

Edexcel GCSE

Mathematics B 1388

Paper 5512

November 2006

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Mark Scheme (Results)

NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

1 Types of mark

M marks: method marks

A marks: accuracy marks

B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)

2 Abbreviations

cao - correct answer only

ft - follow through

isw - ignore subsequent working

SC: special case

oe - or equivalent (and appropriate)

dep - dependent

indep - independent

3 No working

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks

If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.

4 With working

If there is a wrong answer indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.

If it is clear from the working that the "correct" answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks. Send the response to review, and discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks. Discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.

If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.

5 Follow through marks

Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working since you can check the answer yourself, but if ambiguous do not award.

Follow through marks which involve more than one stage of calculation can only be awarded on sight of the relevant working, even if it appears obvious that there is only one way you could get the answer given.

6 Ignoring subsequent work

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question: eg. incorrect cancelling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect eg algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

7 Probability

Probability answers must be given as fractions, percentages or decimals. If a candidate gives a decimal equivalent to a probability, this should be written to at least 2 decimal places (unless tenths).

Incorrect notation should lose the accuracy marks, but be awarded any implied method marks.

If a probability answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the marks.

If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.

8 Linear equations

Full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously indicated in working (without contradiction elsewhere). Where the correct solution only is shown substituted, but not identified as the solution, the accuracy mark is lost but any method marks can be awarded.

9 Parts of questions

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another.

| 5512 - Section A | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| No | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| 1 | (a) | 3.5 km | 1 | B1 cao |
| | (b) | 09 10 | 1 | B1 for 0910 oe |
| | (c) | 50 minutes | 1 | B1 cao |
| 2 | (a) | $\frac{4}{11}$ | 2 | B1 for numerator of 4 B1 for denominator of 11 |
| | (b) | 6 | 2 | M1 for $24 \div (1+3)$ or 6 or 18 seen ($4 \div 24$ implies M1 if not contradicted by say $\frac{1}{6}$) A1 cao |
| 3 | $(-3)^2 + 5 \times 2 = 9 + 10$ | 19 | 2 | M1 for $-3^2 + 5 \times 2$ or better or sight of -3×-3 or 3×3 or 9 or 10 A1 cao |
| 4 | | 2 | | B2 fully correct (B1 for 2 sides of the correct length or an accurate enlargement, scale factor other than 1 or 3) |
| 5 | | 2,7,9 2,6,8,9 3,7 1,2 0 | 3 | B1 for a correct Key B2 for all leaves ordered correctly [B1 for unordered leaves (condone one error) or ordered leaves with just one error] |
| 6 | | $(x-8)(x+5)$ | 2 | M1 for $(x \pm 8)(x \pm 5)$ A1 cao |

| 5512 - Section A | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|---|
| No | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| 7 | | B | 1 | B1 cao |
| (a) | | | | |
| (b) | $4x < 8 + 5$ | $x < \frac{13}{4}$ oe | 2 | <p>M1 for $4x - 5 + 5 < 8 + 5$ oe or $\frac{4}{4}x - \frac{5}{4} < \frac{8}{4}$ oe, (accept use of =, ≤, > or ≥ instead of < in awarding the method mark only)</p> <p>A1 for $x < \frac{13}{4}$ oe</p> <p>[Note: $x < \frac{8+5}{4}$ only or $x < 13 \div 4$ only gets M1A0]</p> |

| 5512 - Section B | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|------|--|
| No | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| 1 | $300 \div (10 \times 6)$ | 5 cm | 2 | M1 for $300 \div (10 \times 6)$ or $10 \times 6 \times h = 300$ A1 cao |
| 2 | (i) (ii) | 0.575122951 0.6 | 3 | B2 for 0.5751(22.....) (B1 for 13.69 or 13.1148(.....)seen) B1 ft from (i) (answer of 0.6 gets B1 even if (i) is incorrect) |
| 3 | $164 \times 43.2 + 753$ | £78.38 | 3 | M1 for $164 \times 43.2 (=7084.8)$ or sight of digits 7084/5 or 70848 M1 (dep) for “7084.8” + 753 or “70.84/5” + 7.53 (consistent use of units) A1 for £78.38 (accept £78.37) 7838p is acceptable provided the £ sign is crossed out |
| 4 | $\pi \times 8.4^2$ | 222 cm ² | 2 | M1 for $\pi \times 8.4^2$ A1 for an answer in the range 221 - 222 (inclusive) |
| 5 | $2 \times 4 + 6 \times 10 + 10 \times 12 + 14 \times 9 + 18 \times 5$ (=404) “404” ÷ 40 | 10.1 | 4 | M1 for use of fx with x consistent within intervals (including end points), condone one error M1 (dep) for use of correct midpoints in fx M1 (dep on 1 st M1) for use of $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$ A1 cao |
| 6 | (i) (ii) | 90 angle between tangent and radius is 90° | 2 | B1 for 90° (could be shown on the diagram: B1 awarded if not contradicted by answer on answer line) B1 for angle between tangent and radius is 90° oe [Note: the reason must refer to the point where the tangent meets the radius] |

| 5512 - Section B | | | | |
|------------------|--|--------|------|---|
| No | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| 7 | $\cos 65 = \frac{AB}{7.3}$ $AB = 7.3 \times \cos 65$ | 3.09 | 3 | M1 for $\cos 65 = \frac{AB}{7.3}$ (accept $\cos = \frac{?}{7.3}$) M1 for $AB = 7.3 \times \cos 65$ A1 for 3.09 or 3.08 or better |