

GCSE

Methods in Mathematics

Unit **B391/01**: Methods in Mathematics 1 (Foundation Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for November 2016

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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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1. Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

| 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

2. **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.
3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.
6. The following abbreviations are commonly found in GCSE Mathematics mark schemes.
- **cao** means **correct answer only**.
 - **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**.
7. 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'.
8. 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).
9. 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.

10. 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.
11. 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' or 'cao'. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.

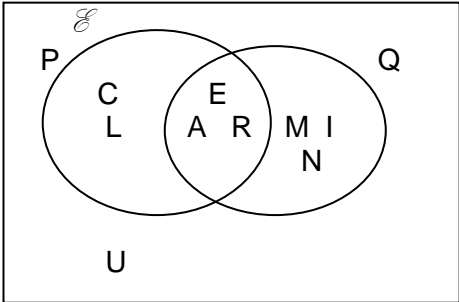
If the answer space is blank but the correct answer is seen in the body allow full marks. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.

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.
12. Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
13. 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.
14. 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.

MARK SCHEME

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |
|----------|-----|--|--------------------|---|
| 1 | (a) | 27 | 1 | |
| | (b) | 6 | 1 | |
| | (c) | 55 | 1 | |
| | (d) | 7 | 1 | |
| 2 | (a) | 120° indicated | 1 | |
| | (b) | Reflex indicated | 1 | |
| 3 | | Even(s) $\frac{2}{10}$ oe Impossible | 1 1 1 | Accept equiv fractions, decimals or % |
| 4 | (a) | 7 | 1 | |
| | (b) | 34.4 | 2 | B1 for figs 344 |
| 5 | (a) | 8 17 2.40 21.80 | 1 1 1 1ft | Ft from 19.40 + <i>their</i> 2.40 |
| | (b) | (i) | 1 | |
| | | (ii) | 2 | M1 for $\frac{44}{100}$ or $\frac{22}{50}$ SC1 for $\frac{14}{25}$ as final answer |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance | | |
|----------|------|----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 6 | (a) | 11 6 15 1 | 3 | B2 for 2 or 3 correct Or B1 for 1 correct or 34 seen | | |
| | (b) | (i) | 2 4 | 3 | B2 for $a=2$ Or M1 for $15a = 30$ | B2 may be implied by any correct numerical values in correct positions on the grid |
| | | (ii) | Any algebraic expression involving a or b or both that gives 8 | 2 | B1 for 8 either as answer or in grid | |
| 7 | (a)* | 20 with complete reasoning | 4 | CBD is $360-(150+100)$ or better – angles round a point (add to 360) $x=180 - (110+50)$ or better – angles in a triangle (add to 180) or 3 for 20 with one reason missing or for correct reasoning with 1 calculation error (following through) or 2 for 20 without reasons or any combination of two from the required reasons and the correct two calculations (following through) or 1 for one of the required reasons or correct calculations (following through) | Condone angle B A “calculation” may be 110 in correct place on diagram | |
| | (b) | 72 | 2 | M1 for $360 \div 5$ | Answer may be on diagram | |
| 8 | (a) | (i) | 2 | 1 | | |
| | | (ii) | -15 | 1 | | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance | |
|----------|-------|--|--------|---|--|
| | (iii) | -18 | 1 | | |
| | (b) | -2 and 7 | 2 | B1 for answer of 2 whole numbers which multiply to make -14 or 1 positive and 1 negative whole number which add to 5 | |
| 9 | (a) | 3 6 | 1 1 | | |
| | (b) | Ruled straight line between (0,1) and (10,6) | 2 | B1ft at least 2 points plotted correctly | |
| | (c) | (6, 4) | 1FT | ft from one straight line ruled in part (b) | |
| 10 | (a) | 0.6 | 1 | | |
| | (b) | Explanation involving increased sample size more accurate and that C is closer to 0.5 after 2 nd experiment | 2 | B1 for saying that increased sample size is better or that C is closest to 0.5 after 2 nd experiment (dependent on giving that Raj is incorrect) | |
| 11 | (a) |  | 3 | B2 for 1 or 2 misplaced or missing B1 for 3 or 4 misplaced or missing If 0 scored, SC1 for P and Q and intersection completely correct but extras in (P U Q) | |
| | (b) | (i) E A R | 1FT | Must be letters | No FT if intersection letters are repeated elsewhere |

| Question | | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance | |
|----------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| 12 | | 8.5 , 5.5 | 3 | Accept reversed answers M2 for correct equation or $\frac{28 \pm 6}{4}$ Or B1 for any pair of values which differ by 3 or give a perimeter of 28 | eg $x + 3 + x + x + 3 + x = 28$ These may be included in t & i (or t & e) attempts |
| 13 | (a)(i) | Reflection $y = 1$ | 1 1 | In all parts give 0 if any indication of second transformation given | e.g. 'and' followed by vector |
| | (a)(ii) | Rotation 90° clockwise (0, 3) | 1 1 1 | Or 270° anti-clockwise Accept column vector | Condone eg 'from' / 'about' a column vector as centre |
| | (b) | Triangle at (3,7) (3,5) (6,5) | 2 | B1 for a translation of 7 to the right or 2 up | |

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