

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

4024 MATHEMATICS

4024/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 100

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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

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Type of mark

In general:

- (i) 'M' marks are awarded for any correct method applied to the appropriate numbers, even though a numerical error may be involved.
 - a) Once earned they cannot be lost.
 - b) They are earned for a numerical statement which is usually explicit as regards the quantity to be found.
 - c) e.g. the use of a wrong formula, wrong trigonometrical ratio or misapplication of 'Pythagoras' is wrong method.
- (ii) 'A' marks are awarded for a numerically correct stage, for a correct result or for an answer lying within a specified range.
 - a) They are given only if the relevant 'M' mark has been earned.
 - b) They are not given for a correct result following an error in working.
- (iii) 'B' marks are independent of method and are usually awarded for an accurate result or statement.
- (iv) In graph or drawing questions some marks may carry a letter (e.g. G4 for drawing the graph, Q1 for quality, L3 for drawing loci) to make their identification easier.

Abbreviations which may be used in mark schemes or in comments on scripts:

A.G.	Answer given
b.o.d.	Benefit of doubt
c.a.o.	Correct answer only
(in)dep	(In) dependent
Ex.Q.	Extra question
↓	Follow through
✗	Further error made
I.S.W.	Ignore subsequent working
M.R.	Misread
o.e.	Or equivalent
O.W.	Omission of essential working
P.A.	Premature approximation
S.C.	Special case
s.o.i.	Seen or implied
S.O.S.	See other solution
t.&e.	Trial and error
W.W.	Without working (i.e. answer only seen)
W.W.W.	Without wrong working
(£) or (°)	Condone the omission of the £ or degree sign etc.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O LEVEL – May/June 2007	4024	02

1	(a) (i) (a)	(\$)9.60	B1		96c or 1.20	B0	9.60	B1
	(b)	(\$) 23.20	B1		12.40	B1	40	B1
	(ii)	$\frac{16-12}{0.8}$ or $\frac{4}{0.8}$ or 5	B1		$\frac{16-1.2}{0.8}$ o.e.	B1		
		15	B1	4	28.5	B1	12	B1
	(b) (i)	13(h) 16(m)	B1					
	(ii)	$10\ 00 + \frac{22\ 56 - 10\ 00}{2}$ or $\frac{10\ 00 + 22\ 56}{2}$	M1					
		16 28	A1	3	Allow 16 h 28 min			
	(c)	'figs 15 × figs 2' OR 'figs 3' 4800	B1 B1	2				
2	(a)	$\cos \hat{DBE} = \frac{1.5}{1.9}$ o.e. 37.86 – 37.9	M1 A1	2	All M and A marks available for any COMPLETE alternative method.			
	(b)	$\tan 68 = \frac{1.5}{AE}$ o.e. 0.6 – 0.61	M1 A1	2	condone $\frac{\sin 22}{AE} = \frac{\sin 68}{1.5}$ for M1			
	(c)	$\frac{1.3}{\sin D} = \frac{1.9}{\sin 76}$ o.e. $\sin D = \frac{1.3 \sin 76}{1.9}$ 41.59 – 42	M1 M1 A1	3	dep on first M1			
3	(a)	$\frac{11}{18a}$	B2	2	SC1 for any equiv. unsimplified form or figs $\frac{11}{18}$ in final answer.			
	(b)	$b^2 - 3b + 8$ (final answer)	B2	2	SC1 for 2 collected terms correct in final answer (without b^3 , b^4 ...) OR: for a correct form without brackets.			
	(c) (i)	127	B1					
	(ii) (a)	132	B1					
	(b)	$n^3 + 2 + n$ o.e.	B1	3	e.g. accept $n^3 + 3 + n - 1$.			
	(d) (i)	$(y =) x - 38$ o.e.	B1		e.g. accept $x + 22 - 60$.			
	(ii) (a)	$x + 60 = 3(x - 38)$ ✓ 87	B1 B1		✓ $x + 60 = 3 \times$ their $(x - 38)$			
(b)	196 ✓ <u>strict</u> ✓ on positive x	B1	4	✓ $2 \times$ their $87 + 22$				

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4	(a) (i)	60	B1	4	Accept 4 : 9 Not $\frac{9}{4}$ or 2.25 : 1 SC1 for $\frac{44 \times 360}{96}$ or $\frac{44 \times 100}{26 \text{ to } 27}$		
	(ii)	9 : 4	B1				
	(iii)	165	B2				
	(b) (i)	$D\hat{A}C = 33$	B1				
	(ii)	$D\hat{T}C = 24$	B1				
	(iii)	$A\hat{D}C = 57$	B1				
	(iv)	$A\hat{B}C = 123 \text{ } \surd$	B1			4	\surd 180 – their 57
	5	(a) (i)	Mode = 3			B1	4
(ii)		Median = 4	B1				
(iii)		$(2 \times 2) + (3 \times 6) + \dots$ (115) 4.6	M1 A1				
(b) (i)		$\frac{9}{25}$	B1	2	Accept 36% or 0.36.		
(ii)		1	B1	2	Accept 100%; Not $\frac{25}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{1}$		
(c) (i)		$\frac{1}{50}$	B1	3	$\frac{10}{600}$ or better implies M1		
(ii)		$\frac{2}{25} \times \frac{5}{24}$ $\frac{1}{30}$	M1 A1				
6		(a)	Rotational (symmetry) Order 2, centre (3, 0) o.e.	B1 B1	2	–1 if line symmetry stated or implied.	
	(b) (i)	$\overrightarrow{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$	B1				
	(ii)	$\overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$	B1				
	(iii)	$\overrightarrow{DO} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$	B1	3			
	(c)	Isosceles	B1	1			
(d)	(3, –2) Shear	B1 B1	2				

