

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series**

**0607 CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICS**

**0607/61**

Paper 6 (Extended), maximum raw mark 40

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

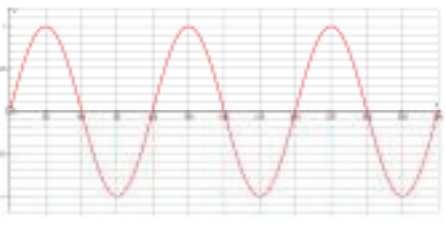
Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

A INVESTIGATION COUNTING FACTORS																					
1	(a) (i)	2, 4, 8	1																		
	(ii)	$2^{[1]}, 2^2, 2^3$	1																		
	(b)	$3^0, 3^{[1]}, 3^2, 3^3$	1																		
2	(a) (i)	$p^{[1]}, p^2, p^3, p^4, p^5$	1																		
	(ii)	$n + 1$	1																		
	(b)	8	1 C opportunity																		
3	(a)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2">Powers of 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td><math>5^0</math></td> <td><math>5^1</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Powers of 2</td> <td><math>2^0</math></td> <td><math>2^0 \times 5^0 = 1 \times 1 = 1</math></td> <td><math>2^0 \times 5^1 = 1 \times 5 = 5</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>2^1</math></td> <td><math>2^1 \times 5^0 = 2 \times 1 = 2</math></td> <td><math>2^1 \times 5^1 = 2 \times 5 = 10</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>2^2</math></td> <td><math>2^2 \times 5^0 = 4 \times 1 = 4</math></td> <td><math>2^2 \times 5^1 = 4 \times 5 = 20</math></td> </tr> </table>			Powers of 5				$5^0$	$5^1$	Powers of 2	$2^0$	$2^0 \times 5^0 = 1 \times 1 = 1$	$2^0 \times 5^1 = 1 \times 5 = 5$	$2^1$	$2^1 \times 5^0 = 2 \times 1 = 2$	$2^1 \times 5^1 = 2 \times 5 = 10$	$2^2$	$2^2 \times 5^0 = 4 \times 1 = 4$	$2^2 \times 5^1 = 4 \times 5 = 20$	1
			Powers of 5																		
			$5^0$	$5^1$																	
Powers of 2	$2^0$	$2^0 \times 5^0 = 1 \times 1 = 1$	$2^0 \times 5^1 = 1 \times 5 = 5$																		
	$2^1$	$2^1 \times 5^0 = 2 \times 1 = 2$	$2^1 \times 5^1 = 2 \times 5 = 10$																		
	$2^2$	$2^2 \times 5^0 = 4 \times 1 = 4$	$2^2 \times 5^1 = 4 \times 5 = 20$																		
(b)	multiply oe	1	must not be part of incorrect statement																		
(c)	24	1	C opportunity																		
4	(a) (i)	6 soi	1																		
	(ii)	49	1FT FT <i>their</i> $(6 + 1)^2$ , <i>their</i> $6 \neq 0, 1$ C opportunity C opportunity																		
	(b)	29	1																		
5		1323 1701 3087 50421	3 B2 for 3 numbers seen or for 4 numbers seen with extras  or B1 for 2 or 1 numbers seen  if 0 scored then SC2 for $3^{[1]} \times 7^5, 3^2 \times 7^3, 3^3 \times 7^2$ and $3^5 \times 7^{[1]}$ and no extras  or SC1 for $3^{[1]} \times 7^5, 3^2 \times 7^3, 3^3 \times 7^2$ and $3^5 \times 7^{[1]}$ with extras  C opportunity																		

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus 0607	Paper 61
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0607	61

6	(a)	$2^4 \times 3^{[1]} \times 7^{[1]}$ isw	1	
	(b)	20	1FT	FT only if indices are three positive integers so C opportunity
7		60 90 150	2	B1 for 2 or 1 correct numbers  If 0 scored M1 for $2^2 \times 3 \times 5$ , $2 \times 3^2 \times 5$ , $2 \times 3 \times 5^2$  C opportunity
	Communication seen in 3 of the following: 2(b), 3(c), 4(a)(ii), 4(b), 5, 6(b), 7		1	

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus 0607	Paper 61
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0607	61

B MODELLING TIDES				
1	(a) (i)		2	<b>B1</b> correct maximum and minimum <b>B1</b> correct period over their domain
	(ii)	120	1	
	(b)	36	1	
	(c)	$\frac{360}{b}$ or $360 : b$	1	
2	(a)	12 [hours]	1	
	(b)	amplitude or maximum = 1.2 soi $\frac{360}{12}$ soi or $\frac{360}{30} = 12$ soi	2	<b>B1</b> for each
	(c)	$1.2\sin(30t)^\circ + 2$ isw	1	
	(d) (i)	[0]753 or 0754 1007 or 1006	2	<b>B1</b> for each or <b>M1</b> for 7.8 to 8[.0] and 10[.0] to 10.2 seen if 0 scored then <b>SC1</b> for 473 and 607 minutes as final answer
	(ii)	1953 2207	1FT	<b>C</b> opportunity <b>FT</b> <i>their</i> times + 12
3	(a)	Any two valid comments about the <b>difference</b> in height over a <b>range</b> of time	1 + 1	For example: [more] close between 4 and 11 oe not close before 4 and after 11 oe  <b>SC1</b> for a comment such as <i>H</i> is higher than <i>D</i> until about 11 when they are the same and then <i>D</i> is higher than <i>H</i>
	(b)	$0.022t^3 - 0.403t^2 + 1.9t + 0.4$	1	

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus 0607	Paper 61
	IGCSE – May/June 2014	0607	61

4	$1.2\sin(29t)^\circ + 2$	2FT	<p>FT from 2(c)</p> <p>M1 for <math>\frac{360}{12\frac{5}{12}}</math> oe or <math>\frac{360}{12.4[\dots]}</math> oe or</p> <p><math>\frac{360}{b} = 12.4[\dots]</math> oe</p> <p>SC1 <math>1.2\sin(29.4t)^\circ + 2</math></p> <p>C opportunity</p>
5	$1.2\sin(\text{their } 29(t - \frac{5}{6}))^\circ + 2$ or $1.2\sin(\text{their } 29t - 24.2)^\circ + 2$ isw	2FT	<p>FT from 4</p> <p>B1 for <math>\frac{5}{6}</math> or 0.83 oe seen</p> <p>If 0 scored then</p> <p>SC1 if inside brackets missing</p> <p>or SC1 for <math>t - \frac{5}{12}</math> or <math>t - 0.416</math> or <math>t - 0.8[\dots]</math> in the full expression.</p>
Communication seen in one of the following questions: 2 (d), 4		1	