

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

THINKING SKILLS 9694/33

Paper 3 Problem Analysis and Solution

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 50

#### **Published**

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.

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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.

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## **MARK SCHEME NOTES**

## **Abbreviations**

The following abbreviations may be used in a mark scheme:

**AG** answer given (on question paper)

awrt answer which rounds tocao correct answer only

ft follow through (from earlier error)

oe or equivalent SC special case soi seen or implied

www without wrong working

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	3	1
1(a)(ii)	1 mark for use of opposite faces adding to 7 anywhere in explanation. 1 mark for reference to matching the orientation seen on die C or deduced about D.	2
1(b)	The total excluding the spots on die A is 1+1+5+2+4+4=17. The two faces of die A that are included in the total are either 6–3 or 1–4 as it must match the orientation of numbers that is true for die B, so these add to either 5 or 9. The totals are 22 and 26  2 marks for one or other, without or without a second number OR max 2 of 1 mark for 17 B+C+D 1 mark for either 6–3 or 1–4 for die A 1 mark for difference of 4 (min 19 max 29) ft from 4 in (a)(i) 16 BCD and 21 and 25	3
1(c)	<u>5 and 9</u>	1
1(d)(i)	A must be the Sicherman die with 1,2,2,3,3,4 (is the only die without a 5 or 6) B cannot be a Sicherman because it has a 2 and a 6. C cannot be a Sicherman because the 4 and 5 would have to be opposite. Since neither B nor C for above reasons, A and D must be the Sicherman pair.  2 marks for correct pair with reasons for excluding B and excluding C. 1 mark for any of three deductions above, or answer A and D without justification.	2
1(d)(ii)	The hidden face of die B is still a 4.  The hidden face of die D could be 3 or a 6, so choose 3.  The two back faces of die A could be 1 and 2 – total 3.  The smallest possible total is 19.	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	120 + (24 – 12) + (30 – 44) – 10 = <u>108</u>	2
	1 mark for correct processing at Banta (132), or <b>ft</b> from error at Banta, or 118.	
2(b)(i)	12 of original people get off at Banta, leaving 108A (+ 24B). At Chanta, (44 get off: 24B +) 20A, leaving 88A (+ 0B + 30C) For greatest number of A to arrive at Ethos, none will get off at Danter, so greatest number who travel Athos to Ethos is <u>88</u> .	2
	1 mark for 88(A) at Danter with subsequent wrong working OR 1 mark for identifying that the limit is when the maximum number of non-As get off at Chanta.  ft clear Banta number from (a)—20	
2(b)(ii)	All the people who started at Athos who are still on the train at Danter can get off at Danter Least number who travel Athos to Ethos is 0	1
2(c)	130 people on train before people got on at Chanta (150 + 10 – 30) So 130 = two thirds of people arriving at Chanta So 195 people leave Banta and 195 – 150 = 45 is the reduction at Banta. $45 \times 2 = \underline{90}$ people got on the train at Banta	3
	2 marks for 195 seen or 1 mark for 130 seen OR 3/2x to determine arriving at Chanta OR –150 and double to determine arriving at Banta	
	OR	
	2 marks for an algebraic statement: $\frac{2}{3}\left(150 + \frac{x}{2}\right) + 30 - 10 = 150$ ( <b>oe</b> )	
	OR 1 mark for $\frac{2}{3}$ (attempt) + attempt = 150	
2(d)	Number between Chanta and Danter must be equal to (two thirds of this number) + 30, so number = 90 [1]  Number at Ethos = (number between Chant and Danta) -10 = 80	2

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Question		Answ	er		Marks				
3(a)	Price of ingredients for a cake is $61 ¢$ <b>soi</b> [1] $350  \text{g}$ of sugar or flour is $0.35 \times \$0.60 = \$0.21$ 2 eggs cost $\$8 \div 20 = \$0.40$ Total is $\$0.61$ , so the total cost of making a cake is $\$3.61$ . 40 cakes therefore cost $\$144.40$ to make. <b>AG</b>								
3(b)	In the first week the At \$4.50 each, 11 v	sales amounted to a vould amount to \$49.5 than in the first week.	total of $10 \times \$5 = \$5$ 50, so <u>12</u> is the small	0 [1]	2				
	1 mark for "greater	than 11".							
3(c)		eed to be sold at \$4 e nere would be a profit		[1] e.	2				
3(d)	Making one extra cake increases the costs by \$3.61, but $5\phi$ is lost from the profit from all of the other cakes that would have been sold. Therefore, for any given number of cakes, the cost of producing one extra can be thought of as \$3.61 + \$0.05 × the number of cakes.								
	Number of cakes	Total cost for one extra	Selling price for extra cake						
	30	\$5.11	\$3.95	-					
	20	\$4.61	\$4.45	1					
	19	\$4.56	\$4.50						
	18	\$4.51	\$4.55						
	19 are made. 19 ca  If four marks canno  Calculating Calculating	ng one extra cake who kes gives the best pro- t be awarded, award of the profit for a partic of the profit for a second of another case which	ofit of \$17.86. one mark for: ular number of cakes nd case.	s made.					
	Alternatively, solutions involving calculus should be rewarded thus: Finding the price $(p)$ as a function of the number of cakes $(x)$ : $p = 550 - 5x$ [7]  Finding profit $\pi = (189 - 5x)x$ oe Differentiating and equating to zero or determining mirror line 19 cakes ft their 3.61 from $(a)$								

