



GCSE MATHEMATICS 8300/1F

Foundation Tier Paper 1 Non-Calculator

Mark scheme

June 2022

Version: 1.0 Final



Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| M | Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer. |
| A | Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied. |
| B | Marks awarded independent of method. |
| ft | Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step. |
| SC | Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth. |
| M dep | A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded. |
| B dep | A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded. |
| oe | Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent. eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| [a, b] | Accept values between a and b inclusive. |
| [a, b) | Accept values $a \leq \text{value} < b$ |
| 3.14 ... | Accept answers which begin 3.14 eg 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416 |
| Use of brackets | It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks. |

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles.

Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

Further work

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

Continental notation

Accept a comma used instead of a decimal point (for example, in measurements or currency), provided that it is clear to the examiner that the student intended it to be a decimal point.

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--------|------|----------|
| 1(a) | 30 | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--------|------|----------|
| 1(b) | -2 | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--------|------|----------|
| 1(c) | -9 | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|---|----------|------|----------|
| 2 | $P = 2r$ | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|---|---|------|---|
| 3 | 30 | B1 | |
| | 20 | B1 | |
| | (30 and 20 and) 600 | B1ft | ft their $30 \times$ their 20 with B1B0 or B0B1 SC1 ($31 \times 18 =$) 558, answer 560 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Answer 600 with no working | | B1B1B1 |
| | Answer 558 with neither 30 nor 20 seen | | B0B0B0 |
| | 30×18 with answer 540 31×20 with answer 620 and answer 600 (ignore further work) 31×20 with answer 600 | | B1B0B1ft B0B1B1ft B0B1B0ft |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments | |
|----------------------|---|-------|--|--------|
| 4 | 22 – 4 or 18 or 22 ÷ 2 or 11 or 4 ÷ 2 or 2 | M1 | oe | |
| | their 18 ÷ 2 or their 11 – their 2 | M1dep | oe | |
| | 9 | A1 | may be seen on diagram SC1 20 or 14 | |
| | Additional Guidance | | | |
| | Ignore units or incorrect statements eg the lines are parallel | | | |
| | Condone poor notation eg $22 - 4 \div 2 = 9$ | | | M1M1A1 |
| Embedded answer of 9 | | | M1M1A0 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|--|--------|------|---|
| 5 | RHV | B2 | any order B1 3 or 4 correct or 5 correct with 1 or more incorrect |
| | RVH | | |
| | VRH | | |
| | VHR | | |
| | HVR | | |
| | HRV | | |
| Additional Guidance | | | |
| Accept any unambiguous indication of R, H, V | | | |
| Ignore repeated orders | | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|---|------|---|
| 6(a) | 20 or 19 and no incorrect evaluations and 3rd box indicated | B2 | oe eg 30 and 29 and no incorrect evaluations and 3rd box indicated B1 20 or 19 or incorrect values seen and correct box indicated for their values SC1 3rd box indicated but no evaluations seen |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | 14 and 39 and 1st box indicated | | B1 |
| | Ignore any incorrect statements such as $20 < 19$ if the correct box is ticked as they may be checking each statement | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------------------|--|------|--|
| 6(b) | 34 | B2 | B1 $(60 \div 2 =) 30$ or $(\text{their } 60 \div 2) + 4$ evaluated |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Condone poor notation eg $60 \div 2 = 30 + 4 = 34$ | | B2 |
