



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2013**

Applications of Mathematics (Pilot) 9370

Unit 1 Foundation Tier 93701F

Final

Mark Scheme

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 events which all examiners participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each examiner analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| M | Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer. |
| M dep | A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded. |
| A | Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied. |
| B | Marks awarded independent of method. |
| B dep | A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded. |
| Q | Marks awarded for quality of written communication. |
| 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. Accept answers that are equivalent. eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| [a, b] | Accept values between <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> inclusive. |
| 25.3... | Allow answers which begin 25.3 e.g. 25.3, 25.31, 25.378. |
| Use of brackets | It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks. |

A1 Foundation Tier

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|---|-------|--|
| 1(a) | $2 \times 0.80 + 1.35$ | M1 | |
| | 2.95 | A1 | |
| 1(b) | (£) 7.05 | B1 ft | ft 10 – their 2.95 |
| 1(c) | $80(p) \times 3 (= 2.4(0))$ or $(£) 1.20 \times 3 (= 3.6(0))$ | M1 | |
| | Their $2.4(0) +$ their $3.6(0)$ | M1 | |
| | (£) 6 and No | A1 | Accept No, she is £1 short |
| 1(c) | Alternative 1 | | |
| | $80(p) + 1.20$ | M1 | |
| | Their $£2 \times 3$ | M1 | |
| | (£) 6 and No | A1 | Accept No, she is £1 short |
| 1(c) | Alternative 2 | | |
| | $80(p) \times 3 (= 2.40)$ or $(£) 1.20 \times 3 (= 3.60)$ | M1 | |
| | (£) 5 – their $2.4(0) (= 2.6(0))$ or (£) 5 – their $3.6(0) (= 1.4(0))$ | M1 | |
| | No and (£)2.6(0) and (£)3.6(0) or No and (£)1.4(0) and (£)2.4(0) | A1 | Accept No, she is £1 short |
| 2(a) | 28 | B1 | |
| 2(b) | 4 | B2 | B1 for 27 or 23 or attempt to count up on graph eg line across 10A at 23 |
| 2(c) | Monday | B1 | |
| 2(d) | Both bars at correct height and width | B3 | B2 for one bar at correct height and width or both correct heights but width incorrect or both bars correct but reversed B1 for $(43 - 3) \div 2$ or 20 or 23 seen or 2 bars drawn with heights total 43 or 2 bars drawn with 10B 3 higher than 10A |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| 3(a) | 83 | B1 | |
| 3(b) | 75 or 160 seen | B1 | |
| | Their 83 + 75 + 160 | M1 | ft their (a) |
| | 318 | A1 | |
| 3(c) | 35×1.48 | M1 | |
| | 51.80 | Q1 | Correct money notation QWC Strand (i) |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--|------|--|
| 4(a) | $\frac{36}{12} (\times 50)$ or $3 (\times 50)$ | M1 | |
| | 150 | A1 | SC1 for use of a different item. |
| 4(b) | 200 \rightarrow 24 or 50 \rightarrow 6 | M1 | |
| | $12 + 12 + 6$ | M1 | |
| | 30 | A1 | |
| 4(b) | Alternative 1 | | |
| | $250 \div 100 (= 2.5)$ | M1 | |
| | Their 2.5×12 | M1 | |
| | 30 | A1 | |
| 4(b) | Alternative 2 | | |
| | $100 \div 12 (= 8.3 \dots)$ | M1 | |
| | $250 \div$ their $8.3 \dots$ | M1 | |
| | 30 | A1 | |
| 4(c) | $24 \div 3 (= 8)$ or $24 \times 2 (= 48)$ | M1 | M2 for diagram split $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ in some way, circled, shaded, etc |
| | Their $8 \times 2 (= 16)$ or their $48 \div 3 (= 16)$ | M1 | |
| | $(24 - \text{their } 16) \div 2$ | M1 | or half of their remaining biscuits shaded |
| | 4 | A1 | |
| 4(c) | Alternative | | |
| | $1 - \frac{2}{3} (= \frac{1}{3})$ | M1 | |
| | Their $\frac{1}{3} \times 24 (= 8)$ | M1 | |
| | Their $8 \div 2$ | M1 | |
