Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

MATHEMATICS **0980/04**

Paper 4 Calculator (Extended) **For examination from 2025**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Specimen

This document has **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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 descriptions 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 descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions 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 descriptions.

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 descriptions in mind.

Maths-Specific Marking Principles

1 Unless a particular method has been specified in the question, full marks may be awarded for any correct method. However, if a calculation is required then no marks will be awarded for a scale drawing.

2 Unless specified in the question, answers may be given as fractions, decimals or in standard form. Ignore superfluous zeros, provided that the degree of accuracy is not affected.

3 Allow alternative conventions for notation if used consistently throughout the paper, e.g. commas being used as decimal points.

4 Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored (isw).

5 Where a candidate has misread a number in the question and used that value consistently throughout, provided that number does not alter the difficulty or the method required, award all marks earned and deduct just 1 mark for the misread.

6 Recovery within working is allowed, e.g. a notation error in the working where the following line of working makes the candidate's intent clear.

MARK SCHEME NOTES

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

Anything in the mark scheme which is in square brackets […] is not required for the mark to be earned, but if present it must be correct.

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.

Types of mark

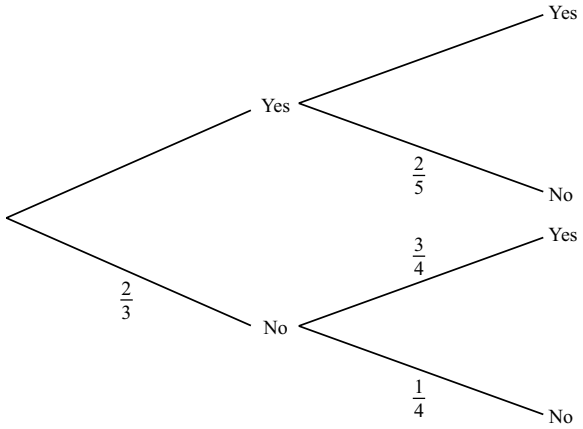
M Method mark, awarded for a valid method applied to the problem.

A Accuracy mark, given 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.

Abbreviations

awrt	answers which round to
cao	correct answer only
dep	dependent on the previous mark(s)
FT	follow through after error
isw	ignore subsequent working (after correct answer obtained)
nfww	not from wrong working
oe	or equivalent
SC	special case
soi	seen or implied

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
1	–2, –1, 0, 1	**2**	**B1** if one error/omission/extra
2	Correct triangle with arcs	**2**	**B1** correct no arcs
3	x^9y^4 final answer	**2**	**B1** for x^9y^k or x^ky^4 or correct answer seen then spoiled
4	–14, –5, 1	**2**	**B1** for 2 correct
5(a)	32.7 to 33.3	**1**	**FT** *their* printed diagram
5(b)	118 to 120	**1**	**FT** *their* printed diagram
5(c)	298 to 300	**2**	**B1** for 360 – (180 – *their* **(b)**) **FT** *their* **(b)** + 180
6(a)	5	**2**	**M1** for 10 × 12 × 'h' = 600
6(b)	172 or 172.4 to 172.5	**2**	**M1** for $1120 \times \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 0.45^3$
7(a)	20	**1**	
7(b)	 $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$ oe	**2**	**M1** for 2 or 3 correct
7(c)	$\frac{7}{10}$ oe	**3**	**M2** for $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5}$ + *their* $\frac{2}{3} \times$ *their* $\frac{3}{4}$ or **M1** for one product

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
8(a)	$y = x$ ruled $x + y = 7$ ruled	**3**	**B1** for $y = x$ **B2** for $x + y = 7$ or **B1** for ruled line with gradient –1 or ruled line through (0, 7) or (7, 0) but not $x = 7$ or $y = 7$.
8(b)	Correct region below $y = x$, above $x + y = 7$ and above x-axis labelled R	**1**	
9(a)	$\frac{8}{3}$ oe	**1**	
9(b)	92	**2**	**M1** for correct calculation of an area
10	$(x + 3)(2 – 3y)$	**2**	**M1** for $2(x + 3) – 3y(x + 3)$ or $x(2y – 3) + 3(2y – 3)$
11(a)	6	**2**	**M1** for $10 + 13 – (20 – 3)$ oe or correctly completed Venn diagram
11(b)	7	**1**	**FT** *their* Venn diagram or 13 – *their* **(a)**
12	160.375	**4**	**M1** for mid-values for three of 125, 155, 162.5, 175 **M1** for Σfx where x is in correct interval including boundary **M1 dep** $\frac{\Sigma fx}{100}$ dep on second **M1**
13(a)	49.4 or 49.39 to 49.40	**2**	**M1** for $\tan = \frac{14}{12}$ oe
13(b)	22.4 or 22.36 to 22.37	**4**	**B1** for 62 + *their* **(a)** **M2** for $\sqrt{12^2 + 15^2 - 2 \times 12 \times 15 \cos(62 + \textit{their } \textbf{(a)})}$ OR **B1** for 62 + *their* **(a)** **M1** for $12^2 + 15^2 – 2 \times 12 \times 15 \cos(62 + \textit{their } \textbf{(a)})$ **A1** for 500.3 to 500.4
13(c)	13.2 or 13.24...	**3**	**M2** for $\sin 62 = \frac{\text{dist}}{15}$ or **M1** for recognition of shortest distance soi