| | $60 \div 2 = 20$, answer 24 | | B1 |
| | $60 \div 2 = 20$, $20 + 4 = 25$ | | B1 |
| | $60 \div 2 = 20$, $20 + 4$ (no attempt at evaluation) | | B0 |
| | Condone $2 \div 60 = 30$ (recovery seen) | | B1 |
| $60 \div 6 = 10$ | | B0 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|---|--|------|---------------------------------------|
| 7 | Alternative method 1 – working in £ | | |
| | Any correct conversion from pence to pounds | B1 | may be seen at any stage |
| | $0.49 \times \frac{400}{100}$ or 0.49×4 or $0.14 \times \frac{250}{100}$ or 0.14×2.5 | M1 | |
| | 1.96 or 0.35 | A1 | |
| | 2.31 | A1 | |
| | Alternative method 2 – working in pence | | |
| | $49 \times \frac{400}{100}$ or 49×4 or $14 \times \frac{250}{100}$ or 14×2.5 | M1 | |
| | 196 or 35 | A1 | |
| | 231 | A1 | |
| | 2.31 | B1ft | ft their 231 correctly converted to £ |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Reward correct work seen amongst multiple attempts Use the scheme that gives the better mark | | |
| | Condone p after their final answer eg £2.31p | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--|------|---|
| 8(a) | Five numbers with mode 8 and median 12 | B2 | B1 five numbers with mode 8 eg 2 5 8 8 8 or 8 10 19 4 8 or five numbers with median 12 eg -3 6 12 14 20 or 7 10 18 12 16 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | 8 8 12 16 25 | | B2 |
| | 8 8 8 8 8 | | B1 |
| | 12 12 12 12 12 | | B1 |
| | Do not allow bimodal sets of numbers for mode 8 but median may still be 12 eg 8 8 12 12 13 eg 7 7 8 8 10 | | B1 B0 |
| | A set of four or more than five numbers may score B1 if the mode is 8 and the median is 12 eg 8 8 11 13 20 21 eg 8 8 16 17 | | B1 B1 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|------|--|------|----------|
| 8(b) | 159 | B1 | |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Mark answer line but if blank allow unambiguous selection in the list of heights | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments | |
|----------|---|------|---|----------|
| 9 | $\frac{50}{100} \times 14$ or 7 | M1 | oe eg $14 \div 2$ | |
| | 14 – 5 + 1 or 10 or their 7 – 5 + 1 or 3 | M1 | oe their 7 must be an integer, where $4 < \text{their } 7 < 14$ 3 implies M1M1 | |
| | $\frac{3}{10}$ or 3 : 7 | A1 | oe | |
| | 30 | B1ft | ft their $\frac{3}{10}$ correctly converted to a percentage | |
| | Additional Guidance | | | |
| | For the B1ft, their percentage must be correct to 2sf or better | | | |
| | 30 on the answer line with no incorrect working | | | M2A1B1 |
| | 3 in 10 or 3 out of 10 | | | M2A1 |
| | 3 : 10 | | | M2A0 |
| | 7 – 5 = 3 + 1 = 4, answer 40 (10 implied) | | | M2A0B1ft |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|----------------------|---|
| 10(a) | $\frac{1}{3}$ | B2 | B1 (may be seen in diagram) 120 or 100 or 0.4(0) may be seen in a fraction eg $\frac{120}{40}$ or $\frac{0.4}{1.2}$ or correct, but unsimplified fraction eg $\frac{20}{60}$ or their fraction written in simplest form SC1 1 : 3 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Ignore units on answer line | | |
| | Do not ignore further work after $\frac{1}{3}$ seen | | |
| | If converting to mm both values must be correct | | |
| | $\frac{1}{3}$ given as a decimal or percentage must be correct to 2sf or better | B1 | |
| | B1 for simplifying their fraction can only be awarded from the use of digits 1, 12 and 4, eg $\frac{40}{1200}$, answer $\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1200}{40}$, answer 30 $\frac{40}{1200}$, answer $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{4}$, answer $\frac{1}{2}$ | B1 B1 B0 B0 | |
| | $\frac{0.04}{1.2}$, answer $\frac{1}{30}$ | B1 | |
| | $\frac{1}{40}$ or $\frac{40}{1} = 40$ | B0 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|------|---|
| 10(b) | 180 – 112 or 68 or $3y + y + 112 = 180$ | M1 | oe |