| 4 | A1 | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--|-------|---|
| 5(a) | Tallies correct | B1 | |
| | Frequencies correct 1, 1, 3, 6, 3, 2 | B1 | Correct or ft. Do not award if tallies are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | Using tallies, including 5 bar gate and frequencies written | Q1 | QWC strand (ii) Allow at most one error Do not award if tallies and frequencies are reversed. |
| 5(b) | 3 | B1 | |
| 5(c) | Mode is 1 for boys | B1 | |
| | Yes ($3 > 1$) | B1 ft | ft their mode in part (b) |
| 6 | $30 \div 6 = 5$ minutes | M1 | |
| | $30 \div 10 = 3$ minutes | M1 | |
| | 2 | A1 | |
| 7 | 23 | B1 | |
| | $28 \div 4$ or 0.25×28 | M1 | oe |
| | Their 23 + their 7 | M1 | |
| | 30 | A1ft | ft their 23 SC3: (Spent) 44 (unsupported) |
| 7 | Alternative | | |
| | 23 | B1 | |
| | $0.75 \times 28 (= 21)$ | M1 | |
| | (Amount spent) their 23 + their 21 (= 44) | M1 | |
| | (Amount saved) $(46 + 28) - (\text{their } 23 - \text{their } 21)$ 30 | A1 ft | ft their 23 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| 8 | 2 ice-creams and 3 lollies | B3 | <p>Award B2 for a combination giving a total price between £6 and £8 inclusive. E.g.</p> <p>6 ice-lollies (£7.20) 5 ice-lollies (£6) 1 ice-cream and 5 ice-lollies (£7.70) 1 ice-cream and 4 ice-lollies (£6.50) 3 ice-creams and 2 ice-lollies (£7.50) 3 ice-creams and 1 ice-olly (£6.30) 4 ice-creams and 1 ice-olly (£8) 4 ice-creams (£6.80)</p> <p>or</p> <p>$7 \div 2.9 = 2.4$ and 2 lollies + 2 ice creams cost £5.80</p> <p>or subtracting at least 4 items from £7</p> <p>Award B1 for any attempt at a combination of at least one ice lolly and 1 ice-cream or a multiple of either lollies or ice-creams with totals outside range £6 to £8</p> <p>or $7 \div 2.9$ or attempt to start subtracting costs from £7 (at least 2 items subtracted)</p> |
| 9 | 900 ÷ 300 × 30 or 3 × 30 mins or 90 mins | M1 | |
| | 2 hrs + their 90 | M1 | |
| | 3 hours 30 or 3.5 hours or $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours or 210 minutes | A1 | |
| 10(a) | 4295 | B1 | |
| 10(b) | Their 4295 × 0.2 | M1 | oe |
| | 859 | A1 ft | ft their part (a) |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|------|------------------------------------|
| 11(a) | $\frac{18}{360}$ | M1 | |
| | $\frac{1}{20}$ | A1 | |
| 11(b) | $360 - (168 + 54 + 18)$ or 120 seen | M1 | |
| | $\frac{360}{120} \times 940$ or 3×940 | M1 | or $\frac{940}{120} \times 360$ oe |
| | 2820 | A1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|--------|---|
| 12(a) | $216 \div 4 = 54$ or $4 \times 54 = 216$ or $216 \div 54 = 4$ | B1 | |
| 12(b) | $x - 5$ or $x + 8$ | B1 | |
| | $x + x - 5 + x + 8 = 54$ | M1 | oe eg all multiplied by 4 condone one error or omission. |
| | $3x = 51$ or $x + 1 = 18$ | M1 | Simplifying their linear equation |
| | $x = 17$ | A1 | |
| | £68 | B1 ft | ft their 17×4 where their 17 is a number of hours. |
| 12(b) | Alternative 1 (hours) | | |
| | Two numbers (hours) with a difference of 5 or 8 seen | B1 | |
| | A set of 3 numbers fitting x , $x - 5$ and $x + 8$ | M1 | $x \neq 54$ |
| | Their 3 numbers tested against 54 | M1 dep | Dep on previous M1 Total must be seen |
| | 17 | A1 | |
| | £68 | B1 ft | ft their 17×4 where their 17 is a number of hours. |
| 12(b) | Alternative 2 (money) | | |
| | Two amounts with a difference of 20 or 32 seen | B1 | |
| | A set of 3 amounts fitting x , $x - 20$ and $x + 32$ | M1 | |
| | Their 3 amounts tested against 216 | M1 dep | Dep on previous M1 Totals must be seen |
| | An improved set of three numbers (closer to total of 216) | M1 | Totals must be seen |
| | £68 | A1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|--------------|---|--------|--|
