



GCSE

Methods in Mathematics (Pilot)

Unit **B391/01**: Foundation Tier

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 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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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
^K	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** $180 \times (\text{their } '37' + 16)$, 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.

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.

- **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**.

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 **✓** 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.
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.

MARK SCHEME

Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
1	(a)	14927, 15399, 15422	1		
	(b)	0.277, 0.52, 0.6	1		
	(c)	$\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}$	1		Accept equivalents
2		Evens Unlikely Certain Likely	1 1 1 1		
3	(a)	2514	1		
	(b)	227	1		
	(c)	85	1		
	(d)	21.2	1		
4	(a)	6 correct squares shaded with no extras	2	B1 4 correct squares shaded	Ignore 1 or 2 extras for B1
	(b) (i)	3	1		
	(ii)	120	1		

Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance
5		Shows probability of getting a 6 on each spinner clearly labelled, compares all 3 fractions by showing common denominator/numerator or converting to decimals.	4	<p>M3 shows probabilities of all spinners and converts to comparable form, allowing one mistake or</p> <p>B2 for $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$ oe seen or</p> <p>B1 for at least one of $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{10}$ oe seen</p>
6	(a)	(i) 4	1	
	(ii)	121	1	
	(b)	Eg Calculator works on BODMAS so will do the 4×2 first which is 8 then add 3 is 11.	2	B1 for an incomplete statement eg “calculator uses BODMAS” or “she should have put brackets round $3+4$ ” or “ $(3+4) \times 2 = 14$ ”
7	(a)	$(x=) 18$	1	Accept fully embedded
	(b)	$(x=) 8$	1	Accept fully embedded
	(c)	$(x=) 5$	2	<p>B1 $9x=35+10$ or better Or M1 fully correct inverse flow diagram Or M1 for $x = b/a$ (fully simplified) after $ax = b$ ($a \neq 1$)</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
8*		£44.97 with complete, correct working of (3x9 or better) – (7x1.5 or better) = 16.5 then divides by 7 to give 2.(....) or gives reason why 3 tins are needed. Rounds this up to 3 tins and multiplies by £14.99.	5	<p>4 method is not quite complete but has correct answer with no arithmetic errors or shows complete working with one arithmetic error</p> <p>3 Has more than one arithmetic error but method is sound or shows (£)44.97 with very little or no working (but not with wrong method) or 16.5 area</p> <p>2 Shows a correct method to find the area of paint needed or from “their area” deduces the correct number of tins (>1) and multiplies this by 14.99 (correct evaluation)</p> <p>1 Shows an attempt to find the area of one of the rectangles soi by 27 or 10.5 or calculates an integer(>1) x 14.99 correctly or from “their area” deduces the correct number of tins</p>	<p>Areas may be on diagram.</p> <p>For <i>their</i> $16.5 \div 7$, only the whole number part of the answer need be accurate.</p> <p>If their area is a multiple of 7 then condone as can't be rounded up.</p> <p>implied by answer of any multiple (>1) of 14.99</p>
9	(a)	10	1		
	(b)	84	2	M1 for $7 \times 4 \times 3$	Including 28×3 etc.
10	(a) (i)	9 and 45	1		
	(ii)	Two numbers in brackets adding to 17 Both numbers multiplied by 5 correctly	1 1dep	Other than 9 and 8 Dep on the 1 st mark	
	(iii)	3 inside brackets 100 and 15	1 1		
	(b) (i)	$3x+6y$ final answer	2	B1 $3x$ or $6y$ or $3 \times x + 6 \times y$ seen	

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance
		(ii)	$2(x+5y)$ final answer	1	Condone final bracket missing
11	(a)		(4, 3)	1	
	(b)		Point (-3, -1) plotted	1	
	(c)	(i)	Parallelogram	1	
		(ii)	24	1	
12	(a)	(i)	8	1	
		(ii)	6	1	Condone ± 6 and -6
	(b)		5^4	1	
	(c)		a^7	1	
	(d)		27 nfww	2	M1 for $3 \times 3 \times 3$ or 3^3
13	(a)	(i)	Equal oe	1	eg the same, $y = x$
		(ii)	Q correctly shown	1	Condone three separate circles
	(b)		1	1FT	Ft from their Venn diagram For FT, there must be a Q on the diagram. 2 loops both labelled or both unlabelled FT from combined. 2 loops, one labelled Q, FT from that

Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance
14		12 nfww	4	<p>M1 for correct method for total area using algebra A1 for correct equation or B1 for 1 step in solving equation</p> <p>OR B2 for bottom triangle = 18 or B1 for top rectangle = 30 + B1 for $h = 18$</p> <p>OR B1 for each correct full trial up to a maximum of 2</p> <p>Or M1 for $3 \times 30 - 48$ A1 for $\frac{1}{2}(30 + L) \times 2 = \text{their } 42$</p> <p>Must be clear Must be clear Choose best</p>

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998
Facsimile: 01223 552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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Head office
Telephone: 01223 552552
Facsimile: 01223 552553

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