

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/61

Paper 6, maximum raw mark 50

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 October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	61

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 $\Rightarrow$ 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.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	61

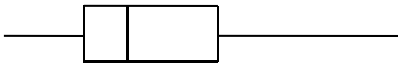
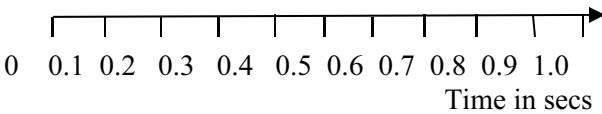
The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme or used on the scripts:

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.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	61

1 mean = $(5 + (-2) + 12 + 7 + (-3) + 2 + (-6) + 4 + 0 + 8) / 10$ $= 2.7$ var = $(5^2 + (-2)^2 + \dots + 8^2) / 10 - 2.7^2 =$ $35.1 - 2.7^2$ $= 27.8$	B1 M1 A1	3	Subst in correct var formula must have $-\text{mean}^2$ Correct answer
2 (i) $0.24 + 0.35 + 2k + k + 0.05 = 1$ $k = 0.12$ (ii) model number is 1 (iii) mean = $1 \times 0.35 + 2 \times 0.24 + 3 \times 0.12 + 4 \times 0.05$ $P(>1.39) = P(2, 3, 4) = 0.41$	M1 A1 B1 B1 M1 B1	2 1 3	Summing probs = 1 Correct answer 1.39 seen Finding $P(X > \text{their mean})$ Correct ans following mean or mode only
3 $P(8) = P(H \ 4 \ 4) + P(T \ 2 \ 4) + P(T \ 4 \ 2)$ $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{16} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{16} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{16}$ $= \frac{5}{48}$ $P(H 8) = \frac{P(H \cap 8)}{P(8)}$ $= \frac{\frac{1}{48}}{\frac{5}{48}} = \frac{1}{5}$	M1 M1 A1 B1 A1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ mult by dice related prob, seen anywhere Summing two or three 2-factor probs involving $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{48}$ oe seen as num or denom of a fraction $\frac{1}{48}$ oe seen as num or denom of a fraction Correct ans
4 (i) median A = 0.52 LQ = 0.41 UQ = 0.79 (ii) A  B  	B1 B1 B1ft B1 B1 B1	3	ft wrong units 2 correct boxes ft (i) OK if superimposed 2 pairs correct whiskers lines up to box not inside Correct uniform scale need at least 4 values on it. No scale no marks unless perfect A and B with all 10 values shown, in which case score B1B1B0