| | their $68 \div (3 + 1)$ or their $68 \div 4$ or $y = \frac{\text{their } 68}{4}$ or 51 or $x = 17$ | M1 | oe their 68 must be < 180 but not 112 51 or $x = 17$ imply M1M1 |
| | 17 | A1 | |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Check diagram for workings and answer | | |
| | 17 seen in diagram or working and 51 on answer line | | M1M1A0 |
| | 180 \div 4 | | M0M0 |
| | 68 \div 3 | | M1M0 |
| | 180 – 112 = 78 and 78 \div 4 78 \div 4 | | M1M1 M0M1 |
| | Embedded answer eg $4 \times 17 + 112 = 180$ | | M1M1A0 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|------|--|
| 11(a) | 12.2(0) – 8.65 or answer with 55p or 355 | M1 | oe |
| | 3.55 | A1 | accept 355p SC1 6.85 or 685p (Company B used) |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Answer with 55p eg 4.55 or 455p eg 455 | | M1A0 M0A0 |
| | Condone £3.55p | | M1A1 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|---|---|-------|--|
| 11(b) | 7.25 × 12 or 725 × 12 | M1 | oe eg 7 × 12 + 0.25 × 12 accept repeated addition of twelve 7(.)25s |
| | Correct vertical method of long multiplication with at least one of 1450 and 7250 correct or Correct set up of grid method with at least three products correct or Correct set up of Gelosia method with at least three products correct or 10 × 725 = 7250 and 2 × 725 = 1450 attempted with at least one correct or 12 × 700 = 8400 and 12 × 20 = 240 and 12 × 5 = 60 attempted with at least one correct | M1dep | oe allow a placeholder space to be present instead of a physical zero in vertical method |
| | 87(.00) | A1 | SC2 103.8(0) or 146.4(0) or 169.2(0) or 190.8(0) or 256.2(0) or 250.2(0) or 315.6(0) SC1 8.65 × 12 or 12.2(0) × 12 or 14.1(0) × 12 or 15.9(0) × 12 or 21.35 × 12 or 20.85 × 12 or 26.3(0) × 12 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Condone 87.0 | M2A1 | |
| | Accept answers in pence | | |
| Condone p after their final answer eg £87.00p | | | |
| Method of repeated addition must have no more than one error. If broken down into groups, the one error made may be seen multiple times | | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--|------|---|
| 12 | $\frac{6}{18}$ or Converts both fractions to an appropriate common denominator with at least one correct numerator | M1 | eg $\frac{33}{54}$ and $\frac{18}{54}$ |
| | $\frac{5}{18}$ | A1 | oe fraction eg $\frac{15}{54}$ SC1 $\frac{17}{18}$ (oe fraction) |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Ignore incorrect attempt to simplify after correct answer seen | | |
| | $\frac{22}{30}$ and $\frac{10}{30}$ not an appropriate denominator | | M0 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 13(a) | $46 \div 2$ or 23 or $4x = 46$ | M1 | oe |
| | their $23 \div 2$ or $46 \div 2 \div 2$ or $46 \div 4$ | M1dep | oe may be seen as a fraction eg $\frac{23}{2}$ or $11\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{46}{4}$ or $11\frac{2}{4}$ |
| | 11.5 | A1 | SC2 5.75 or 11 remainder 1 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | $46 \div 2 = 25$, ($25 \div 2 =$) 12.5 | | M1M1A0 |
| | $46 \div 2 = 24$, followed by 11 | | M1M0A0 |
| | 11.5 in working, different answer on answer line (do not ignore further work) | | M1M1A0 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 13(b) | Alternative method 1 | | |
| | $34 - k$ or $34 - 10$ or 24 | M1 | oe implied by $34 - 2k$ or $34 - 3k$ |
| | $3k = 34 - 10$ or $3k =$ their 24 or $\frac{34 - 10}{3}$ or $\frac{\text{their } 24}{3}$ | M1dep | oe |
| | 8 | A1 | SC2 -8 or all terms seen $34, 26, 18, 10$ SC1 6 |
| | Alternative method 2 | | |
| | $10 + k$ or $34 - 10$ or 24 | M1 | oe implied by $10 + 2k$ or $10 + 3k$ |
| | $10 + 3k = 34$ or $3k =$ their 24 or $\frac{34 - 10}{3}$ or $\frac{\text{their } 24}{3}$ | M1dep | oe |
| | 8 | A1 | SC2 -8 or all terms seen $34, 26, 18, 10$ SC1 6 |
| | Alternative method 3 | | |
| | One correct trial | M1 | a correct trial is either a subtraction of the same value, exactly three times, from 34 and evaluated correctly or addition of the same value, exactly three times, from 10 and evaluated correctly |
