

Mathematics C (Graduated Assessment)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B274**: Module M4 (Sections A&B)

Mark Scheme for January 2012

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations

| Annotation | Meaning |
|------------|---|
| ✓ | Correct |
| ✗ | Incorrect |
| BOD | Benefit of doubt |
| FT | Follow through |
| ISW | Ignore subsequent working (after correct answer obtained), provided method has been completed |
| M0 | Method mark awarded 0 |
| M1 | Method mark awarded 1 |
| M2 | Method mark awarded 2 |
| A1 | Accuracy mark awarded 1 |
| B1 | Independent mark awarded 1 |
| B2 | Independent mark awarded 2 |
| MR | Misread |
| SC | Special case |
| ^ | Omission sign |

These should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The **M**, **A**, **B** etc annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks.

It is vital that you annotate these scripts to show how the marks have been awarded.

It is not mandatory to use annotations for any other marking, though you may wish to use them in some circumstances.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- i. **M** marks are for using a correct method and are not lost for purely numerical errors.
A marks are for an accurate answer and depend on preceding **M** (method) marks. Therefore **M0 A1** cannot be awarded.
B marks are independent of **M** (method) marks and are for a correct final answer, a partially correct answer, or a correct intermediate stage.
SC marks are for special cases that are worthy of some credit.
- ii. Unless the answer and marks columns of the mark scheme specify **M** and **A** marks etc, or the mark scheme is 'banded', then if the correct answer is clearly given and is not from wrong working **full marks** should be awarded.

Do not award the marks if the answer was obtained from an incorrect method, ie incorrect working is seen and the correct answer clearly follows from it.

- iii. Where follow through (**FT**) is indicated in the mark scheme, marks can be awarded where the candidate's work follows correctly from a previous answer whether or not it was correct.

Figures or expressions that are being followed through are sometimes encompassed by single quotation marks after the word *their* for clarity, eg FT $180 \times (\textit{their} '37' + 16)$, or FT $300 - \sqrt{(\textit{their} '5^2 + 7^2)}$. Answers to part questions which are being followed through are indicated by eg FT $3 \times \textit{their} (a)$.

For questions with FT available you must ensure that you refer back to the relevant previous answer. You may find it easier to mark these questions candidate by candidate rather than question by question.

- iv. Where dependent (**dep**) marks are indicated in the mark scheme, you must check that the candidate has met all the criteria specified for the mark to be awarded.
- v. The following abbreviations are commonly found in GCSE Mathematics mark schemes.
- **figs 237**, for example, means any answer with only these digits. You should ignore leading or trailing zeros and any decimal point eg 237000, 2.37, 2.370, 0.00237 would be acceptable but 23070 or 2374 would not.
 - **isw** means **ignore subsequent working** (after correct answer obtained).
 - **nfw** means **not from wrong working**.
 - **oe** means **or equivalent**.
 - **rot** means **rounded or truncated**.
 - **seen** means that you should award the mark if that number/expression is seen anywhere in the answer space, including the answer line, even if it is not in the method leading to the final answer.
 - **soi** means **seen or implied**.
- vi. Make no deductions for wrong work after an acceptable answer unless the mark scheme says otherwise, indicated for example by the instruction 'mark final answer'.
- vii. As a general principle, if two or more methods are offered, mark only the method that leads to the answer on the answer line. If two (or more) answers are offered, mark the poorer (poorest).
- viii. When the data of a question is consistently misread in such a way as not to alter the nature or difficulty of the question, please follow the candidate's work and allow follow through for **A** and **B** marks. Deduct 1 mark from any **A** or **B** marks earned and record this by using the **MR** annotation. **M** marks are not deducted for misreads.

- ix. Unless the question asks for an answer to a specific degree of accuracy, always mark at the greatest number of significant figures even if this is rounded or truncated on the answer line. For example, an answer in the mark scheme is 15.75, which is seen in the working. The candidate then rounds or truncates this to 15.8, 15 or 16 on the answer line. Allow full marks for the 15.75.
- x. If the correct answer is seen in the body and the answer given in the answer space is a clear transcription error allow full marks unless the mark scheme says 'mark final answer'. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.
- If the answer space is blank but the correct answer is seen in the body allow full marks. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.
- If the correct answer is seen in the working but a completely different answer is seen in the answer space, then accuracy marks for the answer are lost. Method marks would still be awarded. Use the M0, M1, M2 annotations as appropriate and place the annotation ✗ next to the wrong answer.
- xi. Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
- xii. For methods not provided for in the mark scheme give as far as possible equivalent marks for equivalent work. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.
- xiii. Anything in the mark scheme which is in square brackets [...] is not required for the mark to be earned, but if present it must be correct.