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	61

(iii)	Smartphone <i>B</i> is quicker, slightly less variable, etc.	B1	1	oe sensible answer
5	(i) $1.2 = 15p$ $p = 0.08$ $\text{Var} = npq = 15 \times 0.08 \times 0.92 = 1.104$ AG	M1 A1	2	Attempt to find p using $1.2 = 15p$ Correct answer
	(ii) $P(0, 1, 2) = (0.92)^{15} + {}^{15}C_1(0.08)(0.92)^{14} + {}^{15}C_2(0.08)^2(0.92)^{13}$ $= 0.887$	M1 M1 A1	3	Binomial expression ${}^{15}C_x p^x (1-p)^{15-x}$ $0 < p < 1$ Correct unsimplified expression for $P(0, 1, 2)$ Correct answer
	(iii) $P(\text{at least 1 faulty screw}) = 1 - P(0) = 1 - (0.92)^{15}$ $= 0.7137\dots$ $P(\text{at least 1 faulty screw in 7 packets}) = {}^8C_7(0.713\dots)^7(0.2863\dots)$ $= 0.216$	M1 A1 M1 A1	4	Attempt at $P(0)$ or $1 - P(0)$ Rounding to 0.71 Binomial expression ${}^8C_7 p^7 (1-p)$ $0 < p < 1$ Correct answer
6	(i) $z_1 = \frac{70 - 66.4}{5.6} = 0.6429$ $z_2 = \frac{72.5 - 66.4}{5.6} = 1.089$ $\Phi(1.089) - \Phi(0.643) = 0.8620 - 0.7399$ $= 0.1221$ $0.1221 \times 250 = 30.5$ 30 or 31 sheep	M1 M1 A1 M1 A1ft	5	Standardising one variable, no cc, no sq rt Correct area $\Phi_2 - \Phi_1$ Correct answer rounding to 0.12 Mult by 250 Correct answer ft their 0.1221
	(ii) $66.4 - 59.2 = 7.2$ $66.4 + 7.2 = 73.6$	M1 A1	2	Subt from 66.4 Correct answer
	(iii) $z = 0.674$ $\frac{67.5 - \mu}{4.92} = 0.674$ $\mu = 64.2$	B1 M1 A1	3	± 0.674 or 0.675 seen Standardising with a z -value no cc no sq rt Correct answer
7	(i) $W(8) M(5)$ $4 \quad 2 = {}^8C_4 \times {}^5C_2 = 700$ $5 \quad 1 = {}^8C_5 \times {}^5C_1 = 280$ $6 \quad 0 = {}^8C_6 \times {}^5C_0 = 28$ Total = 1008	M1 M1 A1 A1	4	Mult 2 combs, ${}^8C_x \times {}^5C_y$ Summing 2 or 3 options 2 correct options unsimplified Correct answer
	(ii) $M1$ and $MMWWW = {}^3C_2 \times {}^8C_3 = 168$ $M2$ and $MMWWW = {}^3C_2 \times {}^8C_3 = 168$ Neither and $MMMWWW = {}^3C_1 \times {}^8C_3 = 56$ Total = 392	M1 B1 A1	3	Summing 3 options One correct option Correct answer
	OR total, no restrictions = ${}^5C_3 \times {}^8C_3 = 560$ $M1M2$ and $MWWW = {}^3C_1 \times {}^8C_3 = 168$ $560 - 168 = 392$	M1 B1 A1		Subt 2 men together from no restrictions One correct of 560 or 168 Correct answer

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	61

(iii) e.g. WWMWWW = 5! (women) $\times$ 4 = 480	M1	3	5! Seen mult by integer $\geq$ 1
	M1		Mult by 4
	A1		Correct answer
OR 6! – MWWWWW – WWWWM = 6! – 5! – 5! = 480	M1		6! seen with a subtraction
	M1		5! or $2 \times 5!$ Seen subtracted
	A1		Correct answer

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/62

Paper 6, maximum raw mark 50

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 October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	62

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 ∇ 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:

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	62

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” 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.

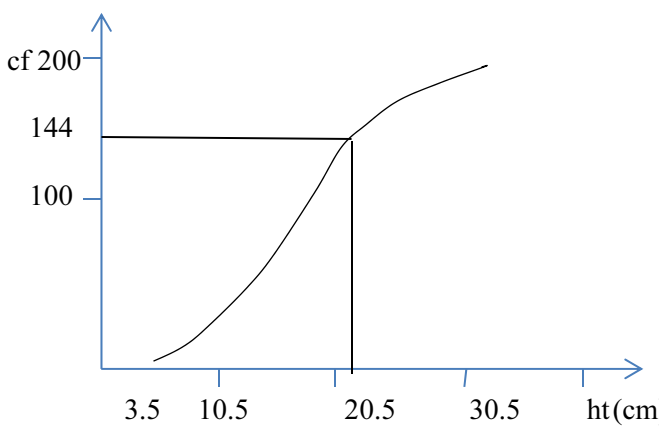
Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	62

