



GCSE

Methods in Mathematics (Pilot)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit B392/02: Higher Tier

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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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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Annotations

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

1. **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.
2. 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.

3. 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 – $\sqrt{(\text{their} \cdot 5^2 + 7^2)}$. 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.

4. 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.

5. The following abbreviations are commonly found in GCSE Mathematics mark schemes.

- **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**.

6. 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'.

7. 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).

8. 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.

9. 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.
10. 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 \checkmark 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 \checkmark 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 \times next to the wrong answer.

11. Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
12. 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.
13. 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		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
1	(a)	25.09[9....]	1	Allow 25.1[0]
	(b)	$6 \times 5 + \sqrt{42}$ or $5 \times 6 + \sqrt{42}$	2	M1 for 6, 5, 4 and 2 entered in boxes in a way that gives an answer larger than <i>their</i> (a) or SC1 for 36.48...
2	(a)	(i) -0.5 oe	2	M1 for $\frac{3 + \sqrt{4}}{2} \text{ seen}$
	(ii)	$a = yc - b \text{ oe}$	2	M1 for $yc = a + b \text{ seen}$ or SC1 for $yc - b \text{ oe}$ ($a = \text{missing}$)
	(b)	$2b^3 \text{ oe}$	2	M1 for b^2 or $2b \text{ seen}$
				Condone incomplete processing

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
3	(a)	264 or 260	4	<p>M2 for $\sqrt{(540^2 + 390^2)}$ soi by 666.[...]</p> <p>OR M1 for $540^2 + 390^2$ or incorrect use of Pythagoras eg $\sqrt{(540^2 - 390^2)}$ and M1 for $(390 + 540) - \text{their } 666$ from Pythagoras</p> <p>Allow B3 for 263.9 or 263.8919...</p> <p>Alternative: M2 for $\tan^{-1}(390/540)$ or $\tan^{-1}(540/390)$ followed by use of sin or cos to find AB</p> <p>OR M1 for use of either \tan^{-1} and sin or \tan^{-1} and cos. and M1 for $(390 + 540) - \text{their } 666$ from trig</p> <p>For scale drawing allow full marks for final answer of 264 or 260 or M1 for acceptable scale drawing and M1 for $(390 + 540) - \text{their } 666$ from scale drawing</p>
	(b)	345 to 346	2	<p>M1 for $\pi \times 55 \times 2$ or for figs 345 or B1 for 341</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
4		[£] 9.3[0] and 35[%]	6	<p>B3 for £9.30</p> <p>OR M1 for 0.225×12 or 2.7[0] or eg percentages totalling 22½% with at least one correctly evaluated and M1 for $12 - \text{their } 0.225 \times 12$</p> <p>OR M1 for $1 - 0.225$ or 0.775 and M1 for $(\text{their } 1 - 0.225) \times 12$</p> <p>OR M2 for 0.775×12</p> <p>AND B3 for 35%</p> <p>or B2 for 65%</p> <p>or M2 for $1 - 5.72/8.80$ or $(8.80 - 5.72)/8.80$</p> <p>or M1 for $5.72/8.80$ or 3.08 or 308</p> <p>eg 20% 2% ½%</p> <p>First M1 may be implied by second M1</p> <p>Allow eg $(880 - 572)/8.80$</p>

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Mark Scheme

June 2012

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance	
5	(a)	2 : 3	2	M1 for ratio equivalent to 36 : 54 but simpler or 1 : 3/2 or 2/3 : 1 or SC1 for answers transposed	eg 18 : 27, 6 : 9, etc.
	(b)	£15, £30	2	M1 for $45 \div 3$ or SC1 for one correct value in any position	
6		36 47	1 1	SC1 for answers correct on diagram and then transposed in answer	Answers may be taken from diagram if answer space is empty.
7	(a)	-2.5 oe	2	M1 for $x+3 = 0.5$ or $4x+12 = 2$	Accept $x+3 = 2/4$ Allow embedded in answer if not contradicted
	(b)	$x < 5$	2	M1 for $3x < 15$ or $[x =] 5$ or $x \leq 5$ or $x < 7/3$ oe	Condone $x \leq 4.99999999\dots$ for M1
8	(a)	125	1		
	(b)	3	2	M1 for $\frac{1}{3}$ seen or answer of 3/1	
9	(a)	(1,0)	1, 1	SC1 for transposed co-ordinates	
	(b) (i)	Ruled, perpendicular bisector of AB that touches or crosses AB	2	M1 for correct freehand line or correct intersecting arcs on each side of AB or 3 or more points plotted on the perp. bisector or correct line that does not reach AB	

