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 2015 series for most
Cambridge IGCSE®, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some
Cambridge O Level components.
Mark Scheme Notes

Marks are of the following three types:

M  Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem. Method marks are not lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. Correct application of a formula without the formula being quoted obviously earns the M mark and in some cases an M mark can be implied from a correct answer.

A  Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated method mark is 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 generally independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly when there are several B marks allocated. The notation DM or DB (or dep*) is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier M or B (asterisked) mark in the scheme. When two or more steps are run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit is given.

- The symbol \( \checkmark \) implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A or B marks are given for correct work only. A and B marks are not given for fortuitously “correct” answers or results obtained from incorrect working.

- Note: B2 or A2 means that the candidate can earn 2 or 0. B2/1/0 means that the candidate can earn anything from 0 to 2.

The marks indicated in the scheme may not be subdivided. If there is genuine doubt whether a candidate has earned a mark, allow the candidate the benefit of the doubt. Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored.

- Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise.

- For a numerical answer, allow the A or B mark if a value is obtained which is correct to 3 s.f., or which would be correct to 3 s.f. if rounded (1 d.p. in the case of an angle). As stated above, an A or B mark is not given if a correct numerical answer arises fortuitously from incorrect working. For Mechanics questions, allow A or B marks for correct answers which arise from taking \( g \) equal to 9.8 or 9.81 instead of 10.
The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

AEF Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable)
AG Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)
BOD Benefit of Doubt (allowed when the validity of a solution may not be absolutely clear)
CAO Correct Answer Only (emphasising that no “follow through” from a previous error is allowed)
CWO Correct Working Only – often written by a ‘fortuitous’ answer
ISW Ignore Subsequent Working
MR Misread
PA Premature Approximation (resulting in basically correct work that is insufficiently accurate)
SOS See Other Solution (the candidate makes a better attempt at the same question)
SR Special Ruling (detailing the mark to be given for a specific wrong solution, or a case where some standard marking practice is to be varied in the light of a particular circumstance)

**Penalties**

MR –1 A penalty of MR –1 is deducted from A or B marks when the data of a question or part question are genuinely misread and the object and difficulty of the question remain unaltered. In this case all A and B marks then become “follow through √” marks. MR is not applied when the candidate misreads his own figures – this is regarded as an error in accuracy. An MR –2 penalty may be applied in particular cases if agreed at the coordination meeting.

PA –1 This is deducted from A or B marks in the case of premature approximation. The PA –1 penalty is usually discussed at the meeting.
1 (i) Eg: Only students who use canteen  
The five will probably be friends  
B1 or any reason that some are excluded  
B1 each sensible reason must be in context  
B1 [2]

(ii) 2–digits  
ignore > 82 (anything too big)  
Ignore repeats  
B1 B1 B1 [3]

| Total 5 |

2 (i) \( H_0: \ P(\text{correct}) = \frac{1}{8} \)  
\( H_1: \ P(\text{correct}) > \frac{1}{8} \)  
B1  
Or \( H_0 p = 1/8 \)  
\( H_1 p > 1/8 \)  
B1 [1]

(ii) \[
1 - \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^{10} + 10 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^9 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) + 10 C_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^8 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right)^2 \]
M1  
M1 for attempt at correct expression accept 1 error only, e.g. 1 term extra, omitted or wrong, or omit “1−” or incorrect p/q  
A1 Correct expression  
A1 [3]  
Note Use of Poisson in (ii) could score M1 only for expression \( 1 - P(0,1,2) \lambda =1.25 \)

(iii) 12%  
B1f  
ft their (ii) Must be a probability  
B1 [1]

Total 5

3 (i) \[
\text{Var}(p_s) = \frac{0.22 \times (1 - 0.22)}{100} \]
\( = \frac{429}{250000} \) or 0.001716  
M1  
pq/100  
Expression of correct form with their variance  
Any \( z \) (must be a \( z \) value) accept one side only  
M1  
z = 2.17 or 2.168/9 or 2.171  
B1 Seen  
0.13(0) to 0.31(0) (2 sf)  

(ii) \( '2' \times (1 - 0.97) \times 0.97 \)  
= 0.0582  
M1  
A1 [2]

Total 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Mark Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **4 (i)** | \[
\frac{1508}{50} = 30.16 (30.2) \]

\[
\frac{50}{49} \frac{51825}{50} - (30.16^2) \]

