



<p>Published</p>

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 International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of mark schemes in general, but individual mark schemes may include marks awarded for specific reasons outside the scope of these notes.

Types of mark

- M Method marks, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem.
- A Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. For accuracy marks to be given, the associated Method mark must be 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 in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. The notation ‘**dep**’ is used to indicate that a particular M or B mark is dependent on an earlier mark in the scheme.

Abbreviations

awrt	answers which round to
cao	correct answer only
dep	dependent
FT	follow through after error
isw	ignore subsequent working
nfww	not from wrong working
oe	or equivalent
rot	rounded or truncated
SC	Special Case
soi	seen or implied

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks															
TILE PATTERNS																		
1(a)	Correct border	1																
1(b)	Correct border	1																
2(a)	<table><tr><td>Pattern finishes with</td><td>Number of white tiles in border</td><td>Total number of white tiles in pattern</td></tr><tr><td>1st white border</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2nd white border</td><td>24</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>3rd white border</td><td>40</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>4th white border</td><td>56</td><td>128</td></tr></table>	Pattern finishes with	Number of white tiles in border	Total number of white tiles in pattern	1st white border	8	8	2nd white border	24	32	3rd white border	40	72	4th white border	56	128	2	B1 for any 2 correct C opportunity
Pattern finishes with	Number of white tiles in border	Total number of white tiles in pattern																
1st white border	8	8																
2nd white border	24	32																
3rd white border	40	72																
4th white border	56	128																
2(b)(i)	$8 = 8 \times 1$ $32 = 8 \times 4$ $72 = 8 \times 9$ $128 = 8 \times 16$	1																
2(b)(ii)	square	1																
2(b)(iii)	$8n^2$ oe	1																
2(c)(i)	7 11 15	2	B1 for any one correct															
2(c)(ii)	$4n - 1$ oe	2	B1 for $4n$ or $kn - 1$ ($k \neq 0$) C opportunity															
2(c)(iii)	$(4n - 1)^2$ oe isw	1	FT <i>their</i> $(4n - 1)$															
2(d)	<i>their</i> $(4n - 1)^2 - \text{their } 8n^2$	M1																
	$16n^2 - 8n + 1 - 8n^2$ leading to given answer	M1	answer given															
3(a)(i)	19	1	C opportunity															
3(a)(ii)	$4 \times 5 - 1 = 19$	1	answer given															

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
3(a)(iii)	[number of white tiles =] 200 [number of grey tiles =] 161	3	FT <i>their</i> 2(b)(iii) M1 for use of <i>their</i> $8n^2$ for $n = 5$ or $8n^2 - 8n + 1$ for $n = 5$ or B1 for 361 or B1 for at least 4 terms of sequence: 1 17 49 97 161 (grey) A1 for each correct answer C opportunity
3(a)(iv)	[white =] 10 [grey =] 9	2	FT <i>their</i> (a)(iii) i.e. (a)(iii) $\div 20$ with B1 maximum if both are multiples of 20 B1 for each C opportunity
3(b)	Number of grey tiles in pattern always odd oe or not a multiple of 20 oe	1	
Communication: Seen in three of the following questions		2	1 for communication seen in two questions
2(a)	for $128 - 72 = 56$		
2(c)(ii)	for common differences shown oe might be seen in (c)(i)		
3(a)(i)	for $\frac{570}{30}$ or 5.7/0.3 or $\frac{324900}{900}$ or similar		
3(a)(iii)	further working to find second number of tiles		
3(a)(iv)	for $\frac{\text{their}300}{20}$ or $\frac{\text{their}161}{20}$		
3(a)(iv)	Initial value for grey tiles seen before rounding up		