

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mathematics 4307

Specification B

Module 5 Paper 2 Tier H 43055/2H

Mark Scheme

2009 examination - November 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.

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The following abbreviations are used on the mark scheme:

M Method marks awarded for a correct method.

A Accuracy marks awarded when following on from a correct method.

It is not necessary always to see the method. This can be implied.

B Marks awarded independent of method.

E Marks awarded for an explanation.

M dep A method mark which is dependent on a previous method mark being

awarded.

ft Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a

mistake in an earlier step.

SC Special Case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has

some mathematical worth.

oe Or equivalent.

eeoo Each error or omission.

MODULE 5 HIGHER TIER

43055/2H

1	180 – 90 – 38	M1	
	52	A1	May be seen on the diagram
	(180 – their 52) ÷ 2	M1 dep	dep on an attempt to find the third angle in \triangle DEC
	64	A1	

2	Trial for $3 < x \le 4$	B1	Accurate to nearest whole number (truncated or rounded)
	Trial at 3.6 or 3.7 (or between)	B1	Accurate to at least 1 dp (t or r)
	Trials that bracket 31 and answer 3.7	B1	

3(a)	$\frac{1}{2}(7.8 + 14.8) \times 6.2$	M1	for any complete method
	[70, 70.1]	A1	
3(b)	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi \times 17^2$	M1	$\frac{1}{2}$ not necessary for this M1
	[453.7, 454]	A1	or 144.5 π
	450 or 454	B1 ft	ft their answer

4(a)	8	B1	
	-1	B1	
4(b)	7 correct plots	M1	ft their table
	Correct smooth curve	A1	
4(c)	-1.8	B1	ft their curve crossing x-axis
	3.8	B1	Allow (-1.8, 0) and (3.8, 0)
4(d)	x = 1	B1	

5	x + 15 + 4x = 180	M1	or $x + 15 + 4x + x + 15 + 4x = 360$
	5x = 180 - 15	M1 dep	10x = 360 - 30 This mark for collecting terms to the form $ax = b$
	33	A1	33

6(a)	Rotation		Enlargement	B1	Note: Must be a single transformation
	180°	or	sf -1	B1	or half turn (if rotation)
	About (0, 0)		Centre (0, 0)	B1	or about origin or about 0
6(b)	Enlargement	I	1	B1	Must be a single transformation
	[Scale factor]] –2		B1	
	[Centre] (0, 0))		B1	or centre at origin, centre at 0
7	1089 ÷ 44			M1	
	24.75 or 24.	.8 or	25	A1	
	cm ²			B1	Units mark
8(a)	23.5			B1	or 23.499
8(b)	19.25			B1	
9(a)	n+1 $n+2$ $n+9$			B2	B1 for one correct box
9(b)	(n +) n + 1 +	n + 2	+ n + 9	M1	eg 3n + 12 gains this M1 but not this A1
	4n + 12			A1	ft their boxes provided they are $n \pm k$ for M1 only
	4(n+3)			A1	or 4 <i>n</i> is always a multiple of 4 and 12 is a multiple of 4
10(a)	4c + 4 - 3c +	6		M1	Allow one error
	c + 10			A1	
10(b)	$6x^5y^4$			B2	B1 for x^5 or y^4
10(c)	7n - 3n < 5 +	- 1		M1	
	n < 1.5 or 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ or	3 2	A1	

11(a)	Sine	M1	Scale drawing M0
	$\frac{9}{13}$ (= 0.692)	M1 dep	
	[43.78, 44]	A1	Answer 44 only credited if working is seen
11(b)	$8^2 + 11^2 - 2 \times 8 \times 11 \times \cos 105$	M1	(= 230.5)
	$\sqrt{\text{their } 230.5}$	M1 dep	
	[15, 15.2]	A1	Answer 15 only credited if working is seen

12(a)	$\frac{1}{2}h(h+7) [= 36]$	M1	
	h(h+7) = 72	M1 dep	
	$h^2 + 7h = 72$	A1	
12(b)	$\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \times -72}}{2}$	M1 A1	Allow one numerical or sign error. Fully correct substitution Note: ± can be just +
	5.68	A1	

13	3	$4\pi r^2 = 2450$	M1	
		$\sqrt{(2450 \div 4\pi)}$	M1	Must be complete process
		[13.96, 14]	A1	

14	$x^2 + (2x+3)^2 = 2$	M1	
	$4x^2 + 12x + 9$	A1	or $4x^2 + 6x + 6x + 9$
	$5x^2 + 12x + 7 = 0$	M1	ft their quadratic, must be = 0
	(5x+7)(x+1)	M1	or correct use of formula
	$(x=)-\frac{7}{5}$ and -1	A1	or $x = -\frac{7}{5}$, $y = \frac{1}{5}$ oe or $x = -1$, $y = 1$
	$(y =) \frac{1}{5}$ and 1	A1	Both pairs Allow consistent ordering as implying the pairings Allow coordinates for pairs

15	$(TB =) 120 \times \tan 18$	M1	= 38.99
	$(AB^2 =) 140^2 - 120^2$	M1	= 5200
	$\sqrt{\text{their } 5200}$	M1 dep	= 72.11 dep on M1 in line above
	$(\text{their } 39) \div (\text{their } 72) = \tan x$	M1	
	[28, 28.5]	A1	Allow 28.40(00)