

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0444 MATHEMATICS (US)

0444/21

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 70

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.

F	Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Syllabus	
		IGCSE – May/June 2014	0444 73	
Abbre	viations		ight.	
cao	correct answer on	ly	9	2
cso	correct solution o	nly		8
dep	dependent			0.0
ft	follow through af	er error		-0n
isw	ignore subsequen	working		1
oe	or equivalent			
SC	Special Case			
www	without wrong we	orking		
soi	seen or implied			

Qu.	Answers	Mark	Part Marks		
1	$1\frac{1}{4}$ oe	2	B1 for $\frac{3}{4}$ oe or $\frac{1}{2}$ oe		
2	[0]. 06 oe	2	B1 for [0].05 oe or [0].01 oe		
3	30	2	M1 for $n-8=22$ or $\frac{n}{2}=15$		
4 (a)	$\frac{5 \times 2}{20}$	1			
(b)	0.5 or $\frac{1}{2}$ cao	1			
5 (a)	18	1			
(b)	5√6	2	B1 for $2\sqrt{6}$ or $3\sqrt{6}$		
6	20	3	M1 for 80 × 1.5 And M1 for (<i>their</i> 120 – 88) ÷ 1.6		
7	$4 \pm \sqrt{y-6}$	3	M1 for <i>their</i> 6 moved correctly M1 for <i>their</i> $$ taken correctly M1 for <i>their</i> 4 moved correctly		
8	$\frac{2}{x(x+1)}$	3	B1 for common denominator $x(x+1)$ seen. M1 for $2(x+1) - 2x$ oe or better		
9 (a)	119	3	M2 for $18 \times 6 + 11$ oe or B1 for 18 or 11 or 108		
(b)	[0] 1 [00] pm cao	1			

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Page 3		3	Mark Scheme		Syllabus Syllabus				
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10	(a)	(a +	b)(x+y)	2	B1 for $a(x+y) + b(x+y)$ or $x(a+b) + y(a+b)$				
	(b)	(<i>x</i> –	1)(3 <i>x</i> – 2)	2	B1 for $(x - 1)(3(x - 1) + 1)$ If B0 then SC1 for $(x + a)(3x + b)$ where $3a+b = -5$ or $ab = 2$ or $3(x - 1)(x - \frac{2}{3})$				
11		$\frac{5}{24}$	oe	3	M2 for $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{6}$ or better or M1 for one of these products				
12	(a)	2 ×	10 ¹⁰	2	B1 for 20×10^9 or	r 20 000 000 000			
	(b)	1.25	$\times 10^{-1}$	2	B1 for 0.125 oe				
13	(a)	32		2	B1 for $AOC = 11$	6			
	(b)	35		2	B1 for $CDA = 12$	2			
14		<i>y</i> =	$\frac{2}{3}x - 2$ oe	4	B1 for $(9, 4)$ and M2 for $y = kx - 2$	$(k \neq 0)$ or $y = \frac{2}{r} + k(k \neq 0)$			
					or $\frac{2}{3}x - 2$ or M1 for $y = \frac{2}{3}x$	$x \text{ or } \frac{2}{3}x + k \ (k \neq 0)$			
15		[0], 1, 2, 3			M1 for moving the 5 correctly M1 for collecting <i>their</i> terms A1 for a correct inequality for $x = 0 \le 1 x \le 4$				
16	(a)	8		2	B1 for 2^{12} or 4096				
	(b)	$2q^{\frac{3}{2}}$		3	B2 for $kq^{\frac{3}{2}}$ as the answer or B1 for $2q^2$ and B1 for $q^{\frac{1}{2}}$ oe nfww				
17	(a)	corr	ect working	2	M1 for 1 holiday = 5 or $360 \div 72 = 5$ and B1 for $24 \times 5 = 120$ or M2 for $\frac{24}{72} \times 360 = 120$ oe				
	(b)	6		3	M1 for $150 + 120 + x + 2x = 360$ oe A1 for 30 identified as the required angle				

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Page 4			Mark Scheme			Syllabus	A.	r	
			IGCSE – May/June 2014			2014	0444	12	20
18 (a	a)	correct	Direct working 2 B2 for $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1}{2}$ or $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ AND $\frac{10}{2} = 5$ oe and oe or B1 for $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}}$ or $\sqrt[3]{8}$ or $8 = 2^3$ or $\frac{1}{8} = (\frac{1}{2})^3$					ambridge com	
(t	(b) 56			4	M3 for $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 4^2 \times 12$ oe or M1 for $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 4^2 \times 12$ oe M1 for $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 2^2 \times 6$ oe M1 for subtracting <i>their</i> volumes				
19		12 – 41	$\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi$		7	B2 for $BC = 4$ or M1 for 8 cos 66 or B1 for sin 30 of and B2 for $[DC =]$ 8 - or M1 for 8 - 8sin or B1 for sin 60 of and B2 for $[DB =] \frac{4}{3} \pi$ or M1 for $\frac{30}{360} \times \pi$	0 oe r cos $60 = \frac{1}{2}$ or A - $8\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ oe n 60 oe r cos $30 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ or r × 16 oe	[<i>E</i> = 4 [<i>DE</i> =] 8si	n 60 oe