

GCSE

Methods in Mathematics (Pilot)

Unit B391/02: Methods in Mathematics 1 (Higher Tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for November 2015

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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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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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
MO	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
٨	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 <u>using a correct method</u> and are not lost for purely numerical errors.
 - A marks are for an <u>accurate</u> answer and depend on preceding **M** (method) marks. Therefore **M0 A1** cannot be awarded.
 - **B** marks are <u>independent</u> of **M** (method) marks and are awarded for a correct final answer or a correct intermediate stage.
 - **SC** marks are for <u>special cases</u> 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 <u>not from wrong working</u> **full marks** should be awarded.

Do <u>not</u> award the marks if the answer was obtained from an incorrect method, ie incorrect working is seen <u>and</u> 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 $180 \times (their '37' + 16)$, or FT $300 - \sqrt{(their '5^2 + 7^2)}$. Answers to part questions which are being followed through are indicated by eg FT $3 \times their$ (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).
 - nfww 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.

Question		on .	Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance		
1	(a)	(i)	0.06	1			
		(ii)	800	1			
	(b)		3 8	2	M1 for $\frac{3}{20} \times \frac{5}{2}$ soi by any equivalent		
2	(a)		$2^2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$	2	M1 for 2 correct steps in factor tree or ladder	May not be first 2.	
	(b)	(i)	$2^2 \times 3 \times 5$	1		Condone answer evaluated	
		(ii)	$2^3 \times 3 \times 5^2 \times 7$	1		Condone answer evaluated	
		(iii)	$3^2 \times 5$	1		Condone answer evaluated	
3	(a)		0.07	2	M1 for 1 - (0.4 + 0.24 + 0.9 + 0.1)		
	(b)		Sufficient no of cars oe One of Varies area oe Varies days Varies times within rush hour Different conditions	1		Sufficient data , large sample If number given must be ≥ 50 Not 'good sample' eg main roads and side roads eg evening and morning rush hours eg weather	
	(c)		2000	2	M1 for 0.4 × 5000 oe		

Question		on .	Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance		
4	(a)	(i)	Triangle at (-2, 3), (0, 3), (-2, 4)	2	B1 for <i>x</i> or <i>y</i> movement correct	3	
		(ii)	Triangle at (3, 3), (9, 3), (3, 6)	2	B1 for enlargement sf 3 with wrong centre or enlargement with centre (0, 0) wrong sf		
		(iii)	Enlargement	1			
			[Centre] (0, 0) [sf] $\frac{1}{3}$	1			
	(b)		YYNN	3	B2 for 3 correct B1 for 2 correct		
5	(a)*		x = 4 with full working	4	To include $7x + 14 - 4x - 6 = 20$ Simplification of terms to $ax + b = 20$ oe Isolation of terms to reaching $3x = 12$ oe and no wrong statements 3 for $x = 4$ with one of these steps missing or incorrect answer but only 1 error or for $x = 4$ following $7x + 14 - 4x + 6$ recovered to $3x + 8 = 20$ and $3x = 12$ 2 for $x = 4$ otherwise or two steps correct 1 for correct multiplying of brackets or for going from $ax = b$ ($a \ne 1$) to $x = b/a$	These 2 steps may be reversed eg +6 leading to $x = 0$ condoning +6	
	(b)		a = 4 b = -2 c = 12	1 1FT 1FT	FT $-8 \div$ their a FT $3 \times$ their a If 0 scored for b and c , give SC1 for $b = 12$ and $c = -2$		

Question		n	Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
6	(a)	(i)	F (2) (1) 9 8 4 16 9 (3)(5) 6 (7) (10) (11)12 (13)14 (15)	3	B2 for 1 or 2 misplaced or omitted or for all correct but up to 2 extras B1 for 3 or 4 misplaced or omitted or for F or S completely correct seen	eg listed Condone repeats in the correct place
		(ii)	1, 4, 16	1FT		
	(b)		Highest 69 Lowest 44	1		
7	(a)	(i)	110	1		
		(ii)	55	1FT	FT ½ their (a)(i)	
		(iii)	70	2FT	FT 125 – their (a)(ii) B1FT for ∠BCD = 105 or 160 - their (a)(ii)	
	(b)		Mention of angles in a semi-circle Mention of diameter	1 1	Lost for completely wrong statements.	

Question		n Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance		
8	(a)	y = 1 oe	1			
	(b)	Line through (6, 1) and (2, 5)	2	M1 for any indication that $h = 4$ or SC1 for line through (6, 1) and (4, 9)		
	(c)	x + y = 7 oe	1			
	(d)	11	3	M1 for gradient 2 soi by $y = 2x + c$ ($c \ne 1$) or line drawn M1 for $a+4-5$ oe a-6	Line through (6, 5) and (4, 1) or (8, 9)	
9		2√7	2	M1 for multiplying by $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}}$	Condone $\frac{2\sqrt{7}}{1}$	
10	(a)	-a + ½b oe (two terms)	1			
	(b)	$\frac{1}{5}$ a + $\frac{2}{5}$ b oe (two terms)	2	M1 for $\mathbf{a} + \frac{4}{5} \overrightarrow{(AP)}$ or $\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{b} - \frac{1}{5} \overrightarrow{(AP)} \mathbf{oe}$	→ → AP or their AP	
11	(a)	$\frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{3}{9}$ correctly positioned $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{4}{11}$ correctly positioned	1			
	(b)	339 990 oe	3	M2FT for $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{4}{11}$ or M1FT for one of above products on its own or as one of two pairs added or for both products seen	113 330	

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