| | Two or more correct trials | M1dep | |
| | 8 | A1 | SC2 -8 or all terms seen $34, 26, 18, 10$ SC1 6 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Accept any letter in place of k | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|---|-----------|--|
| | $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | <p>B2</p> | <p>B1 $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} b \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 7x \\ -2y \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ SC1 7 right 2 down or 2 down 7 right or (7, -2)</p> |
| 14 | Additional Guidance | | |
| | B1 responses must be in vector form | | |
| | Condone $\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | B2 | |
| | 7 → 2 ↓ 7 across, 2 down | SC1 B0 | |
| | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ | B0 | |
| | 7 ← 2 ↑ | B0 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|---|-------|--|
| 15 | Alternative method 1 | | |
| | 10 × 8 or 80 | M1 | oe 80 may be seen as a denominator |
| | $\frac{2}{5} \times$ their 80 or 32 | M1 | oe their 80 can be any integer >10 32 will imply M1M1 and may be seen as a numerator |
| | their 80 – their 32 – 10 or $\frac{38}{80}$ or their 32 + 10 or 42 | M1dep | oe calculation dep on 2nd M1 42 will imply M1M1M1dep and may be seen as a numerator |
| | 38 | A1 | |
| | Alternative method 2 | | |
| | 10 × 8 or 80 | M1 | oe 80 may be seen as a denominator |
| | $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{21}{40}$ or $1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{19}{40}$ | M1 | oe |
| | their $\frac{21}{40} \times$ their 80 or 42 or their $\frac{19}{40} \times$ their 80 | M1dep | oe calculation dep on M1M1 42 will imply M1M1M1dep and may be seen as a numerator |
| | 38 | A1 | |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Alt 1 $\frac{2}{5} \times 40 = 15, 40 - 15 - 10 = 15$ $\frac{2}{5} \times 40 = 16, 16 + 10$ | | M0M1M1depA0 M0M1M1depA0 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|---|------|---|
| 16 | At least two points from (0, 1) (1, 3) (2, 5) and (3, 7) | M1 | may be seen in a table of values or embedded in calculations may be implied by correct line $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square tolerance |
| | Correct straight line between (1, 3) and (2, 5) | A1 | $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square tolerance |
| | [1.15, 1.25] from using the graph or 1.2 | B1ft | oe ft x-coordinate of any line drawn that intersects the given line $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square tolerance |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Ignore further work after B1 scored | | |
| | 1.2 with M0 scored | | M0A0B1 |
| | 1.2 with two correct points seen but no or incorrect line | | M1A0B1 |
| | For the A1, ignore incorrect lines unless used to read off for intersection and then only allow for the B1ft | | |
| | Answer given as coordinates eg (1.2, 3.4) | | B0 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|---------|------|----------|
| 17 | segment | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|--|--|------|--|
| 18 | 4×10^5 | B2 | B1 400 000 or correct answer not in standard form eg 40×10^4 or 8×10^7 or 2×10^2 or $8 \times 10^5 \div 2$ or $4 \times 10^7 \div 100$ or any value seen and then correctly converted to standard form eg 4 000 000 and 4×10^6 40 000 and 4×10^4 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Ignore incorrect position of commas or spacing in long numbers | | |
| | Condone 400 000 and 4×10^5 on the answer line, in either order | | B2 |
| | Condone 40 000 and 4×10^4 on the answer line, in either order | | B1 |
| | 400 000 only on the answer line | | B1 |
| | Do not award both marks for the correct answer from incorrect working but B1 can be awarded for one or both numbers incorrectly converted to standard form and the result of their division given correctly in standard form | | |
