GCSE 2004 June Series



Mark Scheme

Mathematics A (3301) Foundation Tier Paper 2

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.

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AQA GCSE Mathematics Specifications A & B

Notes for Examiners

In general if a response is fully correct then it is sufficient to tick the final answer and put the mark for that part in the margin. Parts not attempted or totally incorrect must have 0 for that part in the margin. Negative marks must not be used.

Errors **must** be underlined or ringed.

Responses that are partly correct will generally be awarded marks for method or partial working. In that case the following should appear in the margin to indicate what the mark(s) has been awarded for. These are detailed in the mark scheme.

- M Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
- 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.
- **M dep** A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being or **DM** awarded.
- **B dep** A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark or **DB** has been awarded.
- Ft Follow through marks. Marks awarded following a mistake in an earlier step.
- SC Special case. Marks awarded within the scheme for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.

Within the script the following notations can be used to explain the decision further. These should appear next to the place in the script where the error or omission is made.



Follow through marks. Wrong working should not be penalised more than once so that positive achievement later in the question can be recognised.



An answer that does not follow through from previous working.

MR or MC

Misread or miscopy. Candidates often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the candidate has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded

Fw Further work. Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

Choice When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

Wnr Work not replaced. Erased or crossed out work that is still legible can be marked.

Wr Work replaced. Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

Work incomplete or method missing.

Allow In general decisions should support the candidate. If an examiner feels that work is worthy of a mark then it can be allowed.

BOD Benefit of the doubt should only be given in cases where evidence is not secure. For example overwriting numbers. It should not be used to avoid making a decision. Examiners are expected to make decisions based on the scheme.

seen Every page containing working should be annotated to show it has been considered.

Marks transferred from another part of the paper. Candidates often make a mistake in their original work and do the question on the back page or another page with some space. The part marks should be credited there within the script and the marks transferred to the margin by the printed question.

Wrong Candidates sometimes obtain the correct answer via a completely wrong method. If an examiner is sure that this is the case then the Method mark should not be awarded and subsequently the accuracy mark cannot be awarded. This notation should also be used when candidates 'fiddle' algebra to demonstrate a given result.

Pa Premature approximation. Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise in the standardising meeting.

Unusual responses

Very occasionally situations may occur which are not covered by the above notations. In these rare cases examiners should write brief comments in the script to explain their decision, such as ignore, irrelevant etc.

Blank answer spaces and blank pages

Blank answer spaces should be crossed through to show that they have been seen. Blank pages at the end of a paper should also be crossed through to indicate that they have been seen. Any working on these pages must be marked.

Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses and marked with same notations as above. If the diagram is written on but the correct response is within the answer space the work within the answer space should be marked and the diagram ticked to indicate that the examiner has seen it. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is **not** to be considered as choice but as working.

Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a candidate has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle the benefit of doubt must be given to the candidate. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the candidate should be penalised as directed at the standardising meeting.

Questions which ask candidates to show working

Instructions on marking will be given at the standardising meeting but usually marks are not awarded to candidates who show no working.

Questions which do not ask candidates to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

Probability

Answers should be written as fractions, decimals or percentages. If a candidate uses an incorrect notation such as "1 out of 4" for ¼ consistently through the paper, then penalise the first occurrence but allow any following answers. Ratio is not acceptable as incorrect notation.

Recording Marks

Part marks for a question should be shown in the margin at the side of the work. The totals should be shown in the oval either at the end of each question or after each double page. These marks should be transferred to the appropriate box on the front of the paper. The grand total for the paper should also be shown in the appropriate box on the front of the paper. This total should agree with the total of the part marks within the paper.

Checkers at the board will first check that the part marks agree with the ringed totals, either at the end of each question or after each double page. They will then check that these marks have been transferred correctly and finally that the total on the front cover is correct. Papers that contain clerical errors may be returned to examiners.