= 129 (3 sf) Or 130


**4 (ii)**

\[(1.5 \times 30.16 + 10) = 55.24\]

\[(1.5^2 \times 129…’)\]

= 291 (3 sf)

B1 ft 1.5^2 \times \text{their}(129) with nothing added at any stage


**Total 6**

| **5 (i)** | Cables broken  
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | or not all cables can be accessed oe  
|          | or Too many cables oe  
|          | or too time consuming oe  
|          | B1 [1] e.g. previous days’ stocks may have gone  

**5 (ii)**

\[H_0: \text{Pop mean brk str (or } \mu \text{) } = 5\]

\[H_1: \text{Pop mean brk str (or } \mu \text{) } < 5\]

\[
\pm \frac{4.95 - 5}{0.15/\sqrt{60}} \]

\[= \pm 2.582\]

comp \pm 2.326

There is evidence that mean breaking strength is less than it should be

Or reject \(H_0\) (\(H_0\) correctly defined)

B1 ft Ft their –2.582

(No ft 2 tailed test)


Accept area comparison 0.0049 with 0.01

[CR method \((x - 5)/(0.15/\sqrt{60})\]

\[= -2.326 \text{ M1 A1}\]

leading to \(x = 4.955\) compared to 4.95 and correct conclusion B1 ft

OR \((x - 4.95)/0.15/\sqrt{60}\) leading to 4.995 M1 A1 compared to 5 and correct conclusion B1 ft]

**5 (iii)**

Population not necessarily normal so yes

B1 B1 dep [2] SR B1 For “it” is not necc normal (no mention of population) AND Yes

**Total 7**
### 6 (i)

\[ e^{-3.5} \times \frac{3.5^3}{3!} = 0.216 \text{ (3 sf)} \]

M1 \[ P(X = 3) \text{ any } \lambda \]
A1 \([2]\)

(ii)

\[ \frac{29.5 - 42}{\sqrt{42}} = -1.929 \]

M1 \[ \text{Allow with wrong or no cc OR without } \sqrt{ } \]

\[ P(z > -1.929) = \Phi(-1.929) = 0.973 \text{ (3 sf)} \]

M1 \[ \text{For correct area consistent with their working} \]
A1 \([4]\)

(iii)

\[ (\lambda) = 2.4 \]

\[ 1 - e^{-2.4} \left( 1 + 2.4 + \frac{2.4^2}{2} + \frac{2.4^3}{3!} \right) = 0.221 \text{ (3 sf)} \]

A1 \([4]\) \[ \text{for } 1 - P(X \leq 3), \text{ any } \lambda \text{ allow one end error} \]

Correct expression any \( \lambda \)

NB For combination method B1 attempting 10 combinations with \( \lambda = 1, \lambda = 1.4 \) M1 6 expressions M1 10 expressions 0.221 A1

### Total 10

### 7 (i)

\[ \frac{3}{4} \int (cx - x^3) \, dx = 1 \]

M1 \[ \text{Attempt integ } f(x) \text{ and } = 1. \text{ Ignore limits} \]

\[ \frac{3}{4} \left[ \frac{cx^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^c = 1 \]

A1 \[ \text{Correct integration and limits (condone } c = 2 \]

No errors seen

\[ \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{c^3}{2} - \frac{c^3}{3} \right) = 1 \text{ or } \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{c^3}{6} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{c^3}{8} = 1 \]

A1 \([3]\) \( c = 2 \text{ AG} \)

(ii)

Inverted parabola

Through (0, 0) and (2, 0) and zero elsewhere

Median = 1

B1 \[ \text{Must not extend beyond } [0,2] \]

B1 \([3]\)

(iii)

\[ \frac{3}{4} \int (2x - x^3) \, dv = \frac{27}{32} \text{ or } 0.844 \text{ (3 sf)} \]

A1 \([4]\) \[ \text{Attempt integ } f(x) \text{ ignore limits} \]

\[ \frac{3}{4} \left[ x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{0.5}^{1.5} = \frac{3}{4} \left( 1.5^2 - \frac{1.5^3}{3} \right) \]

B1 \[ \text{Use of correct limits } [0,1.5] \text{ or } 1-[1.5,2] \]
| (iv) | \( \left( \frac{27}{32} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \) or 0.844 - 0.5
| | = \( \frac{11}{32} \) or 0.344 (3 sf) | B1f [1] | ft their (iii) For use of symmetry Note If do not use “hence” and start again B1 for cwo
| | | Total 11 |

Total for paper 50