

## **Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification**

**Using Spatial Techniques** 

4982

**Foundation Level** 

**Specimen Mark Scheme** 

## Mark Scheme

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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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method				
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method				
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy				
В	mark is independent of M or m marks an	nd is for meth	od and accuracy		
E	mark is for explanation				
$\sqrt{\text{or ft or F}}$	follow through from previous				
	incorrect result	MC	mis-copy		
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read		
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy		
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work		
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work		
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work		
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt		
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by		
			candidate		
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book		
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme		
–x EE	deduct x marks for each error	G	graph		
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate		
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)		
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)		

#### **No Method Shown**

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

# Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification Using Spatial Techniques (4982) Answers and Marking Scheme – Specimen unit

#### **Question 1**

(a) Lines of reflection	Name of shape	(b) Order of rotational symmetry		
	square	4	B1B1	Allow appropriate
	rhombus	2	B1B1	positioning of lines.  Do not allow extra
	trapezium	1 or 0	B1B1	lines
TOTAL			6	

(a)	Perimeter = $32 + 80 + 32 + 80$	M1	
	= 224 (inches)	<b>A1</b>	
(b)	Perimeter = $\frac{224}{12}$	M1	Evidence of division by 12 eg 18.6(66)
	=18 feet 8 inches	<b>A1</b> √	Allow correct follow through from part (a). Must be rounded to nearest inch.
	TOTAL	4	

(a)	Area $BCDE = 13 \times 40$	M1	
	$=520\mathrm{cm}^2$	<b>A1</b>	
	Area $ABE = \frac{1}{2} \times 19 \times 40$	M1	
	$=380\mathrm{cm}^2$	<b>A1</b>	
	Area of end is 900 cm <sup>2</sup>	A1	
<b>(b)</b>	Volume is area $\times$ length = 900 $\times$ 70	M1	
	$= 63000 \text{ cm}^3$	<b>A1</b>	
	TOTAL	7	

(a)	Number of boxes = $17.5 \div 2$		
	= 8	B1	
(b)	Internal height = $\frac{34-3\times2}{2}$	M1	
	=14cm	<b>A1</b>	Or 140 mm
	— 14CIII	AI	Allow omission of units
(c)	As shown below, with accuracy ±0.1cm	B1	Overall length 16 cm
		B1	Overall height 6.8 cm
		B1	Wood thickness 0.4 cm
		B1	All compartment widths 3.5 cm
		<b>B1</b> √	Both compartment heights 2.8cm
		B1	Right angles
	TOTAL	9	

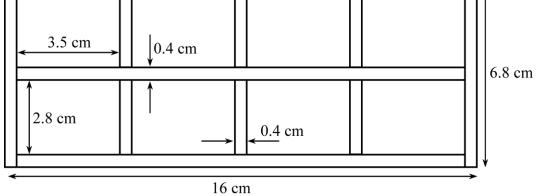
If different scale (eg 1:10)

Used correctly

SC1

for 3 terms correct

for the other 3 terms correct



(a)	Correct method	M1	
	Point x is within 2 mm	A1	
(b)	Circle drawn	B1	
(c)	Circumference is $2 \times \pi \times 5.1$	M1	Use of $2\pi r$
	= 32 cm	A1	Accept $r$ from $2.9 - 3.1$
	TOTAL	5	

(a)(i)	Octagon	B1	
(a)(ii)	Exterior angle $\frac{360}{8} = 45^{\circ}$	B1	
	Interior angle is 135°	B1	
<b>(b)</b>	Equilateral	B1	
	TOTAL	4	

Area of large circle is $\pi \times 37^2$	M1	
= 4300.8	<b>A1</b>	
Area of inside circle is $\pi \times 30^2$	M1	
= 2827.4	<b>A1</b>	
Area is 4300.8-2827.4		
1470 cm <sup>2</sup>	<b>A1</b> (√)	ft (one correct)
TOTAL	5	
TOTAL MARK FOR PAPER	40	