| 12(b) | Alternative 3 (combined hours and money) | | |
| | Two numbers (hours) with a difference of 5 or 8 seen | B1 | |
| | A set of 3 numbers fitting x , $x - 5$ and $x + 8$ | M1 | $x \neq 54$ |
| | Their hours each multiplied by 4 and total tested against 216 | M1 dep | Dep on previous M1 Totals must be seen |
| | An improved set of three numbers (closer to total of 216) | M1 | Totals must be seen |
| | £68 | A1 | |
| 13(a) | 14 | B1 | |
| 13(b) | 3 (+) 1 (+) 5 (+) 2 (+) 8 (+) 1 | M1 | Allow one error or omission Accept clear indication on the diagram. |
| | 20 | A1 | |
| 14 | A – 3 (observation) B – 1 (questionnaire) C – 2 (controlled experiment) | B2 | B1 for one correct |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|------|--|
| 15(a) | All 3 points correctly plotted | B1 | $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ sq Ignore extras |
| 15(b) | Negative correlation or As the time spent learning words increased, the number of incorrect words decreased | B1 | oe |
| 15(c) | Line of best fit drawn | M1 | Between (3,5) to (3,6) to between (7,1) and (7, 3) And at least from 3 to 7 horizontally |
| | 4 | A1 | ft a correct lobf. Accept integer answers only SC1 for 3 or 4 if no lobf or incorrect lobf |
| 15(d) | No line of best fit may change or No Line of best fit cannot continue in the same way (becomes negative) Not possible to be sure mistake is not made in test/pressure of test/human error/different individuals Cannot say as 12 is beyond the range of the data | B1 | oe |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--|------|---------------------------|
| 16 | $160 \times \frac{3}{4}$ or $160 \times \frac{2}{5}$ | M1 | |
| | $160 \times \frac{3}{4} = 120$ | M1 | |
| | $160 \times \frac{2}{5} = 64$ | M1 | $(120 - 56) \div 2 (=32)$ |
| | Their 120 – their 64 (= 56) Or $120 - 56 = 64$ | A1 | $32 \times 5 (=160)$ |
| 16 | Alternative 1 | | |
| | $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{5} (= \frac{7}{20})$ | M1 | or $0.75 - 0.4$ |
| | $\frac{7}{20} = 56$ | M1 | $0.35 = 56$ |
| | $56 \div 7 (= 8)$ | M1 | |
| | 8×20 | A1 | |
| 16 | Alternative 2 | | |
| | $\frac{75}{100} - \frac{40}{100}$ | M1 | |
| | $\frac{35}{100}$ or 35% | M1 | |
| | $56 \div 160 (=0.35)$ | M1 | |
| | 35% | A1 | |
| 16 | Alternative 3 | | |
| | $\frac{3}{4}x - 56 = \frac{2x}{5}$ | M1 | |
| | $15x - 1120 = 8x$ | M1 | |
| | $7x = 1120$ | M1 | |
| | $1120 \div 7 (= 160)$ | A1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--|------|---|
| 17 | 784 ÷ 5600 (= 0.14) | M1 | |
| | Their 0.14 × 1.15 | M1 | |
| | Their 0.161 × 4900 | M1 | |
| | [788,790] | A1 | |
| | Clearly communicated answer and a conclusion | Q1 | Working shown with all method marks gained and a total shown QWC strand (iii) |
| 17 | Alternative 1 | | |
| | $\frac{4900}{5600}$ or 1/8 or 12.5% seen or 7/8 or 87.5% seen | M1 | Or 5600 ÷ 784 (=7.14...) |
| | Their 7/8 × 784 (= 686) | M1 | 4900 ÷ their 7.14.... (=686) For lefthand scheme their 7/8 must be from an attempt to proportion 4900 and 5600 |
| | Their 686 × 1.15 | M1 | |
| | [788,790] | A1 | |
| | Clearly communicated answer and a conclusion | Q1 | Working shown with all method marks gained and a total shown QWC strand (iii) |
| 17 | Alternative 2 | | |
| | 784 × 1.15 (= 901.6) | M1 | |
| | $\frac{4900}{5600}$ or 1/8 or 12.5% seen or 7/8 or 87.5% seen | M1 | their 901.6 ÷ 8 (= 112.7) |
| | 901.6 × their 7/8 | M1 | 901.6 – their 112.7 For lefthand scheme their 7/8 must be from an attempt to proportion 4900 and 5600 |
| | [788,790] | A1 | |
| | Clearly communicated answer and a conclusion | Q1 | Working shown with all method marks gained and a total shown QWC strand (iii) |