

Methods in Mathematics (Pilot)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B391/01**: Foundation Tier

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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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

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.

2 Subject-specific Marking Instructions

- i) **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.

- ii) 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.

- iii) 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 $180 \times (\text{their '37' + 16})$, or FT $300 - \sqrt{(\text{their '5^2 + 7^2'})}$. Answers to part questions which are being followed through are indicated by eg FT $3 \times \text{their (a)}$.

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.

- iv) 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.
- v) 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**.
- vi) 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'.
- vii) 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).
- viii) 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.
- ix) 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.
- x) 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.
- xi) Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
- xii) 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.
- xiii) 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.

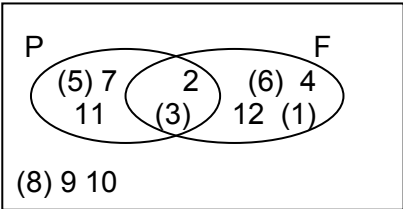
Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
1	(a)		0.369, 0.39, 0.4	1		
	(b)		$\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$	1		
	(c)		21 989, 25 341, 27 164	1		
	(d)		-9 -2 3	1		
2	(a)	(i)	Forty three thousand, eight hundred and twenty	1		Condone extra “and” between “thousand” and “eight”.
		(ii)	43 800	1		
		(iii)	44 000	1		
	(b)	(i)	$\frac{2}{(8)}$	1		
			$\frac{(1)}{4}$	1		

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
		(ii)*	Smith family recycle bigger fraction with complete reasoning	3	<p>3 FT Shows 2 comparable fractions (or decimals or %) of $\frac{1}{5}$ and <i>their</i> final fraction from (b) ie same numerator or denominator and makes correct decision</p> <p>2 FT as 3 marks but makes wrong or no decision or makes an error in one fraction but still shows two comparable fractions and makes correct decision</p> <p>1 FT as 2 marks but makes wrong or no decision or shows $\frac{30}{150}$ oe and attempts to find an equivalent fraction</p> <p>Alternative method:</p> <p>3 FT Shows $\frac{1}{4}$ of 150 is 37.5 and makes correct decision</p> <p>2 FT Attempts to find $\frac{1}{4}$ of 150 making an arithmetic error, but makes correct decision</p> <p>1 FT as 2 marks but makes wrong or no decision</p>	<p>eg $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{4}{20}$ and $\frac{5}{20}$, $\frac{8}{40}$ and $\frac{8}{32}$</p> <p>If $\frac{1}{4}$ given in part (b)(i), then this can be implied.</p>

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
3				2	B1 for 2 or 3 correct matches	
4	(a)	(i)	$(x =) 3$	1		Accept fully embedded answer
		(ii)	$(x =) 4$	2	M1 for $3x = 12$	Accept fully embedded answer
	(b)		26	2	B1 for 14 or 12	
5	(a)		6 correct squares indicated	1		Accept the border drawn without shading
	(b)		6 correct squares indicated	2	B1 for 3 squares placed correctly in either quarter with no extras in that quarter	Condone any errors or omissions in the other quarters Accept the border drawn without shading
6	(a)		25	1		
	(b)		125	2	2 FT for <i>their</i> 25×5 evaluated correctly M1 FT for <i>their</i> 25×5 M1 for $5 \times 5 \times 5$	

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
7	(a)	(i)	(£) 48(.00)	1		
		(ii)	200 (m)	1		
	(b)	(i)	(£) 2071(.00)	1		
		(ii)	(£) 385(.00)	2	M1 for any valid method of subtraction with maximum of one arithmetic error.	
8	(a)		0.2	2	M1 for $1-(0.3 + 0.4 + 0.1)$	Answer may be in table
	(b)	(i)	2	2	M1 for 20×0.1 oe	
		(ii)	Need to sample more to get a more accurate estimate for probability, or you are likely to get different results if you sampled another/different 20 oe	1		eg "Can't tell as this is a small sample, you need to buy more to see how many you get in a bigger sample" "If Adam bought a different 20, he might get some gold ones, you don't know"

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
9	(a)		(2, 6)	1		
	(b)		Point plotted at (0, 2) Point plotted at (–2, 4)	1 1		Points do not need to be labelled Ignore incorrect labelling Ignore other points apart from (2, 0) and (4, –2)
	(c)		0 –8	1 1		
	(d)	(i)	2 correct	2	eg (5, 2) (–2, –5) (4, 2.5) B1 for each correct	Penalise first occurrence only for using points not on the grid (for part (d) (i) and (ii))
		(ii)	2 correct	2	eg (–2, 5) (2, –5) (–5, 2) B1 for each correct	
10	(a)		Rotational	1		Ignore extras eg order or angles Condone rotated, rotary, etc
	(b)	(i)	6 (cm ²)	2	M1 for $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3$	
		(ii)	52 (cm ²)	2	FT $40 + 2 \times \text{their (b)(i)}$ M1 for $8 \times 5 + 2 \times \text{their (b)(i)}$	
11			$ \begin{array}{r l} & (3x) \qquad (x+y) \\ (5x) & \underline{8x} \qquad \underline{6x+y} \\ 3x+2y & \underline{6x+2y} \qquad (4x+3y) \end{array} $	4	B1 each correct entry	Penalise once only for unsimplified answers Correct or FT their “3x+2y” for 6x+2y

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
12			7.5, 2.5 oe	3	<p>M1 for evidence of 3 trials or $x = 3y$ or $x - y = 5$ or $2y = 5$ or $y = 3y - 5$ oe</p> <p>B1 for pair with first 3 × second</p> <p>B1 for pair differing by 5 either way round Or SC2 for reversed 'correct' answers</p>	<p>Accept -7.5, -2.5 Must be full trials ie three times shown and difference shown</p> <p>If decimals allow to 3 figures rot As final answer As final answer</p>
13	(a)			3	<p>B2 for just 1 or 2 wrong or omitted or B1 for just 3 or 4 wrong or omitted or SC1 for correct list for P or F</p>	<p>Condone 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 repeated in correct region but otherwise penalise as 1 error an element repeated</p>
	(b)		2, 3	1	FT their diagram	

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