1 ${}^{48}C_{43}$ $= 1712304 (1710000)$	B1 B1 B1 3	48 seen in a single term combination oe 43 or 5 seen in a single term combination oe Both can be mult by integer $k \geq 1$ Correct final answer
2 (i) $6! \times 5!$ $= 86400$ (ii) $6! \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4$ $= 604800$	B1 B1 B1 3 B1 B1 B1 3	6! oe seen multiplied by integer $k \geq 1$ 5! oe seen multiplied by integer $k \geq 1$ Correct final answer 6! seen mult by integer $k \geq 1$ Mult by ${}^7P_4$ oe Correct final answer
3 (i) 1 1 1 2 or 1 1 2 1 or 1 2 1 1 or 2 1 1 1 Prob = $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times 4$ $= \frac{1}{324} (0.00309)$ (ii) $P(1,2) = {}^7C_1 \times (1/324) (323/324)^6 + {}^7C_2 (1/324)^2 (323/324)^5$ $= 0.0214$	M1 M1 A1 3 M1 M1 M1 A1 4	One of 1 1 1 2 seen Mult a prob by 4 or $(\frac{1}{6})^4 \times \text{integer } k \geq 1$ seen Correct answer Bin term ${}^7C_x p^x (q)^{7-x}$, $0.99 \leq p + q \leq 1$ Using their p from (i) in a bin term Correct unsimplified answer Correct answer
4 (i) W = wrong, C = correct OR 	M1 M1 B1 A1 4 M1 M1 B1 A1	3 branches first qn and 2 by 2 for second qn only One branch twice for third qn or two branches twice with 0 and 1 seen on branches Any two of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 seen as probs Probs all correct and sensible labels NB SR for 4 outcomes instead of 3, M1 B1 only 2 branches first qn and 1 by 2 for second qn only One branch once for third qn or two branches with 0 and 1 seen on branches Any two of $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 seen as probs Probs all correct and sensible labels

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	62

(ii)					
x	1	2	3	B1	1, 2, 3 seen only oe
Prob	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	B1	2 correct probs
$P(1) = P(C) \text{ say } = \frac{1}{3}$					
$P(2) = P(WC) = \frac{1}{6}$ $P(WC) = \frac{1}{6}$ total $P(2)$					
$= \frac{1}{3}$					
$P(3) = P(WWC) = \frac{1}{6}$ $P(WWC) =$				B1	3 correct probs
$\frac{1}{6}$ total $P(3) = \frac{1}{3}$					
$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 2$				B1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	Correct answer ft their probs provided $0.999 \leq \Sigma p \leq 1$
5 (a) (i) $P(x < 8) = P\left(z < \frac{8 - 7.15}{0.88}\right)$				M1	Standardising $\pm$, no cc no sq rt no sq
$= \Phi(0.9659)$				A1 2	Correct answer
$= 0.833$				B1	Accept ± 0.674 or 0.675 only
(ii) $z = 0.674$				M1	Standardised eqn = $\pm$ their z -value, allow sq or sq rt if already penalised in (i)
$\frac{q - 7.15}{0.88} = 0.674$				A1 3	Correct answer
$q = 7.74$					
(b) $P(Y > 4\mu) = P\left(z > \frac{4\mu - \mu}{(3\mu/2)}\right) = P(z > 2)$				M1	Standardising no sq rt, no cc, no sq, one variable
$= 1 - 0.9772$				A1	$z = \pm 2$ seen
$= 0.0228$				A1 3	correct ans SR B1 if made-up values used and 0.0228 obtained

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	62

6	(i)	<table><tr><td>ht</td><td><10.5</td><td><15.5</td><td><20.5</td><td><25.5</td><td><30.5</td></tr><tr><td>CF</td><td>22</td><td>54</td><td>132</td><td>172</td><td>200</td></tr></table> 	ht	<10.5	<15.5	<20.5	<25.5	<30.5	CF	22	54	132	172	200	B1	At least 4 CFs correct seen on graph
ht	<10.5	<15.5	<20.5	<25.5	<30.5											
CF	22	54	132	172	200											
			B1	Labels correct, i.e. all of ht, cm, cf												
			M1	Attempt at upper end points either 10 or 10.5 or 11 at least 4 upper end points												
			A1 4	All correct, i.e. points joined up from (3.5, 0) to (10.5, 22)....to (30.5, 200) Straight lines or curve												
	(ii)	72% less, i.e. 144 less than ht h . $h = 22.5$ cm	M1	144 used can be implied												
			A1 2	single value in range 21 to 23 inclusive												
	(iii)	$\text{var} = (7^2 \times 22 + 13^2 \times 32 + 18^2 \times 78 + 23^2 \times 40 + 28^2 \times 28)/200 - 18.39^2$ $= 74870/200 - 18.39^2$ $= 374.35 - 18.39^2$ $= 36.1579$ $\text{sd} = 6.01$	M1	Using mid points attempt 7 ± 0.5 in correct var formula incl $-\text{mean}^2$												
			B1	At least 4 correct midpoints												
			A1 3	Correct ans												