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
	(ii)	$y = x - 1$ oe	FT2	M1 for gradient = 1 implied by eg $x - 1$
10	(a)	-6, 0, -0.375, 6	2	B2 all values correct or B1 2 values correct
	(b)		2	B1 for all points from <i>their</i> table correctly plotted AND B1 for smooth curve through <i>their</i> points <p>within $\frac{1}{2}$ small square (condone one error) but, for points that are not on an intersection, we expect to see it between the correct horizontal lines</p> <p>by eye within $\frac{1}{2}$ small square. Must have turning points in both 2nd and 4th quadrants. B0 for multiple/"hairy" curves</p>
	(c)	Sketch – correct curved lines one of which passes through (1, 0) that translate downwards and do not intersect with the original curves	2	B1 for vertical translation of both curves in the same direction or "correct" line in only one quadrant <p>Do not penalise inaccurate drawing as long as the intention is clear. Condone curves that touch at the asymptotes but not those that cross</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)*	<p>All four angles, calculated correctly with reasons eg 45 from $90/2$ (or from $1/2$ square corner) and then 135 from co-interior angles in a trapezium or angles in a trapezium/quadrilateral add to 360 or $(360 - 90)/2$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>135 from $(360 - 90)/2$ (or $270/2$) and then 45 from co-interior angles in a trapezium or angles in a trapezium/quadrilateral add to 360 or $90/2$ unless contradicted.</p> <p>One angle correct (with or without reasons or working) or angles $a, a, 180 - a, 180 - a$ with explanation including symmetry and angles of trapezium 360.</p>	3 - 2 1	<p>For lower mark – both angles correctly calculated (45° and 135°)</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
	(b)	<p>1.8 cm</p> <p>2.5 to 2.55 cm</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>	<p>M1 for length s.f. = 3 or $1\frac{2}{3}$ seen or area of internal square calculated (3.24)</p> <p>M2 for $\sqrt{(1.8^2 + 1.8^2)}$ with <i>their</i> 1.8 or $\sqrt{(5.4^2 + 5.4^2)} \div 3$</p> <p>or</p> <p>M1 for $(1.8^2 + 1.8^2)$ with <i>their</i> 1.8 soi by 6.48 or $\sqrt{(5.4^2 + 5.4^2)}$ soi by 7.6</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	(a)	$(x - y)(x + y)$	1	Condone missing final bracket
	(b)*	<p>Finding both ways ($8^2 - 7^2$ and $4^2 - 1^2$), expressed clearly and <u>showing that there are no other ways</u> eg considers all pairs of factors of 15 or shows that differences of square numbers over 8^2 are not relevant as differences between adjacent squares become too great. Accept at least 4 trials, one going beyond $8^2 - 7^2$ with ascending results and appropriate comment.</p> <p>Finding both ways ($8^2 - 7^2$ and $4^2 - 1^2$)</p> <p>Not finding a way to write 15 as a difference of two squares</p>	4-3 2-1 0	<p>For lower mark - both ways found and some attempt to show there are no other ways (e.g. trials beyond $8^2 - 7^2$) but not completely watertight.</p> <p>For lower mark – finding one way ($8^2 - 7^2$ or $4^2 - 1^2$)</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
13	(a)	Correct complete working that starts with diagrams or sequence and concludes with $2n^2 - 2n + 1$	3	<p>M2 for splitting shapes into two squares or rectangles and finding a correct expression for the sum of the parts or sequence of sum of squares or showing that second difference = 4 and finding coefficient of n^2</p> <p>or</p> <p>M1 for splitting shapes into two squares or rectangles and finding a correct expression for the area of one part or substitutes $n = 1$ to 4 in the formula to obtain 1, 5, 13, 25 or showing that second difference = 4</p>
	(b)	Correct proof there is no pattern – complete correct working with justification	3	<p>M2 for $2n^2 - 2n$ is even and $2n^2 - 2n + 1$ is odd</p> <p>or</p> <p>M1 for $2n^2 - 2n + 1 = 500$ A1 for conclusion that includes 500 is even (dep. on M2 scored)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M2 for substitutes correctly into the formula using $2n^2 - 2n - 499 = 0$</p> <p>or</p> <p>M1 for $2n^2 - 2n + 1 = 500$ A1 for $n = 16.3 \dots$ or $b^2 - 4ac = 3996$ soi and comment that n is not whole number or that 3996 is not a perfect square</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M2 for both $n = 16$ (481) and $n = 17$ (545) evaluated correctly</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
				<p>or M1 for either $n = 16$ (481) or $n = 17$ (545) evaluated correctly or 479 and 543 seen A1 for correct justification that 500 is not part of pattern (dep. on two of the above values calculated)</p> <p>OR M2 for statement that n^2 and $(n - 1)^2$ are consecutive squares so their sum must be odd or M1 Statement that n^2 and $(n - 1)^2$ are consecutive squares A1 Conclusion that includes 500 is even (dep on M2 scored)</p>
14	(a)	47 or 47.4 to 47.43	3	<p>M2 for $\sin A = \frac{8\sin 67}{10}$ [= 0.7364....]</p> <p>or M1 for $\frac{\sin A}{8} = \frac{\sin 67}{10}$ oe</p>
	(b)	Correct explanation	1	<p>eg Angle A is opposite a shorter side than angle B so it must be smaller or If angle A was obtuse, it would be (<i>their</i>) 132.6° and the angles of the triangle would add up to over 180°</p> <p>NOT (examples) ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> because there is an interior and exterior angle simply that triangle adds to 180 angle A is less than 90 </p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance	
	(c)	36.4 to 36.43	3	M2 for $0.5 \times 8 \times 10 \times \sin(\text{their } C)$ or M1 for angle $C = 180 - (67 + \text{their } A)$	
15	(a)	$21x^2 - x - 2$ or $21x^2 - 7x + 6x - 2$ as final answer	3	M2 for three of the following terms seen: $21x^2 - 7x + 6x - 2$ or M1 for two terms	-x can imply two terms
	(b) (i)	$(2x - 3)(x + 1)$	2	M1 for $(2x + 1)(x - 3)$ or $(2x + 3)(x - 1)$ or $(2x - 1)(x + 3)$	Condone final bracket missing
	(ii)	$\frac{x + 1}{x - 2}$	3	M2 for correct factorisation of denominator and use of <i>their (b)(i)</i> in numerator or M1 for $(2x - 2)(x - 3)$ or $2(x - 1)(x - 3)$ or $(2x + 2)(x + 3)$ or $2(x + 1)(x + 3)$ or $(2x + 3)(x + 2)$ or use of <i>their (b)(i)</i> in numerator	Cancelling $2x^2$ scores 0

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