RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT
INTERMEDIATE FSMQ
6989

## FOUNDATIONS IN ADVANCED MATHEMATICS

COMBINED MARK SCHEME AND REPORT FOR THE UNITS JANUARY 2005

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

The report on the Examination provides information on the performance of candidates which it is hoped will be useful to teachers in their preparation of candidates for future examinations. It is intended to be constructive and informative and to promote better understanding of the syllabus content, of the operation of the scheme of assessment and of the application of assessment criteria.

Mark schemes and Reports should be read in conjunction with the published question papers.

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## Foundations of Advanced Mathematics - 6989

There were 780 entries for this session, slightly less than last year. The mean mark was 24.6 , very close to that in January 2004. The minimum mark scored by two candidates was 8 and the maximum of 40 was achieved by two candidates.

There were 8 questions for which one candidate offered no answer, but these were scattered throughout the paper so this did not provide evidence that candidates found the paper too long or too hard.

I commented last year that in one question no candidate offered one of the options as an answer, and that I thought this was unusual. In this paper there were 5 such questions! (Option A for questions 2, 5 and 23 and option B for questions 6 and 15).

In a number of questions the wrong answer was offered by more candidates than the right answer.
Q16 (Vectors) The most popular answer was C. Presumably many would have tried $\tan ^{-1} 4 / 3$, getting an angle different to that given. This would have followed a failure to realise that the modulus of a vector is not the sum of the components.

Q17 (Roots of quadratic equations). An equal percentage thought that response A and D are false. The correct response was $A$. The roots of the equation in $D$ are 5 and -4 which differ by 9 .

Q38 (Simplification of algebraic fractions). In a multichoice question one of the obvious distractors is found by failing to take the subtraction of a negative quantity as the same as adding the positive value of that quantity. So in the numerator $3 d-(-5 d)=8 d$ (giving A as the correct response) with the incorrect $3 d-(-5 d)=-2 d$ being a little more popular (and offered as response C).

Q39 (Trigonometry). 1\% more thought that $\cos \theta$ did not have two roots in the range $0^{\circ}<\theta<360^{\circ}$ (was it because they thought there was only 1?) than the fact that the value of $\sin \theta$ is always less than 1. (Is this because they thought that, for instance -2 is not less than 1 ?).

Two questions came very close to falling in this category!
Q21 (discrete data from a vertical line graph) Very nearly as many thought that the mean is not 2.15 (and by default that the median is 3 ?) as responded correctly that the median is not 3 . Were these candidates working on the discrete values 1,2,3, 4 and 5 rather than the fact that the graph gives multiple values of each number?

Q32 (Probability) Incorrect responses here are based on the idea that the first card is picked first and so there is a greater chance of a given person becoming the chairperson than the secretary. This would make B true and D false which is the wrong way round. $38 \%$ got this question right and $37 \%$ chose the wrong response.

These questions are all typical of those likely to be answered badly due to misunderstandings by the candidates.

As in previous sessions I offer a summary of questions and topics with the approximate percentage of candidates giving the correct responses. As I noted in my last report, the giving of the correct response may not be because the candidate understands the question and can discern the errors being made in the distracting responses. Attempts are made not to offer distractors in such a way that the correct response is the "odd man out" but our perception of typical errors might result in that happening.

|  | Question | Topic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 91-100\% | 2 | Arithmetic |
|  | 5 | Coordinate geometry |
|  | 15 | Arithmetic - sensible units |
|  | 23 | Algebra - interpretation of graph |
| 89-90\% | 6 | Statistics - random sampling |
|  | 8 | Arithmetic - standard form |
|  | 12 | Algebra-substitution |
|  | 20 | Algebra - factorisation |
| $71-80 \%$ | 1 | Arithmetic |
|  | 3 | Arithmetic - large numbers |
|  | 4 | Arithmetic - exchange rates |
|  | 19 | Arithmetic - error bounds |
|  | 29 | Algebra - simultaneous equations |
|  | 34 | Algebra - interpretation of formula |
| 61-70\% | 7 | Algebra - solving a linear equation |
|  | 9 | Algebraic indices |
|  | 14 | Arithmetic - percentage changes, including VAT |
|  | 18 | Probability |
|  | 26 | Arithmetic - percentage increase |
|  | 28 | Vectors |
| $51-60 \%$ | 10 | Coordinate geometry |
|  | 22 | Algebra - solution of equations and inequalities |
|  | 25 | Trigonometry |
|  | 30 | Trigonometry |
|  | 35 | Algebra - rearrangement of a formula |
|  | 36 | Algebra - Velocity/time graph |
| $41-50 \%$ | 11 | Arithmetic - conversion of units |
|  | 13 | Statistics - interpretation of diagram |
|  | 21 | Statistics - discrete data |
|  | 24 | Algebra - solution of quadratic that does not factorise |
|  | 27 | Cumulative frequency |
|  | 31 | Algebra - interpretation of cubic function and its graph |
|  | 33 | Algebra- interpretation of units of solid |
| $31-40 \%$ | 17 | Algebra- roots of quadratic equations |
|  | 32 | Probability |
|  | 37 | Trigonometry - sine and cosine formulae |
|  | 38 | Algebra-simplification of algebraic fractions |
|  | 39 | Trigonometry |
|  | 40 | Algebra |
| $21-30 \%$ | 16 | Vectors |

Answers.

| 1 | D | 21 | C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | C | 22 | D |
| 3 | C | 23 | C |
| 4 | C | 24 | C |
| 5 | D | 25 | D |
| 6 | D | 26 | A |
| 7 | B | 27 | A |
| 8 | A | 28 | B |
| 9 | B | 29 | C |
| 10 | A | 30 | B |
| 11 | B | 31 | D |
| 12 | C | 32 | B |
| 13 | D | 33 | C |
| 14 | B | 34 | B |
| 15 | D | 35 | C |
| 16 | B | 36 | C |
| 17 | A | 37 | C |
| 18 | B | 38 | A |
| 19 | C | 39 | D |
| 20 | B | 40 | D |

FSMQ Intermediate Foundations of Advanced Mathematics(FAM)
January 2005 Assessment Session

## Unit Threshold Marks

| Unit | Maximum <br> Mark | A | B | C | D | E | U |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6989 | 40 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 0 |

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

|  | A | B | C | D | E | U | Total Number of <br> Candidates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 9 8 9}$ | 15.4 | 32.1 | 55.9 | 77.7 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 780 |

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