7	(i)	$P(4, 5, 6) = (0.75)^4 (0.25)^4 \times {}^8C_4 + (0.75)^5 (0.25)^3 \times {}^8C_5 + (0.75)^6 (0.25)^2 \times {}^8C_6$ $= 0.606$	M1	Bin term $p^r(1-p)^{8-r} \times {}^8C_r$ seen any p
			M1	Correct unsimplified answer
			A1 3	Correct ans
	(ii)	$np = 160 \times 0.75 = 120$ $npq = 30$ $P(> 114) = P\left(z > \left(\frac{114.5 - 120}{\sqrt{30}}\right)\right)$ $= P(z > -1.004)$ $= \Phi(1.004) = 0.842$	B1	Unsimplified mean and var correct
			M1	Standardising, need sq rt
			M1	Cont correction either 114.5 or 113.5
			M1	Correct area consistent with their working
			A1 5	Correct ans
	(iii)	np and nq both > 5	B1 1	Need both

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709/63

Paper 6, maximum raw mark 50

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 October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	63

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.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	63

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 $\sqrt{}$ ’ 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.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	63

1 $z = -2.326$ $\frac{250 - 260}{\sigma} = -2.326$ $\sigma = 4.30$	B1 M1 A1 3	± 2.325 to ± 2.33 seen Standardising and = or < their z, no cc, sq, sq rt Correct ans
2 (i) $0.7 - 2.4 + 2.2 - 0.5 + 6.3 + 4.9 + 0 + 0.3$ $= 11.5$ (ii) $(0.7^2 + 2.4^2 + 2.2^2 + 0.5^2 + 6.3^2 + 4.9^2 + 0.3^2)$ $= 75.13$ (75.1) (iii) mean = 63.4375 Variance = $75.13/8 - (11.5/8)^2$ $= 7.32$ OR mean = $507.5/8 = 63.4375$ Var = $32253/8 - 63.4375^2 = 7.32$	B1 1 B1 1 B1 [✓] M1 A1 3 B1 M1 A1	 ft 62 + their (i)/8 their(ii)/8 – ((i)/8) ² correct answer subst in correct variance or standard deviation formula correct answer – allow 6.62, 6.93–7.04, 7.260–7.325 Marks can be awarded in (i) or (ii) if not ‘contradicted’ by further working
3 (i) max = 12 $P(12) = (0.7)^{12} = 0.0138$ (ii) $P(\text{fewer than } 10) = 1 - P(10, 11, 12)$ $= 1 - {}^{12}C_{10} \times (0.7)^{10}(0.3)^2 - 12 \times (0.7)^{11}(0.3)$ $- (0.7)^{12}$ $= 1 - 0.2528$ $= 0.747$	B1 B1 2 M1 A1 A1 3	(Implied by P(12) with power 12) Accept 0.014 Binomial term ${}^{12}C_r(0.7)^r(0.3)^{12-r}$ or ${}^{12}C_r(p)^r(q)^{12-r}$, $0.99 \leq p + q \leq 1.00$ Correct unsimplified expression oe Correct answer

