



GCSE

Methods in Mathematics (Pilot)

Unit **B392/01**: 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
^	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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 and applies as a default.
- **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**.

In questions with no final answer line, make no deductions for wrong work after an acceptable answer (ie **isw**) unless the mark scheme says otherwise, indicated by the instruction 'mark final answer'.

In questions with a final answer line following working space,

- (i) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working and the answer given on the answer line is a clear transcription error allow full marks unless the mark scheme says 'mark final answer'. Place the annotation \checkmark next to the correct answer.
- (ii) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working but the answer line is blank, allow full marks. Place the annotation \checkmark next to the correct answer.

(iii) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working but a completely different answer is seen on the answer line, then accuracy marks for the answer are lost. Method marks could still be awarded. Use the M0, M1, M2 annotations as appropriate and place the annotation **x** next to the wrong answer.

In questions with a final answer line:

- (i) If one answer is provided on the answer line, mark the method that leads to that answer.
- (ii) If more than one answer is provided on the answer line and there is a single method provided, award method marks only.
- (iii) If more than one answer is provided on the answer line and there is more than one method provided, award zero marks for the question unless the candidate has clearly indicated which method is to be marked.

In questions with no final answer line:

- (i) If a single response is provided, mark as usual.
- (ii) If more than one response is provided, award zero marks for the question unless the candidate has clearly indicated which response is to be marked.

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.

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.

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

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.

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)	40, 8	1	
	(b)	(i) 21, 28	2	M1 for +2, +3, +4, +5 or for +6 OR B1 for 21 as 6 th term or 28 as 7 th term
		(ii) triangle	1	'+' may be implied Accept triangular
2		[d=] 20	2	M1 for 40 or $(190 - 150)/2$
		[e=] 25	2	M1 for $275 - (2 \times 100)$ 37.5 implies M1
3	(a)	26[cm]	1	
	(b)	(i) 36[cm ²]	1	
		(ii) 24[cm]	2	M1 for [side] 6cm or $\sqrt{\text{their}'} 36$ A1 24 or FT $4 \times \sqrt{\text{their}'} 36$
4	(a)	3 parts shaded	1	
	(b)	(i) [£]21	2	M1 for $\frac{1}{4}$ or for 10% [10%] 5% with 8.4
		(ii) £4.50 or 450p	2	M1 for 450 or 4.5 or £4.5
5	(a)	2 coffees 3 teas	2	M1 for finding total cost of any combination of teas and coffees 1 coffee, 4 teas £7.20 3 coffees, 2 teas £8.10 4 coffees, 1 tea £8.55
	(b)*	£2 20p 10p 5p	2	M1 for 235 or 2.35 or correct coins for their £2.35 Condone £1 and £1 for £2 £2, 30p 5p would score M1
6	(a)	(i) 340	1	
		(ii) 1/5 or 0.2 oe	1	
	(b)	(i) 79	1	
		(ii) 45 – 3 x 8	1	
	(c)	7.8	2	M1 for 0.65 or eg 4 weigh 2.6kg or 24 weigh 15.6kg

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
7		3 4 5	3	<p>B2 for 2 3 4 5 or 3 4 or 3 5</p> <p>OR B1 for 2 3 4</p> <p>OR M2 for any 2 of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * List of positive integers minimum from 1 to 5 * $n \leq 5$ seen or interpreted * $n > 2$ seen or interpreted <p>OR M1 for any 1 of the above</p> <p>Condone 0 included</p>
8	(a)	Tessellation with at least 3 more hexagons and 3 more squares	2	<p>M1 Tessellation attempted with 3 more correct shapes</p> <p>For 2 marks allow 1 extra misplaced hexagon or square</p>
	(b) (i)	$[x =] 90^\circ$	1	
	(ii)	$[y =] 135^\circ$	2	<p>M1 their method eg Use of sum angles at point =360° or use of $y+y+x =$ 'their' 360</p> <p>Allow $360 \div 3 = 120$ for M1</p>
	(c) (i)	2.8	3	<p>M1 for 15.314 – 4 and M1 for $(\text{their } 15.314 - 4) \div 4$ and</p> <p>M1 for their 2.8285 rounded to 1 dp</p> <p><u>Alternative Method</u> M1 $2^2 + 2^2 = DE^2$ OR M2 $\sqrt{8}$</p> <p>2.8285 Allow M1 for $15.314 \div 5$ or 2.6628 and M1 for 2.7</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
	(ii)	45.94	2	M1 for [SF] 3 FT 12x their 'part (i)' + 4 for 2m Accept 46, 45.9 or 45.942 or 45.6
9		560	3	M2 for $10\% = 56$ or $1\% = 5.6$ or 20×28 etc OR M1 for 5%
10	(a)	5 : 4	2	M1 for 20:16 oe SC1 4:5
	(b)	12	2	M1 for 8 (red)
11	(a)	7	1	Condone embedded
	(b)	16	1	Condone embedded
	(c)	5	2	M1 for $x + 3 = 8$ or $2x + 6 = 16$ SC1 6.5 Condone embedded
12	(a)	75	2	M1 for $15 \div 20$ or $\frac{15}{20}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$
	(b)	Rhys 76%	2	M1 for $19 \div 25$
13	(a)	(i) $[D =] C/\pi$	1	
	(ii)	19.09... or 19.1 or 19	2	M1 for $60 \div \pi$ or $60 = \pi d$ OR B1 FT 'their' (i) eg $d = \pi C$ 188 to 189
	(b)	5.39... or 5.4	2	M1 for 29.15... 19.2 evidence $60 \div \pi$ used
14	(a)	(i) 290	1	
	(ii)	-6531	1	
	(b)	Clear explanation of correct checking procedure	1	Possibilities include estimation eg $1200 \div 6$ [=200] or working backwards eg 6×22.5 or eg a complete, correct non-calculator method for $1215 \div 6$ leading to 202[.5]

