AQA

A S S E S S M E N T a n d
Q U A L I F I C A T I O N S
A L L I A N C E

Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification

Making Connections in Mathematics
6987/2

Mark Scheme

2006 examination – June series

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.

Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method		
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method		
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy		
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation		
√or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	OE	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
–*x* EE	deduct *x* marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

Application of Mark Scheme

No method shown:

Correct answer without working	mark as in scheme
Incorrect answer without working	zero marks unless specified otherwise

More than one method / choice of solution:

2 or more complete attempts, neither/none crossed out	mark both/all fully and award the mean mark rounded down
1 complete and 1 partial attempt, neither crossed out	award credit for the complete solution only

Crossed out work	do not mark unless it has not been replaced
Alternative solution using a correct or partially correct method	award method and accuracy marks as appropriate

Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification

Intermediate Level – Making Connections in Mathematics (6987/2)

Answers and Marking Scheme

Question 1

(a)(i)	24	**B1**	
(ii)	288	**B1**	
(b)(i)	Total = $n + (n + 10) + (n + 11) = 3n + 21$	**B1B1** **B1**	B1 for each expression in terms of *n* for number in each cell
(ii)	16, 26 & 27	**B1B1B1**	
(c)(i)	Total = $m + (m - 1) + (m + 1) + (m - 10) + (m + 10)$ $= 5m$	**B1** **B1** **B1**	Clear indication of squares covering (m-1) and (m+1) Clear indication of squares covering (m-10) and (m+10)
(ii)	$5m = 75$ $\Rightarrow m = 15$	**M1** **A1**	Any clear indication that centred on 15
	TOTAL	**13**	
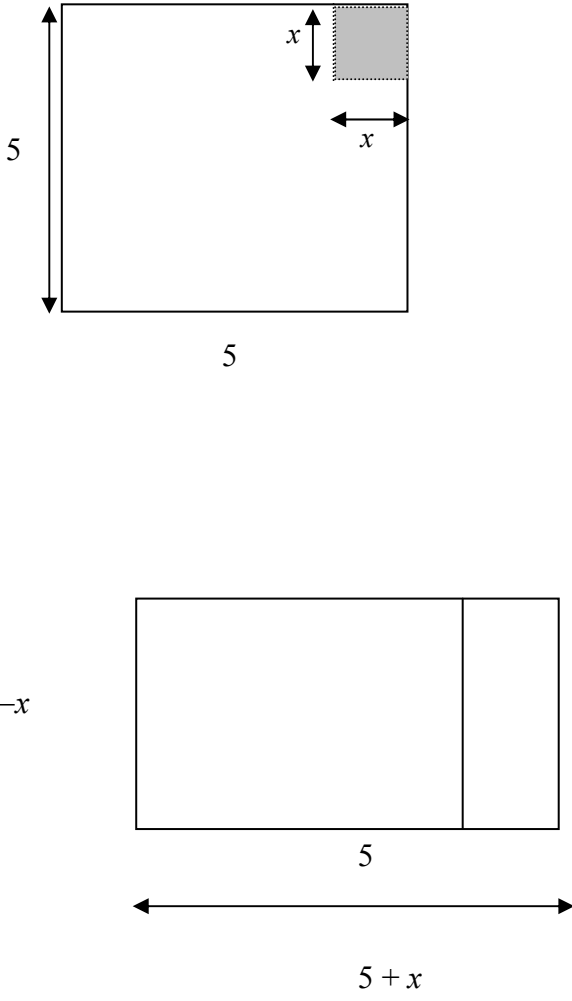
Question 2

(a)	40°	**B1**	
(b)	80°	**B1**	
(c)	$\dfrac{180 - (\textit{their AOB})}{2} =$	**M1** **M1**	(180 – their *AOB*) (Divide by 2)
	50°	**A1**	
	TOTAL	**5**	

Question 3

(a)	Each triangle has two sides that are the same length,	**B1**	
	the radius of the circle	**B1**	
(b)(i)	$180° - 2x°$	**B2**	Allow B1 for $180 -$ something
(ii)	$180° - 2y°$	**B1**	
(iii)	$360° - (180° - 2x°) - (180° - 2y°) =$	**M1A1**√	
	$2x° + 2y°$	**A1**√	
(c)	$\angle LNM = x° + y°$	**B1**	
	$\angle LOM = 2x° + 2y° = 2(x° + y°)$	**B1**	Statements may be in words rather than algebra
	$\therefore \angle LOM = 2 \times \angle LNM$	**B1**	
	TOTAL	**11**	

Question 4

		B1	Clear indication of 5 squared with x squared removed
		B1 **B1**	B1 diagram Clear labelling of $(5-x)$ and $(5+x)$
	TOTAL	**3**	

Question 5

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">(a)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="3">

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
f(x)	25	24	21	16	9	0

</td><td>B1</td><td>25, 24</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>21, 16</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>9, 0</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">(b)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td><td>B1</td><td>Any 3 points plotted correctly</td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>Further 3 points</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)(i)</td><td colspan="2">18.75</td><td>B1</td><td>$18.5 <$ answer ≤ 19</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">(ii)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">$a = 3.6(\pm 0.1)$</td><td>B1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>B1</td><td>Indication on grid – must include arrows to show direction</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">TOTAL</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Question 6

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">

$25^2 - 9^2 = (25 + 9)(25 - 9)$

$= 34 \times 16$

$= 544$

</td><td>M1A1</td><td rowspan="2">Allow any two integers that multiply to 544 for SC2</td></tr>
<tr><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>A1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Question 7

(a)	Rotation 150° anti-clockwise	**B1**	or 210° clockwise
	about centre *A*	**B1**	
(b)	Mirror line passing through *A* and mid-point of *ED*	**B1**	or equivalent
(c)	All four sides are the same length	**B1**	or other suitable
(d)	At any point angle sum must be		
	360° square and equilateral triangle have sum of 150° so need additional angle of 210°.	**B1**	
	This can be achieved only by having an additional square and two equilateral triangles ($210° = 90° + 2 \times 60°$)	**M1A1**	
	TOTAL	**7**	
	GRAND TOTAL	**50**	