

## **Free-Standing Mathematics Qualification**

**Shape and Space** 

4985

**Higher 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 and is for method and accuracy			
E	mark is for explanation			
√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 Higher Level – Shape & Space (4985) Answers and Marking Scheme – Specimen Unit

#### Question 1

(a)	Radius is 12.5 m	B1	
	Area is $\pi \times 12.5^2$	M1	
	$=491 \text{ m}^2$	<b>A1</b>	
(b)(i)	Use of Pythagoras	M1	
	$h^2 = 25^2 - (43.3 \div 2)^2$	M1	
	12.5	<b>A1</b>	
(b)(ii)	Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12.5 \times 43.3$	M1	
	$= 270.625 \text{ m}^2$		
	$= 271 \text{ m}^2$	A1FT	ft candidate's 12.5
(c)	Total area is $3 \times 271 + 491$	M1	
	$= 1304 \text{ m}^2$	<b>A1</b>	
	=1300 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>A1</b>	
	TOTAL	11	

TOTAL	3	
= 13 m	<b>A1</b>	
= 54.5 - 41.5	<b>B</b> 1	
Maximum difference is PQ max – PR min	M1	

(a)	Correct use of scale	M1	
	Lengths correct [within 2mm]	<b>A2</b>	A1 for 2 correct
(b)	At least one perpendicular bisector correctly attempted Both correct	M1A1 A1	
(c)	Circle within 2 mm of points	<b>B1</b>	
	TOTAL	7	

(a)	$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR}$	M1	
	$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{BC}{12}$		
	BC = 9  cm	<b>A1</b>	
(b)	$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{AC}{PR}$	M1	
	$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{PR}$		
	PR = 12 cm	<b>A1</b>	
	TOTAL	4	

(a)	Split area into rectangle and triangle	M1	
	Area of rectangle BCDE is $2 \times 2.5$		
	= 5	B1	
	Area of triangle is $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 0.5$		
	= 0.5	<b>B1</b>	
	∴ Area of pentagon is 5.5 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>A1</b>	ft one correct
(b)	Volume = Area × Length		
	$=5.5\times4$	M1	
	$=22 \text{ m}^2$	A1B1	B1 for units
(c)	Height = 180 cm		
	$= \frac{180}{2.54} \text{ inches}$	M1	
	= 70.866 ins	<b>A1</b>	
	= 5 ft 11 ins	<b>A1</b>	
	TOTAL	10	

(a)	0.4 m	B1	
<b>(b)</b>	$V = \pi r^2 h$		
	$= \pi \times 0.4^2 \times 1.5$	M1	
	$= 0.756 \text{ m}^3$	<b>A1</b>	
(c)	Volume of hemisphere = $\frac{2}{3} \pi \times r^3$	M1	
	$=\frac{2}{3}\times\pi\times0.6^3$		
	$= 0.452 \text{ m}^3$	A1	
(d)	Percentage is $\frac{0.452}{0.754} \times 100$	M1	
	= 59.9998		
	= 60%	A1	
	TOTAL	7	

Ratio of lengths is 2:1		
Ratio of volumes is 2 <sup>3</sup> : 1 <sup>3</sup>	M1	
Which is 8:1	<b>A1</b>	
TOTAL	2	

The diagram below shows the correct scaled dimensions in cm.		Accuracy ±0.1 cm
0.8	B1	Top Rectangle 16 cm by 0.8 cm
3.2	B1	Legs 2 rectangles 10 cm by 0.8 cm
8	B1	Horizontal bar Rectangle 8 cm by 0.8 cm
10 0.8	B1	Outer edges of legs 3.2 cm from ends of top of table
		Bottom of horizontal bar 4 cm above bottom of legs
	B1	Hidden detail correct
0.8  Not to scale	B1	
TOTAL	6	
TOTAL MARK FOR PAPER	50	