}$	1	
(b)	$\frac{3}{t^3}$ or $3t^{-3}$ $\frac{x^2}{3y}$ or $\frac{1}{3}x^2y^{-1}$	1	
(c))	$\frac{x^2}{3y}$ or $\frac{1}{3}x^2y^{-1}$	1	
13		Both $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $y = -4$	3	C2 for either x or y correct WWW or C1 for a pair of values that satisfy either equation
14 (a)	.)	1.35	1	
(b)	1.1	1	
(c))	104	1	
15 (a)	.)	ВСD	1	
(b)	E	1	
(c))	$y < \frac{1}{2} x$ oe	1	

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	1		Ī	8
16		76	3	Dep. on volume expressions has of a^3 . C2 for $76a$, or $76a^2$, or $76(\pi)a^3$, 76 76 76
				C2 for 76a, or 76a ² , or 76(π)a ³ , or $\frac{76}{a}$, or $\frac{76}{a^2}$, or $\frac{76}{a^3}$
				B1 for a 3-spheres volume of $\frac{4}{3}\pi \times (2a)^3 \times 3 \text{ or } 32\pi a^3$
				and B1 for a cylinder volume of $\pi \times (3a)^2 \times 12a$ or $108\pi a^3$;
				or B1 for both 108π and 32π without a^3 .
17	(a)	(5t-2)(5t+2)	1	
((b)	$2r^2(3H-h)$	1	
((c)	(4x-3)(2y+1)	2	B1 for partial factorisation $4x(2y + 1)$ or $-3(2y + 1)$ or $2y(4x - 3)$ seen
18	(a)	16	1	
((b)	Rectangle, base 2 to 3, height 6 units Rectangle, base 7 to 9, height 2 units	1 1	
((c)	ft $\frac{15}{31 + their(p)}$	1 √	
19	(a)	(2, 1)	1	
((b)	$-\frac{2}{3}$ or any equiv. value	1	
((c)	13	2	C1 for (√) 52
				or M1 for $6^2 + (-4)^2$, or for $6^2 + (4)^2$, etc.

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20	(a)		Reflection $y = x$ oe	1	but lost if more than one transindep. – but lost if more than one transf. named
	(b)	(i)	Triangle with vertices $(-1, 0), (-3, 0), (-3, 1)$	1	G.COM
		(ii)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	1	
21	(a)		1	1	
	(b)		$\frac{1}{15}$	1	
	(c)		$\frac{4}{15}$	2	M1 for $\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{5}$ oe or for any complete possibility diagram such as the one below, correctly used .
					2 3 3 4 4 4 2 - 23 23 24 24 24 3 32 - 33 34 34 34 3 32 33 - 34 34 34 4 42 43 43 - 44 44 4 42 43 43 44 - 44 4 42 43 43 44 44 - 44 4 42 43 43 44 44 - 44
22	(a)		48°	1	
	(b)		66°	1	
	(c)		24°	1	
	(d)		35°	1	
23	(a)		$15^2 - 1^2 = 8 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$	1	
	(b)		$(2n+1)^2-1^2$ oe	1	
	(c)		$(2n+1)^2 = 4n^2 + 4n + 1$ or $(2n+1)^2 - 1^2 = 4n^2 + 4n$, or $(2n)(2n+2)$	B1	
			Division of both sides by 8 and result obtained correctly	M1	
24	(a)		96° to 98°	1	
	(b)	(i)	acceptable perpendicular bisector of AB	1	
		(ii)	acceptable bisector of angle ABC	1	
	(c)		10 to 10.3	1	dep.on both (b) marks

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25	(a)	16	1	OH,
23	(a)	10	1	Oth
	(b)	150	1	750 – their(b)
	(c)	45 WWW or ft $\frac{750 - their(b)}{20} + 15$	2 №	C1 for $\frac{750 - their(b)}{20}$ or M1 for $\frac{1}{2} \times (k + k - 15) \times 20 = 750$ or M1 for $20(k - 15) + their(b) = 750$
				oe
	(d)	10	1	
26	(a)	Establishing, with reasons, that two pairs of angles are equal; and a conclusion (or an introductory statement), that the triangles are similar. e.g. $A\hat{B}D = B\hat{C}D$ (alternate angles) $A\hat{D}B = B\hat{C}D$ (given) Since two angles are equal, triangles ABD and BDC are similar.	2	B1 for $A\hat{B}D = B\hat{D}C$, with mention of alternate angles
	(b) (i)	6.3	2	B1 for $\frac{BC}{4.2} = \frac{6}{4}$ oe
	(ii)	$\frac{4}{9}$	1	