ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

# Free Standing Maths Qualification 

## Calculating Finances 6984 Intermediate Level

## Mark Scheme 2006 examination - January series


#### Abstract

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.


It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk Copyright © 2006 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

## COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

## Calculating Finances

## Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification Intermediate Level Calculating Finances (6984) <br> January 2006

## Answers and Marking Scheme

## Question 1

| 1 a (i) | $£ 155.91$ | B1 | Ignore further working |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) | Total repayments is $£ 155.91 \times 36$ $=£ 5612.76$ | M1 |  |
|  | Interest is $£ 612.76$ | A1 |  |
| b (i) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{306.94}{100} \\ & =£ 3.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | Accept $£ 3.0694$ |
| (ii) | Monthly repayment is $\begin{aligned} & 51 \times £ 3.0694 \\ & =£ 156.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Total repayment is $£ 5635.44$ Interest is $£ 535.44$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | Accept $£ 536.52$ from $£ 3.07$ |
| (c) | $£ 5001$, benefits from lower interest rate. | B1 | Accept $£ 5100$ |
|  | TOTAL | 10 |  |

## Question 2

|  | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Brand <br> of car | Number of <br> cars sold in <br> 2002 | Number of <br> cars sold in <br> 2003 | Change in <br> number of <br> cars sold | Percentage <br> change in <br> number of <br> cars sold |
| 2 | Ford | 400808 | 378942 | -21866 | -5.455 |
| 3 | Vauxhall | 318633 | 326433 | 7800 | 2.448 |
| 4 | Renault | 194685 | 189427 | -5258 | -2.701 |
| 5 | Peugeot | 208920 | 184940 | -23980 | -11.478 |
| 6 | Citroen | 130415 | 117602 | -12813 | -9.825 |


| (a) | Column D | B1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | Any in column E <br> All column E correct | M1A1 | Condone any + or - signs <br> Accept rounded or truncated to <br> ldp |
| (b) | $\frac{D 4}{B 4} \times 100$ | B1 | Accept $\frac{C 4-B 4}{B 4} \times 100$ |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{5}$ |  |

## Question 3

|  | $13033 \approx 12.47 \%$ | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $100 \%=\frac{13033}{12.47} \times 100$ | M1 |  |  |
| $=104514.8 \ldots .$. | A1 |  |  |
| $=104500$ | A1 | Misplaced decimal point; SC2 |  |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |

## Question 4

| 7 | 7 parts | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\frac{5}{7} \times 35000$ <br> $=£ 25000$ | M1 |  |
|  | TOTAL | A1 |  |

## Question 5

| (a) | Plotted correctly | B2 | B1 for 2 correct |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| (b) | Large reduction in those with <br> negative equity. | B1 | Accept any sensible comment |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{3}$ |  |

## Question 6

| (a) | Annual income $=£ 4170 \times 12$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & =£ 50040 \\ & \text { Taxable income }=£ 50040-4895 \\ & =£ 45145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 1 \\ & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { If } 45145 \text { seen in (b) } \\ \text { and another ans in (a) }\end{array}\right\}$ B1M1 <br> Ignore any subsequent work seen |
| (b) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tax paid is } 10 \% \text { of } £ 2090 \\ & \quad+22 \% \text { of } £ 30310 \\ & \quad+40 \% \text { of } £ 12745 \\ & = \\ & =£ 209+£ 6668.20+£ 5098 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \\ & \text { M1 } \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45145-32400 \\ & 12745 \\ & 3 \text { products } \\ & \text { Any } 2 \text { correct } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | = £11975.20 | A1 |  |
|  | TOTAL | 8 |  |

## Question 7

|  | Payment is $11 \%$ of $£ 15$ <br> $=£ 1.65$ | B1 | $£ 15$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |

## Question 8

| (a) | Use of 120 and 50p <br> $120 \times \frac{100}{50}$ <br> $=240$ | B1 both <br> M1 <br> A1 | Accept 117 and 50p [50p or $\left.£ \frac{1}{2}\right]$ <br> Accept $117 \times \frac{100}{50}=234$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| (b) | $240 \times 50$ |  | Dependent on B1 gained in (a) <br> Condone $4 \times 12$ instead of 52 <br> $240 \times 52=12480$ <br> $=12000$ |
|  |  |  | Accept $234 \times 52=12168$ <br> $230 \times 52=11960$ <br> $234 \times 50=11700$ <br> $230 \times 50=11500$ |
|  |  |  |  |

## Question 9

|  | $1-0.7$ | M1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $=0.3$ | A1 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |

## Question 10

|  | Normal price is $1.75 \times$ cost price |  | OR |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| New price is | M1 | $30 \%$ increase is $\frac{30}{100} \times 175$ | M1 |  |
| $1.3 \times 1.75 \times$ cost price | A1 |  |  |  |
| $=2.275 \times$ cost price | M1 |  |  |  |
| Profit is $1.275 \times$ cost price | M1 | $\therefore$ Increase is $75+52.5$ | M1 |  |
| which is $127.5 \%$ | A1 | $=127.5 \%$ | A1 |  |
|  | TOTAL | 4 |  |  |

## Question 11

| (a) | $1.0022^{12}$ <br> $=1.02672 \ldots$ <br> Amount is $£ 5000 \times 1.02672 .$. <br> $=£ 5133.61$ | B1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| b | Investment becomes $102.672 \%$ <br> of the original amount <br> AER is $2.67 \%$ | B1 | Accept 5133.60 |

