

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS

0607/62 October/November 2016

Paper 6 (Extended) MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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Abbreviations

awrt	answers which round to
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

A	A INVESTIGATION RECTANGLES WITHIN RECTANGLES				
Qı	uestion	Answer	Mark	Part Marks	
1	(a)	PQDC ABDC CDRS	3	B1 for each	
	(b)	10	1	C opportunity	
	(c)	15	1	C opportunity	
	(d)	Number of a contract of a	2	B1 for any two of 1, 21 and 28	
		of lines 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7		C opportunity	
		Number of rectangles1361015212836			
	(e)	Triangle [numbers]	1		
	(f)	66	1	C opportunity	
2		Number of lines01234567	1	FT <i>their</i> 1(d)	
		Number of rectangles1361015212836			
3	(a)	$[a =]\frac{1}{2}, [b =]\frac{3}{2}, [c =]1$ oe	3	B1 each value C opportunity	
	(b)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $(n+2)(n+1)$ Final answer	1	FT <i>their a, b, c</i> C opportunity	
4	(a)	9	1	C opportunity	
	(b)	60	1	C opportunity	
	(c)	$\frac{1}{2}(n+2)(n+1) \times \frac{1}{2}(m+2)(m+1)$ oe isw	1	FT (<i>their</i> 3(b) in terms of n) × (<i>their</i> 3(b) in terms of m)	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Part Marks
5	$\left(\frac{1}{2}(n+2)(n+1)\right)^2$ oe seen	1	
	Valid working to point where 76 gives non- integer solution and 78 gives integer solution	1	Formula and sketch give 11 and 10.8 Trial and Improvement gives 11 and (11 and 12)
Communic	ation: seen in three of the following questions	1	
1 (b)	Method of counting, $4 + 3 + 2 + 1$ (implied addition), or list or drawing of 9 or 10 rectangles		
1 (c)	Method of counting, $5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1$ (implied addition), or list or drawing of 14 or 15 rectangles		
1 (d)	Differences of 4, 5, 6, 7 shown correctly		
1 (f)	Working shown, e.g. sequence continued, 45, 55, 66 or adding $11 + 10 + 9 + 8 +$ or substitution into formula		
3 (a)	Use of correct method (formula, difference, simultaneous equations) to find one coefficient and attempt to find another		
3 (b)	$\frac{1}{2}(\dots)$ or $\frac{1}{2}(\dots)(\dots)$		
4 (a)	$3 \times 3 = 9$ or 9 distinct rectangles drawn		
4 (b)	$6 \times 10 = 60$		

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B	B MODELLING BIRTHDAY MONEY			
Qı	uestion	Answer	Mark	Part Marks
1	(a)	30	1	
	(b)	[A =]5n + 5 or $[A =]10 + 5(n - 1)$ isw	1	
	(c)	$\begin{array}{ll} 5\times 20+5 & \text{ or } 10+5(20-1) \\ \text{ or } 100+5 & \text{ or } 10+5\times 19 \end{array}$	1	Accept $105 = 5n + 5$ leading to 20
2	(a)	100	1	C opportunity
	(b) (i)	2.5 oe	1	FT <i>their</i> 2(a) C opportunity
	(ii)	$2.5\times20(20+3)$ or $2.5\times20\times23$ oe leading to 1150 or	1	
		$10 + 15 + \ldots + 105 = 1150$		
	(c)	39	2	M1 FT for substitution of <i>their k</i> and one correct step or sketch
3		14.64	1	C opportunity
4	(a)	10 is the first amount oe	1	
		1.1 is 110% or 1 + 10% or 1 + $\frac{10}{100}$ or $\frac{110}{100}$	1	
	(b)	61.16	1	C opportunity
5	(a) (i)	Correct line	1	straight line with positive gradient, starting from above 0
	(ii)	Correct sketch	1	Correct shaped curve starting from above 0
				If 0 scored in (i) and (ii) SC1 for both correct but starting at 0
	(b)	30	1	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Part Marks
(c)	A, with 25 (or 24.0[4]) and 27 (or 26.7[4]) or A, with sketch showing two curves (labelled) and straight line and A crossing straight line before B	2	A may be implied by \$5 or first option etc. B1 for A, and incomplete evidence e.g. A with 25 (or 24.0[4]) or 27 (or 26.7[4]) or A, with valid calculations for age above 25 for A and B or A and unclear diagram or missing line
6 (a)	$\mathbf{A} = d \times 1.1^{n-1}$	1	
(b)	20	1	C opportunity
Communic	ation: seen in two of the following questions	1	
2 (a)	10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30 (implied addition) or use of appropriate formula		
2 (b) (i)	Substitution for T FT and one further correct step		
3	Some working and 11, 12.1[0], 13.31, 14.64[1] or 10×1.1^4 oe		
4 (b)	Substitution e.g. 10×1.1^{19}		
6 (b)	Substitution e.g. $148 = d \times 1.1^{21}$		