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7	(a) (i)	$20 \times 7 \times 4$ $(3 \times) \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 2.5^3$ $461.7 \rightarrow 462 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$	M1 M1	3	560 implies M1 32.7... or 98.2... imply M1			
	(ii)	216 (cm ³)	A1 B1					
	(iii) (a)	$(3 \times) \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \pi \times 2.5^2$ $117.7 \rightarrow 118 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$	M1 A1			2	39.2... implies M1	
		(b)	$(20 \times 7 - 3 \times) \pi \times 2.5^2$ $81 \rightarrow 81.2 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$			M1 A1	2	19.6.. or 58.9.. implies M1
	(b) (i)	$V = kx^3 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } \left(\frac{6}{12}\right)^3 \text{ o.e. seen}$ $71 \rightarrow 72 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$	B1 B1			2		
	(ii)	15.7 → 16.4 (cm)	B2			2		
	8	(a)	Correct scales 10 correct plots (within 1 mm) Smooth curve (not grossly thick)			S1 P1 C1	3	
		(b)	5.7 to 5.9			T1	1	Must be clearly identified if written on the graph.
(c) (i)		Negative value } 4 to 6 } final answer	G1 G1		Accept $\frac{a}{b}$ if, a, b integers			
		(ii)	Speed or velocity.	G1	3	Accept 'rate of change of distance with time'.		
(d) (i) (a)		15 (m)	D1					
		(b)	9 (m)	D1				
(ii)		Straight line –ve slope Through (0, 15) and (6, 6)	L1 L1		(6, 6) within 2 mm			
(iii)		7 – 7.4	B1	5	Must be clearly identified if written on the graph.			

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9	(a)	Attempt at cosine rule $BD^2 = 61^2 + 30^2 - 2.30.61 \cos 41$ $= 1850 - 1860$ $BD = 43.1$ to 43.12	M1 M1 A1 A1	4	e.g. $61^2 + 30^2 \pm (2).30.61 \cos 41$ BD can be implied.		
	(b)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 61 \times 30 \times \sin 41 (= 600.2\dots)$	B2		A.G.		
	(c)	Same height $\Rightarrow 45 : 30$ (or common vortex)	B1	4	A.G. Accept use of $\frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$.		
	(d)	$900 \rightarrow 901 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$	B1				
	(e)	$900 = \frac{1}{2} \times 43.1 \times CN \checkmark$ 41.7 – 41.9	M1 A1		\checkmark their $900 = \frac{1}{2}$ their $BD \times CN$		
	(f)	$\sin e = \frac{15}{41.8} \checkmark$ 21.0° – 21.1°	M1 A1	2	$\checkmark \sin e = \frac{15}{\text{their } CN}$ SC1 for final answer 68.9° \rightarrow 69°		
10	(a)	3	B1				
	(b)	2 or -2	B1+B1			3	
	(c) (i)	3	B1			2	
	(ii)	$-\frac{12}{5}$ o.e.	B1				
	(d)	$3x^2 = 5y + 12$ $x = \sqrt{\frac{5y+12}{3}}$ o.e.	M1 A1			2	NB $x^2 = \frac{5}{3}y + 4$ or $\frac{\sqrt{5y+12}}{3}$ score M1
	(e) (i)	$\frac{t-3}{2} = \frac{3t^2-12}{5}$ o.e. $\Rightarrow 5(t-3) = 2(3t^2-12)$ \Rightarrow Given result	B1			1	method must be clear and accurate must reach $6t^2 - 5t - 9 (= 0)$
	(ii)	For numerical $\frac{p \pm \sqrt{q}}{r}$ $p = +5$ and $r = 12$ $q = 241$ of $\sqrt{q} = 15.5\dots$ (s.o.i.) 1.7 or -0.88	B1 B1+B1			4	For 'completing the square' $\left(t - \frac{5}{12}\right)^2$ B1, $\frac{241}{144}$, ... B1 SC1 for 1.7 – 1.72 AND – 0.88 to – 0.87 or for any 2 ans to 2 sig figs

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11 (a)	(i)	Translation $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ o.e.	B1 B1	2	With 2 nd transformation BO BO Coords don't score
	(ii)	Rotation 90° AC, centre (0, 1)	B1 B1	2	With 2 nd transformation BO BO
	(iii)	$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	B2	2	
(b)	(i)	-2	B1		Allow $^{-2}/_1$
	(ii)	(3, 1)	B1	2	Allow $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
(c)	(i)	2	B1		
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ↯ I.S.W.	B1		↯ $\frac{1}{\text{their } 2}$
	(iii)	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ↯ OR $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $x = 11, y = 5$	M1 A1		↯ from their (c)(ii)