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## GCSE MARKING SCHEME

JANUARY 2016

## MATHEMATICS UNITISED - UNIT 1 FOUNDATION TIER 4351/01

## INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a). 60850  <br> (b) 61000  <br> (c) $\frac{60850}{5000}$  <br>    <br>  13 journeys. $=12(\cdot 17)$ | B1 <br> B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> A1 <br> 5 | Accept 'Sixty one thousand' in words. <br> Allow 61000 / 5000. F.T. 'their answer to (a) or (b)'. <br> M1 for continuous addition of 5000 aiming for at least 60000. (Or continuous addition of 5 aiming for at least 60 OR $60 \div 5$ ). Similar if following through 'their answer to (a) or (b)'. <br> F.T. rounding up if M1 awarded. ISW if they double their answer (i.e. they treat return of empty trailer as a journey). |
| 2(a) (i)  80 <br>  (ii)  70 <br>  (iii)  25 <br> (b)   Wednesday <br>     <br> (c) (i)  30 <br>  (ii) $\square \square$  <br> (d)   5 | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> 7 | F.T. 'their (i)' -55 provided a + ve value. <br> F.T. 'their 30 ' only if a multiple of 5 . Do not accept 'disjointed' symbols. |
| 3 (a) Answer between 72 and 78 inclusive. <br> (b) <br> 36 <br> (c) | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> U1 <br> 4 | Must be consistent with numerical value. (e.g. 4 m is $\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{U} 0, \quad 0.04 \mathrm{~cm}$ is B 1 U 0 ) Any other numerical value B0U0. |
| 4(a) (i) $40 \times(£) 8$ $=(£) 320$ <br> (ii) <br> (£) 30 <br> (b) Correct strategy. $\begin{aligned} \frac{200-80}{15} & \\ & =8 \text { (people) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { B1 } \\ \text { S1 } \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | M0 if any addition to or subtraction from $40 \times(£) 8$. <br> F.T. £350 - 'their (i)'. <br> Attempt at $n \times 15+80$ with $n<10$. <br> M1 implies S1. <br> Any unambiguous embedded answer of 8 gains all three marks. |
| 5. Finding $\quad(75 \%), \quad 80 \%$ and $70 \%$ OR OR OR OR three correct calculations for a common amount AND clearly stating that Marek was the person AND | B3 | All correct decimals, OR all correct \% OR all correct fractions with a common denominator OR correct work using a common amount of leaflets OR a valid combination that allows comparison AND 'Marek'. B2 for above but 'Marek' not stated OR B2 for having only two correct values and one incorrect value that can be compared, with a correct F.T. name. B1 for having only two correct values that can be compared (with an incorrect name or no name). B1 for unsupported 'Marek'. |



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| 9. (a) Line starts at $(0,20)$. <br> A straight line with gradient $2^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{sec}$. <br> A straight line from $(30,80)$ to $(40,80)$. <br> A straight line from $(40,80)$ to $(60,20)$. <br> (b) $\quad 60\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ in 20 (seconds) or equivalent. 3 | B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> 6 | Accept plot if no line drawn. <br> Need not end at $(30,80)$ BUT see below. <br> F.T. from 'their $(30,80)$ '. <br> F.T. 'their $(40,80)$ ' . <br> Ignore any line drawn beyond 60 seconds. <br> Penalise -1 once only if no straight lines drawn between plots. <br> If all four B1s gained but graph incorrect (e.g. first line did not end at $(30,80)$ penalise -1 . <br> OR FT from their graph |
| $\text { 10(a) } \quad \begin{aligned} & 520 \times 10 \cdot 25 \\ &=5330(\text { kroner }) \end{aligned}$ <br> (b) $\quad 358.75 \div 10 \cdot 25$ $=(\mathfrak{£}) 35$ <br> (A difference of ) (£)7.5(0) | $\begin{gathered} \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \\ \text { M1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ \text { A1 } \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | Mark final answer. $\begin{aligned} & \text { OR } \begin{aligned} &(42.50 \times 10 \cdot 25)-358.75 \text { M1 (or 76.875) } \\ & \div 10.25 \\ & \text { m1 } \\ &(£) 7.5(0) \\ & \text { A1 } \end{aligned} \\ & \text { F.T. } £ 42.50-\text { 'their } £ 35 \text { '. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 11.2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { B2 } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | B1 for 2•8(8.....) |
| 12. Attempt at using Speed $=$ distance $/$ time . <br> $($ Average speed $=) 10 / 1 / 3$ or equivalent $=30(\mathrm{mph})$ <br> Yes he could have gone over the speed limit as the 30 mph is only an average speed. <br> E.g. 'Yes because it's only an average (speed)' (E1) <br> 'Yes, he could have gone faster, then slower' (E1) <br> BUT 'Yes he could have gone faster'. (E0). | M1 <br> m1 <br> A1 <br> E1 <br> 4 | e.g. 10 (miles) / $20(\mathrm{~min})$ or $10 /$ 'their time difference'. <br> C.A.O. <br> Independent mark. <br> Must state, or unambiguously imply, 'Yes' AND give a clear explanation. <br> FT 'their average speed' provided it is 40 mph or less. |
| 13. $\begin{aligned} (\text { Volume }=) & \pi \times 5^{2} \times 14 \\ & =1099 \cdot 5(. .)\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right) \text { or } 350 \pi . \end{aligned}$ <br> 'Yes' because 1 litre is (only) $1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ | M1 <br> A1 <br> B1 $3$ | Accept answers between 1099 and 1100 inclusive. <br> F.T. from 'their derived cylinder volume'. $350 \pi$ must be evaluated for comparison. <br> Must indicate that 1 litre equals $1000\left(\mathrm{~cm}^{3}\right)$. 'Yes' may be implied. |
| 14. $\begin{aligned} & 5720 \\ & \frac{171.6(0)}{5891.6(0)} \\ & 176.74(8) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ <br> $6068.34(8)$ or 6068.35 OR $171.6(0)$ and 176.74(8) <br> (£) 348.35 | B1 <br> M1 <br> A1 <br> A1 <br> 4 | For a correct evaluation of $3 \%$ OR Sight of 1.03 ( 343.2 implies $2 \times 171.6$ and gains B1). <br> For correctly attempting to find 2 different $3 \%$. OR $5720 \times 1.03^{2}$. <br> F.T. one error. Must be given correct to the nearest penny. <br> (£) 348.34 is B1M1A1A0. <br> Treat depreciation as a misread. |

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