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	63

6 (a) 1*****3 or 3*****1 or 2*****2 $= 6^5 \times 3$ $= 23328$ (b) W J H 117 = ${}^9C_1 \times {}^8C_1 \times 1 = 72$ 171 = ${}^9C_1 \times {}^8C_7 \times 1 = 72$ 711 = ${}^9C_7 \times {}^2C_1 \times 1 = 72$ 135 = ${}^9C_1 \times {}^8C_3 \times 1 = 504$ mult by 3! 333 = ${}^9C_3 \times {}^6C_3 \times 1 = 1680$ Total 4920 If no marks gained Listing all 10 different outcomes	M1 M1 A13 M1 A1 A1 M1 M1 A16 SCM1	Mult by 6^5 (for middle 5 dice outcomes) Mult by 3 or summing 3 different combinations (for end dice outcomes) Correct answer accept 23 300 Multiplying 3 combinations (may be implied) 1 unsimplified correct answer (72, 504, 1680, 216 or 3024) A 2nd unsimplified different correct answer Summing options for 1,1,7 or 1,3,5 oe (mult by 3 or 3!) Summing at least 2 different options of the 3 Correct ans If games replaced M1M1M1 max available If factorials used M0M1M1 max available								
7 (a) (i) $P(X = 3) = P(GRR) + P(RGR)$ $\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ AG (ii) <table><tr><td>X</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Prob</td><td>$\frac{1}{6}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{3}$</td><td>$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table> $P(X = 2) = P(RR) = \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ $P(X = 4) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ Or $P(GGRR) + P(RGGR) + P(GRGR)$ $= \left(\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{1}{1}\right) \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}$	X	2	3	4	Prob	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	M1 M1 A13 B1 B1 B1✓3	Mult 3 probs Summing 2 options Correct working with appropriate justification and fraction sequencing Values 2, 3, 4 only in table Condone X=0,1 if P(X)=0 stated One correct prob other than (i) Second correct prob ft 1 – their previous 2 probs
X	2	3	4							
Prob	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$							

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge International AS/A Level – October/November 2014	9709	63

(iii) $P(3 \text{ orange} \mid \text{at least } 2 \text{ O}) = \frac{P(3O)}{P(\text{at least } 2O)}$ $P(3 \text{ orange}) = P(OOO)$ $= \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{7}$ $P(\text{at least } 2O) = P(YOO) + P(OYO) + P(OOY) + \frac{2}{7}$ $= \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{7}$ $= \frac{6}{7}$ $P(3O \mid \text{at least } 2O) = \frac{2}{7} \div \frac{6}{7} = \frac{1}{3} (0.333)$ <u>Alternative 1</u> 3 Orange = ${}^5C_3$ At least 2 Orange = ${}^5C_2 \times {}^2C_1 + {}^5C_3$ $P(3O \mid \text{at least } 2O) = \frac{{}^5C_3}{{}^5C_2 \times {}^2C_1 + {}^5C_3} = \frac{1}{3}$ <u>Alternative 2</u> No Yellow = ${}^2C_0$ No more than 1 Yellow = ${}^2C_1 + {}^2C_0$ $P(3O \mid \text{at least } 2O) = \frac{{}^2C_0}{{}^2C_1 + {}^2C_0} = \frac{1}{3}$ <u>Misread – with replacement</u> MR–1 applied to first Accuracy Mark earned $P(3O) = \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{125}{343}$ $P(\text{at least } 2O) = \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} \times {}^3C_2 + \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^3$ $P(3O \mid \text{at least } 2O) = \frac{5}{11}$	M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 5 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 5 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 5 M1 A1 M1 A1 A1 4 max	Attempt at P(OOO) one three-factor option, not added Correct unsimplified num of a fraction Attempt at P(at least 2O) sum 3 or 4 three-factor options Correct unsimplified answer seen anywhere Correct answer evaluated Attempt at combinations for 3 orange oe, not added Correct unsimplified num of a fraction Attempt at combinations for at least 2 orange condone omission of ${}^5C_3$ Correct unsimplified answer seen anywhere Correct answer evaluated Attempt at combinations for 0 yellow oe, not added Correct unsimplified num of a fraction Attempt at combinations for no more than 1 yellow. Condone omission of ${}^2C_0$ Correct unsimplified answer seen anywhere Correct answer evaluated Attempt at P(OOO) one three factor option oe not added Correct unsimplified num of a fraction Attempt at P(at least 2O) sum of 3 or 4 three factor options Correct unsimplified seen anywhere Answer evaluated