Paper 2F

As a general rule for money answers, if £4.20 is the correct answer then: Accept £4.20p and 420p with £ sign crossed out; penalise £4.2 and £420p

7 000 000	B1	
7084	B1	
8740	B1	
40 ÷ 8.95	M1	Allow 40 ÷ 10; 40 ÷ 9; 4.5; 4.47 or 4.469()
4	A1	
$40 - 8.95 \times \text{their } 4$	M1	Adding on method OK; in this question ft their (a) answer even if no working in (b)
£4.20	A1ft	No A mark ft for negative answer or 0
Radius 4 ± 0.2 cm	B1	Allow if whole of circle is within tolerances
8 cm	B1	
Any line touching circle	B1	
Chord, Length 6 ± 0.2 cm	B2	Any chord B1; if choice of chords, no labelling, award B1
2 ÷ 10 (×100)	M1	1/5
20	A1	
80	B1ft	100 – their (a)(i)
60 ÷ 100	M1	oe
3/5	A1	0.6; 2/5 SC1
0.75	B1	
	7084 8740 $40 \div 8.95$ 4 $40 - 8.95 \times \text{their 4}$ £4.20 Radius $4 \pm 0.2 \text{ cm}$ 8 cm Any line touching circle Chord, Length $6 \pm 0.2 \text{ cm}$ 2 ÷ 10×100 20 80 $60 \div 100$ $3/5$	7084 B1 8740 B1 $40 \div 8.95$ M1 4 A1 $40 - 8.95 \times$ their 4 M1 6 A1ft Radius 4 ± 0.2 cm B1 8 cm B1 Any line touching circle B1 Chord, Length 6 ± 0.2 cm B2 $2 \div 10 \times 100$ M1 20 A1 80 B1ft $60 \div 100$ M1 $3/5$ A1

5 (a)	$7 \times 30 + 25$	M1	$7 \times 0.30 + 0.25$
	£2.35	A1	235p with £ deleted
(b)	$(385 - 25) \div 30$	M1	Or complete build up method
	12	A1	£3.85 in (a) and 7 in (b), SC1
6	7466 – 6942 (= 524)	M1	Allow 1524 (even with no working); 7466 × 4.5 M0
	Their 524 × 4.5	M1dep	$7466 \times 4.5 - 6942 \times 4.5$ M2
	Their 2358 ÷ 100	M1dep	
	£23.58	A1	£68.58 with no working, award SC3 if 1524 seen
	T		
7 (a)	£200	B1	Allow names, Apprentice and/or Cleaner
(b)	Put data in order	M1	
	£350	A1	Foreman
(c)	200 + 200 + 350 +	M1	Attempt to add the 7 numbers; total underneath column OK
	Their 2940 ÷ 7	M1dep	
	£420	A1	
(d)	Average is for the whole company not just for the mechanic	B1	Mechanic only gets £250 oe he gets £150 less (than average)
	T	Π	
8 (a)	(3, 4)	B1	Allow $x = 3$, $y = 4$; $(3x, 4y)$; $(-1x, 1y)$ etc, penalise only once as notation error
(b)	(-1, 1)	B1	SC1 if both (a) and (b) have x y reversed
(c)(i)	2 lines meeting at (–2,4)	B1	2mm tolerance
(ii)	(-2, 4)	B1ft	Their correct co-ordinates for D (no reversal)

