



# Cambridge IGCSE™

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**MATHEMATICS****0580/12**

Paper 1 (Core)

**October/November 2020**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 56

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<b>Published</b>
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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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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This document consists of **6** printed pages.

**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.

**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.

**Abbreviations**

cao – correct answer only

dep – dependent

FT – follow through after error

isw – ignore subsequent working

oe – or equivalent

SC – Special Case

nfw – not from wrong working

soi – seen or implied

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
1	200 017	1	
2	870	1	
3	8 cao	1	
4	Arrow at 0.25	1	
5	72	1	
6	$0.4 \frac{11}{27} 41\% \frac{16}{39}$	2	<b>B1</b> for 3 in correct order or <b>M1</b> for [0].407..., [0].41 and [0].410....
7	1.2 or $1\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{6}{5}$	2	<b>M1</b> for $6 = 2x + 3x$ or better
8	11	1	
9	27	2	<b>M1</b> for $0.25 \times 3 \times 6^2$ or better
10	[x =] 60 [y =] 80	3	<b>B1</b> for [x =] 60 <b>B2</b> for [y =] 80 or <b>B1</b> for 40 in correct position in diagram  If 0 scored, <b>SC1</b> for <i>their x + their y = 140</i>
11	3	3	<b>M2</b> for $12 \times 8 \times 5 \div (16 \times 10)$ oe  or <b>M1</b> for $12 \times 8 \times 5$ or $10 \times 16 \times h$
12(a)	5 7 6 2	2	<b>B1</b> for two or three correct
12(b)	126	2	<b>M1</b> for $\frac{their7}{20} [\times 360]$ or $[their7 \times] \frac{360}{20}$
13	48.72	2	<b>M1</b> for $\frac{16}{100} \times 42$ oe or better
14(a)(i)	-11	1	
14(a)(ii)	Subtract 7	1	
14(b)	$4n - 6$ oe final answer	2	<b>B1</b> for $4n + j$ or $kn - 6$ $k \neq 0$

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
15	9	2	<b>M1</b> for $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times h = 27$ oe
16(a)(i)	(-2, 5)	1	
16(a)(ii)	Point plotted at (2, -3)	1	
16(a)(iii)	[y =] $0.5x + 2$	2	<b>B1</b> for $0.5x + j$ or $kx + 2$ $k \neq 0$ as final answer or <b>M1</b> for $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$ with correct values
16(b)	[y=] $5x - 7$	1	
17	$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{8}{6}$ oe	<b>M2</b>	<b>M1</b> for $\frac{4}{3}$ seen or for $\frac{5}{6} \times \text{their} \frac{3}{4}$ or for $\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{\text{their}8}{6}$
	$\frac{5}{8}$ cao	<b>A1</b>	
18(a)	17.5 18.5	2	<b>B1</b> for each If 0 scored, <b>SC1</b> for both correct but reversed
18(b)(i)	931 400	1	
18(b)(ii)	$3.649 \times 10^5$	2	<b>B1</b> for 364 900 or for a correct final answer not in standard form
18(c)	7.83 or 7.83[2.....]	1	
19	60	3	<b>M2</b> for $12 \times \sqrt{13^2 - 12^2}$ or <b>M1</b> for $13^2 - 12^2$ or for $12 \times \text{their} 5$ from Pythagoras or trig
20	15	2	<b>M1</b> for 4 [parts] = 20 soi or a correct equation, e.g. $\frac{x+20}{7} = \frac{x}{3}$ oe
21	$3 \times 5^2 \times 11$ or $3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 11$	2	<b>B1</b> for 3, 5, 5, 11 May be seen in a factor tree or table
22	[x =] $\frac{22}{\cos 36}$ oe	<b>M2</b>	<b>M1</b> for $\cos 36 = \frac{22}{x}$ or better oe
	27.19[3.....]	<b>A1</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks	Partial Marks
23	14	2	<b>M1</b> for $\frac{12}{54} = \frac{UT}{63}$ or $\frac{54}{12} = \frac{63}{UT}$ or $\frac{63}{54} = \frac{UT}{12}$ or $\frac{54}{63} = \frac{12}{UT}$ or better