# Foundations of Advanced Mathematics (MEI) 

## Combined Mark Scheme And Report on the Unit

## June 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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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Any enquiries about publications should be addressed to:
OCR Publications
PO Box 5050
Annersley
NOTTINGHAM
NG15 0DL

Telephone: 08708706622
Facsimile: 08708706621
E-mail: publications@ocr.org.uk

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## Mark Scheme and Report on the Unit June 2005

## Foundations of Advanced Mathematics - 6989

## Report

There were 584 entries for this session, slightly less than last year. The mean mark was 22, exactly the same as June 2004. The minimum mark scored by one candidate was 5 and the maximum of 40 was achieved by one candidate.
There were 18 questions for which at least one candidate offered no answer, rather more than usual, but these were scattered throughout the paper so this did not provide evidence that candidates found the paper too long or too hard.

In all questions at least one candidate offered each of the distracting answers.
In 4 questions the wrong answer was offered by more candidates than the right answer.
Q20 (3-D mensuration). In this question the answer offered by more than half the candidature was A, where a value for the volume was given. It may be that candidates were not sure about finding the area of the cross-section and did not check the other answers. In fact the correct answer of D (where you need to cube the linear scale factor to find the correct volume of a similar shape) was given by only $16 \%$ of the candidature.

Q21 (Mensuration of a circle). A little surprisingly, rather more were unable to calculate the total length of track correctly than those who were unable to manipulate surds, thus giving $B$ as the false result rather than $A$. However, a significant number also gave $D$ as the false result.

Q26 (Rearrangement of formulae). This is not a question that usually comes into this category. C is the rearrangement in which the most prevalent error occurs. It is the error that students would most commonly make, but equally when it is placed in front of them we would have expected them to spot it! A (very) small number also gave A as the false result.

Q30 (Coordinate geometry of a straight line). A, B and D were answers that attracted nearly equal responses. D may have been because the point given was not on the graph shown. A was a surprising response - although this is not a form of the equation of a straight line that would perhaps have been taught, substitution of the points of intersection with the axes should have given the result that this statement was true.

In a number of questions the correct answer was given by between $80 \%$ and $90 \%$ of the candidature; Q17 (Sale and discounted prices) was answered correctly by $90 \%$ (maybe the false result was too obviously false rather than candidates eliminating the correct responses!!) while Q4(Arithmetic) was answered correctly by $96 \%$.

As in previous sessions I offer a summary of questions and topics with the approximate percentage of candidates giving the correct responses. As noted in previous reports, 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 clearly different to the rest, but our perception of typical errors might result in that happening.

| Question | Topic |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 91-100\% | 4 | Arithmetic |
| 81-90\% | 5 | Substitution into algebraic expressions |
|  | 17 | Sale and discounted prices |
|  | 22 | Probability |
|  | 24 | Scale drawing |
| 71-80\% | 6 | Arithmetic calculation |
|  | 7 | Calculations with standard form |
|  | 9 | Linear sequence |
|  | 11 | Conversion graph |
|  | 13 | Algebra and brackets |
|  | 29 | Simultaneous equations |
|  | 33 | Mensuration of cuboid and Pythagoras |
|  | 36 | Vectors |
| 61-70\% | 14 | Formula in words to be converted |
|  | 39 | Statistics - cumulative frequency |
|  | 40 | Statistics - interpretation of bar charts |
| $51-60 \%$ | 2 | Rounding of numbers |
|  | 12 | Quadratic curve |
|  | 27 | Trigonometry |
| 41-50\% | 1 | Solution of quadratic |
|  | 3 | Algebra |
|  | 8 | Indices |
|  | 10 | Estimation |
|  | 16 | Vectors |
|  | 18 | Arithmetic and rates |
|  | 28 | Trigonometry - cosine and sine rules |
|  | 35 | Probability |
|  | 37 | Algebraic simplification |
| 31-40\% | 19 | Errors |
|  | 23 | Statistics - summary statistics of grouped data set |
|  | 25 | Cubic equations |
|  | 26 | Rearrangement of formulae |
|  | 31 | Solution of inequality |
|  | 32 | Area under curve |
|  | 34 | Intersection of lines on graph |
|  | 38 | Statistics |
| 21-30\% | 15 | Estimation |
|  | 21 | Mensuration of circle |
|  | 30 | Coordinate geometry of straight line |
| 11-20\% | 20 | 3-D mensuration |

## Answers

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

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

## Unit Threshold Marks

| Unit | Maximum <br> Mark | A | B | C | D | E | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{6 9 8 9}$ | 40 | 31 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 0 |

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

|  | A | B | C | D | E | U | Total Number of <br> Candidates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6989 | 7.4 | 18.7 | 45.2 | 71.7 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 584 |

Mark Scheme and Report on the Unit taken in June

Mark Scheme and Report on the Unit taken in June

# OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations) <br> 1 Hills Road <br> Cambridge <br> CB1 2EU 

## OCR Information Bureau

(General Qualifications)
Telephone: 01223553998
Facsimile: 01223552627
Email: helpdesk@ocr.org.uk
www.ocr.org.uk

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