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
14(a)(i)	2400 2343.32	**5**	**B3** for 2400 or **B2** for answer 400 or **M1** for $\frac{2000 \times 2.5 \times 8}{100}$ oe **B2** for 2343.32 or **M1** for 2000×1.02^8 oe
14(a)(ii)	18.6 or 18.57 to 18.58...	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{\textit{their}\text{ total interest}}{4000}$ [× 100] or for $\frac{\textit{their}\text{ total amount}}{4000} \times 100$
14(a)(iii)	12	**3**	**M2** for trials below and above $n = 12$ or **M1** for at least 2 trials with $n > 8$
14(b)	2.8[0] or 2.799...	**3**	**M2** for $\sqrt[15]{\frac{7566}{5000}}$ or **M1** for $5000 \times [...]^{15} = 7566$
15(a)	35	**2**	**B1** for 49
15(b)	$\frac{y^2}{u^2}$ oe final answer	**2**	**M1** for $y^2 = u^2x$
16(a)	13.4 or 13.41 to 13.42	**3**	**M2** for $\sqrt{(-5-7)^2 + (8-2)^2}$ oe or **M1** for $(-5-7)^2 + (8-2)^2$ oe
16(b)	[y =] $2x + 5$ final answer	**4**	**M1** for [gradient of AB =] $\frac{8-2}{-5-7}$ oe **M1dep** for gradient of perpendicular, $p = -1 \div$ *their* $-\frac{1}{2}$ oe **M1dep** on previous **M1** for substituting (−1, 3) into $y =$ *their* $px + c$ oe where *their* $p \neq 0$
17	0.427 or 0.4273 to 0.4274	**2**	**M1** for $\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 18 \sin x = 50$
18	$-\frac{1}{2}$ oe	**3**	**B2** for $12y = 6y - 3$ or better or **M1** for $4 \times 3y = 3(2y - 1)$

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
19	391 or 391.1 to 391.2	**4**	**M3** for $3 \times 6 \times 20 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 \times \sin 60$ oe OR **M1** for [3 ×] 6 × 20 **M1** for [2 ×] $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 \times \sin 60$ oe
20	[k =] 9 [u =] 3	**2**	**B1** each
21	$\frac{5p}{2(p+4)}$ or $\frac{5p}{2p+8}$ final answer	**3**	**B1** for $5p(p-4)$ **B1** for $2(p+4)(p-4)$
22(a)(i)	$-\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{p} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{t}$ or $\frac{1}{3}(-\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{t})$ final answer	**2**	**M1** for $\overrightarrow{PT} = -\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{t}$ or $\overrightarrow{TP} = -\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{p}$
22(a)(ii)	$\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{p} - \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{t}$ or $\frac{1}{3}(2\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{t})$ final answer	**2**	**M1** for a correct route
22(b)	$\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{t} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{t} + \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{p}$ oe	**M1**	
	$\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{4}{3}\mathbf{p}$ and $\overrightarrow{OM}$ is a multiple of $\overrightarrow{OP}$ oe	**A1**	
23	3.6	**3**	**M1** for $\frac{\textit{their}\text{ distance}}{\textit{their}\text{ time}}$ **B1** for 7.95 or 7950 or 132.5

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
24	(–2.79, –4.58) (1.79, 4.58)	**6**	**B5** for (–2.791... , –4.583 to –4.582) **and** (1.791..., 4.582 to 4.583) or **B4** for –2.79 or –2.791... **and** 1.79 or 1.791... OR **M1** for $2x + 1 = x^2 + 3x - 4$ or better **M2** for $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4(1)(-5)}}{2(1)}$ **FT** *their* quadratic not $x^2 + 3x - 4$ or **M1** for $\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{p}}{2(1)}$ or $\sqrt{1^2 - 4(1)(-5)}$ **FT** *their* quadratic not $x^2 + 3x - 4$

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