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
	(c)	$1\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$ or equivalent fraction	2	M1 for $\frac{1}{3}$ or $9x = 12$ OR SC1 for $1\frac{3}{10}$ or $\frac{13}{10}$
15	(a)	Indicates the second line	1	
15	(b)*	Both angles correct with reasons for all angles calculated, associated with appropriate angles, (including intermediate angles) and all working clear. eg $p = 36^\circ$ (alternate angles) Angle KLM = 79° (ext angle of triangle) $q = 101^\circ$ (angles on st line)	4	Condone one missing intermediate reason 3 for both angles correct with at least one correct reason associated with an appropriate angle 2 for angle p correct with correct reason[s] or angle q correct or correct FT from <i>their</i> 36 to q 1 for angle p correct (with incorrect or no reason) or correct FT from <i>their</i> q to p Angles may be on diagram.
16	(a)	9 13	1	
	(b)	$2n + 1$ oe	2	M1 for $2n + a$ oe Condone $a = 0$ and use of n^2

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
16	(c)*	Clear and correct demonstration	2	<p>Terms in the sequence are odd numbers. When any two terms are multiplied, the result is an odd number so it must be in the sequence. eg terms are odd and odd x odd = odd</p> <p>OR Algebraic ($a \neq b$) eg $(2a + 1)(2b + 1)$ leading to $2(2ab + a + b) + 1$</p> <p>1 for one correct statement or two correct examples of multiplying two terms with result (not $3 \times 5 = 15$) or one correct example justifying that the result is also in the sequence</p> <p>OR Algebraic eg $(2a + 1)(2a + 1)$ leading to $2(2a^2 + 2a) + 1$ or eg $(2a + 1)(2a + 3)$ leading to $2(2a^2 + 4a + 1) + 1$</p>
17	(a)	$x + y = 8$ oe	1	
	(b)	Correct straight line drawn	2	<p>M1 for at least two correct points</p> <p>Straight line by eye from (1, 7) to (7, 1) or longer</p>
	(c)	<p>Graph of $y = 3x$</p> <p>$x = 2$ and $y = 6$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p>	<p>For 1 mark $y = 3x$ must traverse one large square and reach <i>their</i> $x + y = 8$</p> <p>B1 for one correct value</p> <p>OR</p> <p>SC2 for values transposed or FT x and y values that sum to 8 (from their intersection)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>SC1 for two values from <i>their</i> $y = 3x (\pm 0.1)$</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
18		160	4	<p><u>Method 1</u> M1 for $6 \times 6 \times 6$ M1 for [3 or 2 x] $6 \times 2 \times 2$ M1 for [2 x] $2 \times 2 \times 2$</p> <p><u>Method 2</u> M1 for $6 \times 6 \times 6$ M1 for $6 \times 2 \times 2$ M1 for [4 x] $2 \times 2 \times 2$</p> <p><u>Method 3</u> M1 for $6 \times 6 \times 6$ AND M2 for 6 or $7 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ OR M1 for [n x] $2 \times 2 \times 2$</p> <p><u>Method 4</u> Top/bottom layer M1 for $6 \times 6 \times 2$ M1 for $2 \times 2 \times 2$ Middle layer M1 for $4 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$</p> <p><u>Method 5</u> M3 for $20 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$</p> <p>Whole cube - 3 cuboids + 2 small cubes Implied by 216 Implied by 72 or 48 or 24 Implied by 16 or 8</p> <p>Whole cube - cuboid - 4 small cubes Implied by 216 Implied by 24 Implied by 32 or 8</p> <p>Whole cube - 7 small cubes Implied by 216</p> <p>Implied by 48 or 56</p> <p>Implied by n x 8</p> <p>Working in layers Implied by 72 (144 for 2 layers) Implied by 8 (16 for 2 layers)</p> <p>Implied by 32</p> <p>Mark method that leads to answer. If not clear then mark to candidate's best advantage but do not mix methods.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance
19		4.2[4.....]	4	<p>B1 for (side of square) 6</p> <p>AND</p> <p>M2 for diagonal = 8.48...or $\sqrt{6^2 + 6^2}$ oe</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for $2r^2 = 6^2$ oe</p> <p><u>or for trigonometry</u></p> <p>M2 for $\frac{6}{\sin 45^\circ}$ or $\frac{6}{\cos 45^\circ}$</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{6}{\text{diameter}}$</p> <p>or $\cos 45^\circ = \frac{6}{\text{diameter}}$</p>

APPENDIX 1

Exemplar responses for question 16c

Response	Mark awarded
If you multiply any of the two numbers in this sequence, they will equal an odd number, as all the numbers are odd. All numbers in this sequence are odd, so any next to each other multiplied have to be odd, for example $13 \times 5 = 195$, and 195 will be in the sequence because it is an odd number.	2
The product can have any two terms in the sequence because they are odd numbers and if you times two together they make an odd number and that is how you can tell because all of the numbers in this sequence is odd.	2
7 \times 9 = 63 63 is an odd number and all of the odd numbers are in the sequence.	1
The product of any two terms in this sequence will also be in the sequence because this is a sequence of odd numbers so for example 5×7 will be in the sequence later on.	1
5 \times 7 = 35 the nth term $2n+1$ makes 35 the 17 th term and 35 comes up in the sequence	1
Both numbers are odd then they will multiply to a number in the sequence	BOD1

Exemplar responses for questions Y

Response	Mark awarded

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