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance | |
|----------|-----|---|----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | | 3 6 0 or zero 3 6 1 or zero or 0 | 4 | B3 for 4 or 5 correct Or B2 for 3 correct Or B1 for 2 correct | |
| 2 | (a) | 4.65 | 4 | B1 for 13×5 or 65 seen B1 for 25×10 or figs 25 seen B1 for 11×20 or figs 22 seen If less than B3 scored then B1 for FT on their total seen. | |
| | (b) | (i) | 20x | 1 | Condone $20 \times x$ or $x20$ |
| | | (ii) | $T = 20x + 10y + 5z$ | 2 | B1 for just 3 correct terms Or B1 for complete correct word equation. |
| 3 | | 6(g) copper 2(g) nickel | 1 1 | If 0 scored, allow B1 for total of 8 if and only if two masses \neq | |
| 4 | (a) | A (-4, 2) B (-4, -4) | 1 1 | | |
| | (b) | (i) | (5, -1) indicated | 1 | Condone lack of letter |
| | | (ii) | isosceles | 1 | FT <i>their</i> (b)(i). eg scalene for (-1, 5) Be liberal with spelling |
| 5 | (a) | Wrong (oe) Sides (or angles) not all equal - supported by approximate measurements | 2 | B1 "wrong" and correct statement regarding angles or sides of the triangle relevant to equilateral triangles but not supported by measurement (Measurements may be on the given diagram) No credit for merely "wrong" | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance | |
|----------|---------|--|-------|---|---|
| | (b) | Correct 135° angle | 1 | A drawn angle sufficient | Mark for intent, but if obviously drawn with aid of protractor $\pm 2^\circ$. The angle needs to be defined by two lines |
| 6 | | 17 | 2 | M1 for attempt to calculate $510 \div 30$ soi Or figs 17 seen | May be evidenced by attempt at repeated subtraction or other strategy |
| 7 | (a) | 24 000 to 24 500 (metres) | 1 | | Be liberal regarding spaces, comas etc. as separators |
| | (b) | 175 to 190 (minutes) | 1 | | |
| | (c) | Yes (oe) and mention of less time to descend or steepness of line/curve | 1 | | If specific time up and time down given, be liberal in the quoted accuracy |
| 8 | (a) | 19 | 1 | | |
| | (b) | 12.5 oe | 1 | | |
| | (c) | 4 | 1 | | |
| | (d) (i) | 5 | 3 | M1 for 35 seen M1 for <i>their</i> '35' $\div 7$ | Check answer nfw |
| | (ii) | 7 | 1 | | |
| | (iii) | 4 | 1 | | |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |
|----------|-----|------|--|-------|--|
| | | (iv) | Any relevant comparison | 1 | Allow FT on figures from parts (i), (ii) and (iii) (visible in marking window) eg 9 am or mornings have greater mean/median/range, mornings are more windy (i.e. allow general as well as specific comparisons – without specific reference to the actual measure being used). Condone figures are similar/close am/pm, morning/afternoon. |
| 9 | (a) | (i) | $\frac{8}{11}$ oe | 1 | 0.72 / 0.73 / 72% / 73% |
| | | (ii) | $\frac{3}{11}$ oe | 1 | If 0 scored in (i) and (ii), allow SC1 if both responses have a denominator of 11 (but must be different probabilities) Or FT 1-part(i) 0.27 / 0.28 / 27% / 28% |
| | (b) | | Eight 5p coins and two 10p coins with at least one correct trial evident | 3 | B2 for at least 2 correct trials Or B1 for 1 correct trial $3/7 = 55.25$ $4/6 = 52$ $5/5 = 48.75$ $6/4 = 45.5$ $7/3 = 42.25$ $8/2 = 39$ $9/1 = 35.75$ |
| 10 | (a) | | 10 | 1 | |
| | (b) | (i) | 2 | 2 | B2 FT on (a) Or M1 for $0.2 \times "10"$ seen or implied |
| | | (ii) | 170 | 3 | FT on <i>their</i> "roof area" M2 for <i>their</i> '46 + 39' \times "area" $\times 0.2$ Or 17 seen M1 for 46 + 39 Or 85 seen Will need to look back at response to part (a) |

| Question | | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance | |
|----------|-----|------|---|-------|--|---|
| 11 | (a) | (i) | [2] 4 6 8 | 1 | | |
| | | (ii) | even | 1 | | |
| | (b) | | No and a counter example (eg $6 \rightarrow 35$, $11 \rightarrow 65$, $13 \rightarrow 77$) | 3 | M2 for evidence of at least 2 correct trials Or M1 for just one correct trial | (First two terms: 5 and 11 have already been given) $3 \rightarrow 17$ $4 \rightarrow 23$ $5 \rightarrow 29$ $6 \rightarrow 35$ $7 \rightarrow 41$ $8 \rightarrow 47$ $9 \rightarrow 53$ $10 \rightarrow 59$ $11 \rightarrow 65$ |

APPENDIX

Exemplar responses for Q.7(c)

| Response | Mark |
|--|-------------|
| Yes, gravity has a stronger effect | 0 |
| Yes, because the line is longer as it goes down | 0 |
| Yes, as when its highest it drops like a stone | 0 |
| No, it took 170 up and 25 down | 0 |
| Yes, goes up slow, comes down fast | 0 |
| Yes, steeper line more speed | 1 |
| Yes, it took over a 100 minutes to go up, but came down in less time | 1 |

Exemplar responses for Q.8(d)(iv)

| Response | Mark |
|--|-------------|
| Allow follow through on candidates' calculations (these will be visible in the marking window) | |
| Both (or all) are odd | 0 |
| The mean, range and median all double in the morning (not true for all three) | 0 |
| Cloud cover is less in the afternoon/pm | 1 |
| The mean is more in the morning | 1 |
| The mean is a lot more in the morning (following through on a wrong but very large morning mean) | 1 |
| Less cloud later on | 1 |
| Bit higher in the morning (just) | 1 |
| Only a little bit different (just) | 1 |

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