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)(i)	The cakes will all be sold at \$4.05 Profit of $44\phi$ per cake [1] $40 \times \$0.44 = \$17.60$	2
	Alternatively, $\$4.05 \times 40 \text{ soi}$ [1] $\$162 - \$144.40 = \$17.60$ ft their 3.61 from (a)	
3(e)(ii)	Producing the 40 cakes cost \$144.40. 20 cakes at \$4.50 will bring in \$90, so an extra \$54.40 is required. [1] Since both cakes get the 10% discount, the second cakes effectively cost 80% of \$4.50, or \$3.60. [1] 15 such cakes would produce \$54, so 16 customers would need to take advantage of the offer. OR 1 mark for correct calculation of profit when a second cake is bought by a specified number of the 20 customers	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	<u>C F</u>	2
	From B, entries C F D score 5 + 4 + 5 = 14.	
	Award 1 mark for any of the following:	
	<ul> <li>B C (from B, entries B C A score 4 + 5 + 5)</li> <li>C E (from B, entries C E A score 5 + 5 + 4)</li> <li>E F (from A, entries E F D score 4 + 5 + 5)</li> <li>F D (from E, entries F D D score 5 + 5 + 4)</li> </ul>	
4(a)(ii)	<u>29</u>	2
	14 + 3 (D to F) + 3 (F to E) + 5 (E to F) + 4 (F to C)	
	Award 1 mark for either of the following answers:	
	<ul> <li>15, which fails to include the points already scored</li> <li>26, which fails to include the link from D to F</li> </ul>	
4(b)	(She can score 47 points by entering) <u>ECDFAECECA</u> OR <u>ECDFAECAED</u>	2
	Award 2 marks for either answer.	
	E C D F A E C is the limit for scoring consecutive 5s (total 35), then either A E D scores 3 + 5 + 4 or E C A scores 4 + 5 + 3.	
	If 2 marks cannot be awarded, award 1 mark for appreciation that (A) E C D F A E must be the first six entries.	
4(c)(i)	$\underline{2880} (4 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1)$	1

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Question	Answer								
4(c)(ii)	3, 4, 1, 0, 5, 2								
	If 2 marks cannot be awarded, award 1 mark for one the following:								
	<ul> <li>4,1,3,5,2,0 (the top row of grid P403215)</li> <li>0,5,4,2,1,3 (the top row of grid Q403215)</li> </ul>								
	• 2,0,5,1,3,4 (the top row of grid \$403215)								
	• 3,1,2,4,5,0 (right-hand column read upwards or R downwards)								
4(c)(iii)	<u>\$540213</u>	2							
	Consideration of, for instance, the relative positions of the 2s (the digit in the top left corner), the code letter must be S. The top row of 243105 therefore corresponds to SQUTRP.								
	If 2 marks cannot be awarded, award 1 mark for any code beginning with S that contains the digits 0 to 5 once.								
	OR Award 1 mark for one of the following, which only matches the top row of Inga's grid with the master grid:								
	<ul> <li>P253041 (with 243105 corresponding to PTRUSQ)</li> <li>Q325104 (with 243105 corresponding to QUPSTR)</li> <li>R412530 (with 243105 corresponding to RPTQUS)</li> </ul>								

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Question								Answer	Marks		
4(d)	The 1 point must have been scored for the link from A to D, so A to A and D to D must score 0. This must be a grid with a grid code of the form P0****1 or S***01*.										
		Award 4 marks for any correct grid with a P0 ★ ★ ★ ★ 1 or S ★ ★ ★ 01 ★ grid code. e.g.									
			В	С	D	Ε	F				
	Α	0	2	3	1	4	5				
	В	3	4	0	5	2	1				
	С	2	5	1	4	3	0				
	D	1	3	2	0	5	4				
	Е	5	0	4	3	1	2				
	F	4	1	5	2	0	3				
	If 4 marks cannot be awarded, award 3 marks for any grid with all the 0s and 1s consistent with a P0 * * * * 1 or S * * *01 * grid code (given) and no digit appearing more than once in any column. e.g.										
		Α	В	С	D	Е	F				
	Α	0	2	3	1	4	5				
	В	2	4	0	5	3	1				
	С	3	5	1	4	2	0				
	D	1	3	2	0	5	4				
	Е	4	0	5	2	1	3				
	F	5	1	4	3	0	2				
		1s	con					ded, award 2 marks for any grid with all the 0s 0 ★ ★ ★ ★ 1 or S ★ ★ ★01 ★ grid code, even if code			
	i.e.	(pto	)								

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# Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question								Answer	Marks
4(d)		Α	В	С	D	Ε	F		
	Α	0			1				
	В			0			1		
	С			1			0		
	D	1			0				
	Е		0			1			
	F		1			0			
	or								
		Α	В	С	D	Ε	F		
	Α	0			1				
	В					0	1		
	С		0	1			0		
	D	1			0				
	Е					1	0		
	F		1	0					
								ded, award 1 mark for valid code seen OR any ving:	
		Α	В	С	D	Ε	F		
	Α	0							
	В								
	С								
	D	1			0				
	Е								
	F								

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