

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

9709 MATHEMATICS

9709

Paper 6, maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

The grade thresholds for various grades are published in the report on the examination for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2006 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



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:

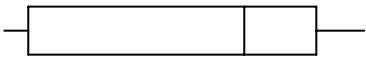
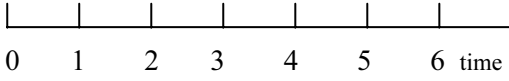
AEF	Any Equivalent Form (of answer is equally acceptable)
AG	Answer Given on the question paper (so extra checking is needed to ensure that the detailed working leading to the result is valid)
BOD	Benefit of Doubt (allowed when the validity of a solution may not be absolutely clear)
CAO	Correct Answer 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 $\sqrt{}$ " 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
	GCE A/AS LEVEL - OCT/NOV 2006	9709	06

1 <table><tr><td>Weight</td><td>freq</td></tr><tr><td>41.5-45.5</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>45.5-49.5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>49.5-53.5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>53.5-57.5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>57.5-61.5</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Weight	freq	41.5-45.5	4	45.5-49.5	7	49.5-53.5	10	53.5-57.5	5	57.5-61.5	4	M1 A1 M1 A1 4	Five groups Correct boundaries, accept 42-45, 46-49 etc Attempt to calculate frequencies Σ 29, 30 or 31. 5 frequencies correct
Weight	freq													
41.5-45.5	4													
45.5-49.5	7													
49.5-53.5	10													
53.5-57.5	5													
57.5-61.5	4													
2 (i) $q + 3q + 0.26 + 0.05 + 0.09 = 1$ $q = 0.15$	M1 A1 2	Equation with q in summing probs to 1 must be probs Correct answer												
(ii) $E(X) = 1.56$ $\text{Var}(X) = 0.15 + 1.8 + 0.45 + 1.44 - \text{mean}^2$ $= 1.41$	B1ft M1 A1 3	Correct final answer, ft on wrong q Subst in $\Sigma px^2 - \text{mean}^2$ formula Correct final answer												
3 (i) $\text{LQ} = 4 \text{ hr } 42 \text{ min} - 3 \text{ hr } 48 \text{ min}$ $= 54 \text{ min } (0.9 \text{ hours})$	M1 A1 2	Subtracting IQR from UQ Correct answer												
(ii)  	B1 B1 B1ft B1 4	Correct whiskers(accept hour decimals or minutes) Correct median line, can be broken or extended Correct UQ and LQ ft on their (i), box ends correct uniform scale label hours or minutes, could be heading or key												

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4 (i) list 14,15,16,25,26, 36,and reversed $P(\text{scores differ by 3 or more}) = 12/36$ $(1/3)(0.333)$	M1 A1 A1 3	For an attempt at listing Selecting at least 6 correct pairs Correct answer
(ii) 20/36	M1 A1 2	Some identification on the list, must include one of 25, 26, 33, 34, 35 Correct answer
(iii) $P(A \cap B) \neq 0$ implies not mut excl, or equivalent $P(A \cap B) = 6/36$ so not mut excl	B1 B1 ft 2	Correct statement about mut excl events Correct answer using their data
5 (i) heights, weights, times etc of something	B1 1	Any sensible set of data, must be qualified
(ii) $z = 0.64 = \frac{\mu - 10}{\sqrt{21}}$ $\mu = 12.9$	B1 M1 A1 3	$z = \pm 0.64$ seen equation relating 10, $\sqrt{21}$, 21, μ and their z or 1 – their z, (must be a recognisable z value ie not 0.77) correct answer
(iii) $z = \frac{22 - 12.9}{\sqrt{21}}$ $= 1.986$ $P(X > 22) = 1 - \Phi(1.986)$ $= 1 - 0.9765$ $= 0.0235$ $300 \times 0.0235 = 7.05$ answer = 7	M1 M1ft M1 A1 4	standardising, with or without sq rt, no cc, must be their mean correct area ie < 0.5 , ft on their mean > 22 mult by 300 correct answer, accept 7 or 8 must be integer
6 (i) 9! $= 362880$ (363000)	B1 B1 2	9! Or ${}_9P_9$ only correct answer
(ii) $6! \times {}_7P_3$ $= 151200$	B1 M1 A1 A1 4	6! seen ${}_7P$ or ${}_7C_{\text{something}}$ or 7 multiplied by something mult by ${}_7P_3$ correct answer
(iii) 1 woman: ${}_3C_1 \times {}_6C_2 = 45$ 2 women: ${}_3C_2 \times {}_6C_1 = 18$ 3 women: ${}_3C_3 = 1$ total = 64 OR no restrictions ${}_9C_3$ (84) Men only $84 - 20 = 64$	M1 B1 A1 B1 M1 A1 3	summing cases for 1, 2, 3 women one correct case correct answer ${}_9C_3$ or 84 or 3 times ${}_8C_2$ seen attempt at subt of their ‘no women’ case correct answer

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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7 (i) $(0.6)^{10} \times (0.4)^{10} \times {}_{20}C_{10}$ $= 0.117$	M1	3 term binomial expression involving ${}_{20}C_{\text{something}}$ and powers summing to 20
	A1 2	Correct final answer
(ii) $P(18, 19, 20)$ $= (0.6)^{18} (0.4)^2 {}_{20}C_2 + (0.6)^{19} (0.4)^1 {}_{21}C_1$ $+ (0.6)^{20}$ $= 0.003087 + 0.000487 + 0.00003635$ $= 0.00361$ OR using normal approx $N(12, 4.8)$ $z = \frac{17.5 - 12}{\sqrt{4.8}}$ $= 2.51$ Prob = $1 - 0.9940 = 0.0060$	M1	Summing three or 4 binomial expressions
	A1	One correct unsimplified expression allow 0.4 0.6 muddle
	A1	Correct answer
	M1	Standardising, cc 16.5 or 17.5, their mean, $\sqrt{\quad}$ (their var)
(iii) $\mu = 150 \times 0.60 = 90$ $\sigma^2 = 150 \times 0.60 \times 0.40 = 36$ $P(88 < X < 97)$ $= \Phi\left(\frac{97.5 - 90}{6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{87.5 - 90}{6}\right)$ $= \Phi(1.25) - \Phi(-0.4166)$ $= 0.8944 - (1 - 0.6616)$ $= 0.556$	A1	2.51 seen
	A1 3	0.0060 seen must be 0.0060
	B1	For seeing 90 and 36
	M1	For standardising, with or without cc, must have sq rt on denom
	M1	one continuity correction 97.5 or 96.5 or 87.5 or 88.5
	A1	0.8944 or 0.6616 or 0.3384 or 0.3944 or 0.1616 seen
	M1	subtracting a probability from their standardised 97 prob
	A1 6	correct answer