

# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2010

GCSE

GCSE Mathematics (Modular) - 2381

Paper: 5381H/10

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1	$(40 \div 5) \times (30 \div 10) \times (30 \div 6)$	120	3	<p>M1 for <math>40 \div 5</math> <b>or</b> <math>30 \div 10</math> <b>or</b> <math>30 \div 6</math> <b>or</b> <math>40 \div 10</math> <b>or</b> <math>30 \div 5</math> or at least two of 8, 3, 5 seen.  M1 (dep) for <math>(40 \div 5) \times (30 \div 10) \times (30 \div 6)</math> <b>or</b> <math>(40 \div 10) \times (30 \div 6) \times (30 \div 5)</math> <b>or</b> “8”×”5”×”3” <b>or</b> “4”×”5”×”6”  A1 cao</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>M1 for <math>6 \times 10 \times 5</math> <b>or</b> 300 <b>or</b> <math>30 \times 30 \times 40</math> <b>or</b> 36000  M1 (dep) for <math>(30 \times 30 \times 40) \div (6 \times 10 \times 5)</math> or “36000” ÷ “300”  A1 cao</p>
2	(a)	$4a - 3b$	2	B2 cao (B1 for $4a$ or $-3b$ seen)
	(b)	$4x - 8$	1	B1 cao
3		8.87605 (042.)	2	<p>M1 for 42.25 seen <b>or</b> 4.76 seen  A1 for 8.87605 (042...)  SC: B1 for <math>\frac{4225}{476}</math> <b>or</b> <math>8\frac{417}{476}</math> <b>or</b> answer in range 8.8-8.9 inclusive</p>

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4 (i)		$7^8$	2	B1 for $7^8$ , accept $7^{6+2}$
(ii)		$7^4$		B1 for $7^4$ , accept $7^{9-5}$
5	$7850 \times 4$	31400	2	M1 for $7850 \times 4$ A1 cao
6	$(6 \times 10^7) \div (3 \times 10^4)$	$2 \times 10^3$	2	M1 for $(6 \times 10^7) \div (3 \times 10^4)$ <b>or</b> "60000000" ÷ "30000" A1 for $2 \times 10^3$ or 2000
7		C, B, A, D	2	B2 all correct (B1 for 2 or 3 correct)
8	$(180 - 100) \div 2 = 40$ $90 - 40 = 50$	50	3	M1 for identifying angle $OAC$ as $90^\circ$ <b>or</b> angle $BAO$ or angle $ABO$ as $40^\circ$ , could be marked on the diagram <b>or</b> $(180-100) \div 2$ A1 cao B1 for (base angles of an) isosceles triangle (are equal) <b>and</b> angles in a triangle add up to $180^\circ$ <b>and</b> angle between tangent and radius is $90^\circ$

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9	$\frac{3x^2 + x - 4}{2x^2 - 2x} = \frac{(3x + 4)(x - 1)}{2x(x - 1)}$	$\frac{3x + 4}{2x}$	3	M1 for $(3x + 4)(x - 1)$ M1 for $2x(x - 1)$ A1 cao
10	$n + n + 1 + n + 2 = 3n + 3$	Proof	3	M1 for three consecutive numbers expressed algebraically, eg. $n, n + 1, n + 2$ oe M1(dep) for “ $n$ ”+” $n+1$ ”+” $n+2$ ”  A1 for “ $3n + 3$ ” <b>and</b> correct reasoning, e.g. ‘ $3n + 3$ is divisible by 3 as $3n + 3 = 3(n + 1)$ ’ or ‘ $3n + 3$ is divisible by 3 as both $3n$ and 3 are divisible by 3’ or ‘3 is a factor of $3n + 3$ ’ or ‘ $3n + 3 = 3(n + 1)$ ’ or ‘ $(3n + 3) \div 3 = n + 1$ ’



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