9 (a)	Between 2.4 and 2.6 exclusive	B1	
(b)	1.7 to 1.8 inclusive	B1	
(c)	4 × value at 2 pints	M1	oe 8 × value at 1 pint; or 8 ÷ their value in (b); continuation of upward scale M0
	4.3 to 4.8	A1	
10 (a)	CD or FE	B1	Accept C,D; C-D oe
(b)	14	B1	
(c)	18	B1	
(d)(i)	36 to 41	B1	
(ii)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4$	M1	
	10	A1	
11 (a)(i)	11	B1	
	7	B1ft	Their 11 – 4
ii)	Subtract 4 or – 4	B1	oe or -4 written underneath sequence; $x-4$
(b)(i)	33	B1	
(ii)	13	B1	
(iii)	-11	B1	
12	$15 \div 100 \times 380$	M1	oe or 38 + 19 seen
	57	A1	SC1 for 323 with no working
12 ()	D-1D	D1	
13 (a)	Red or R or r	B1	1/ 500/ 0.5 D1.0
(b)	3/6	B2	oe ½, 50%, 0.5; B1 for numerator, B1 for denominator but fraction must be between 0 and 1; 3 in 6, 1 in 2, B1;
(c)	Y(first) = 1/5 or Y(second) = 1/6	M1	1 in 5, 1 in 6 OK, as written explanations but must state which spinner; angles 72° or 60°;
	Both and statement $1/5 > 1/6$	A1	Both and statement $72^{\circ} > 60^{\circ}$ oe

14 (a)	13.69	B1	
(b)	64	B1	
(c)(i)	6.12244()	B1	6.12245
(ii)	6	B1ft	ft their (c)(i); not 6.0, 6.00 etc
(d)(i)	1.78 or 1.8	B1	
(ii)	1.8 or 2	B1 ft	ft to 1 or 2 s.f.
		'	
15 (a)	Correct cuboid	B2	B1 for cuboid with one incorrect dimension; ignore extra lines, solid or dashed; (look for actual correct measurements in cm.)
(b)	$4 \times 3 \times 2$	M1	
	24	A1	
		·	
16	28.8 ÷ 2	M1	$28.8 - 2 \times 10.8$
	Their 14.4 – 10.8	M1dep	Their 7.2 ÷ 2
	3.6	A1	
17 (a)	240	B1	
	800 - 350 - their 240	M1	
	Their 210 ÷ 6	M1dep	
	35	A1	
(b)	24	B1	
	3 ÷ their 24 × 100	M1	oe eg 0.125×100 ; 12 can be used without explanation, but any other number used for hours in a day must be stated clearly
	12.5	A1ft	ft their hours in a day

18 (a)	80	B1	
(b)	60	B1	
	110	B1	

19	Graph passing through (0,1)	B1	1 correct point plotted or worked
	Graph with a gradient of 2	B1	3 correct points plotted or worked
	Graph from (0,1) to (5,11)	В1	

20 (a)	$3 \times (-2) + 20$	M1	-6 seen
	14	A1	
(b)	$3 \times 16 + 5$	M1	
	53	A1	
(c)	Any k which is a multiple of 4	B1	eg 1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 = 3$ or $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 + 1$
			eg 2 k = 8
(d)	Sum of 2 + any other prime	B1	nb 1 is not prime: $1 + 2 = 3$ B0
21	SF = 48/36	M1	oe 1.33; \div 3 × 4 seen in any calculation eg 36 \div 3 = 12; 12 × 4 = 48 or 330 \div 3 = 110; 110 × 4 = 440; award for any correct answer but look for incorrect method: eg 355,100,100,745; 400,100,100,800
	440, 100, 100, 960	A2	A1 for 3 correct

22	$\pi \times 9$	$2 \times \pi \times 4.5$; or 3.14×9 ; not 3×9 or 3.1×9 unless these are clearly stated as π
	28.3	28.26 to 28.29 28 with no working award M1

	R Y G		Table 3×2 or 2×3
23	M 3 2 2	M1	
23		171 1	If gender ignored and total number of students used M0
	F 2 1 3		
	Fully correct	A2	Accept tally marks;
			4 or 5 correct entries A1; SC2 for
			M F
			R Y G R Y G
			3 2 2 2 1 3
			or
			M F
			R 3 R 2
			Y 2 Y 1
			G 2 G 3
			Or
			R Y G
			M 3 2 2
			R Y G
			F 2 1 3
			4 or 5 correct entries SC1
			4 or 5 correct entries SC1