| | eg $(8 \times 10^8) \div (2 \times 10^3) = 4 \times 10^5$ | | B1 |
| | eg $(0.8 \times 10^7) \div (2 \times 10^3) = 4 \times 10^5$ | | B0 |
| | Condone a decimal point and any number of zeros after 4 | | |
| eg 4.00000×10^5 | | B2 | |
| 8×10^7 is implied by $(8 \div 2) \times (10^7 \div 10^a)$ | | B1 | |
| or condone $(8 \div 2) \times (10^7 \times 10^a)$ | | | |
| 2×10^2 is implied by $(8 \div 2) \times (10^b \div 10^2)$ | | B1 | |
| or condone $(8 \div 2) \times (10^b \times 10^2)$ | | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|--|---|------|--|
| 19(a) | 243 | B2 | B1 3^{12-7} or 3^5 oe single index or $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$ oe multiplication string or 531 441 seen as 3^{12} or as a numerator or 2187 seen as 3^7 or as a denominator or 3^n correctly evaluated, where n is an integer ≥ 4 |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Condone 3^5 and 243 on the answer line, in either order | B2 | |
| | 3^5 only on the answer line | B1 | |
| | Do not allow a misread | | |
| | 12 – 7 is insufficient for B1 unless 3^{12-7} or 3^5 is also seen | | |
| Do not award B1 for a correct evaluation of 3^n not ascribed to a particular value of n eg a list 3, 9, 27, 81 ... does not score the mark unless 81 is identified as 3^4 | | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments | | |
|-------|----------|------|--|----------|--|
| 19(b) | 2^{13} | B2 | B1 2^{3+6+4} or $(8 =) 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or 2^3 or $(2^6 \times 2^4 =) 2^{6+4}$ or $(2^6 \times 2^4 =) 2^{10}$ or $2^9 (\times 2^4)$ or $2^7 (\times 2^6)$ or 8192 | | |
| | | | Additional Guidance | | |
| | | | 8192 and 2^{13} on answer line, in either order | B2 | |
| | | | 8192 only on the answer line | B1 | |
| | | | Correctly combined powers can be implied eg $8 = 2^4$ with answer 2^{14} implies $2^6 \times 2^4 = 2^{10}$ | B1 | |
| | | | Evaluations other than 8192 do not score eg 8×1024 without seeing 8×2^{10} eg $8 \times 64 \times 16$ | B0 B0 | |
| | | | Do not award B1 for 8192 if it is in a list of powers of 2 unless it is indicated or it is the highest power evaluated | | |
| | | | Changing terms to numbers with a base of 8 scores zero unless converted to a number with a base of 2 | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments | |
|--|---|------|---|------|
| 20 | Valid criticism referring to one or both sets not being labelled | B1 | eg the circles should be labelled or the labels are missing | |
| | Valid criticism referring to the numbers not adding to 98 | B1 | eg the numbers add to 99 or 48 should be 47 SC1 no written criticisms, but circles labelled correctly and 48 changed to 47 on diagram | |
| | Additional Guidance | | | |
| | Accept both statements written in one criticism | | | |
| | For more than two criticisms mark the best two unless contradicted | | | |
| | Condone written corrections as criticisms eg Add labels | | | B1 |
| | Criticism 1 - There is no A label and Criticism 2 - There is no F label | | | B1B0 |
| | Didn't label the diagram | | | B1 |
| | There are no subjects | | | B1 |
| | The diagram doesn't have labels/headings/titles | | | B1 |
| | The diagram doesn't have a label/heading/title | | | B0 |
| | It doesn't show how many study French | | | B0 |
| | 48 is wrong/one of the numbers is wrong | | | B1 |
| | There's an extra student | | | B1 |
| | It doesn't add up correctly/the total is wrong | | | B1 |
| | It doesn't add up | | | B0 |
| | The numbers are wrong | | | B0 |
| | Do not accept an incorrect statement eg The number doing Art and French should be 47 | | | B0 |
| If a value is used as evidence it must be correct eg the total is 100, not 98 | | | B0 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--------|------|----------|
| 21 | A | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--|------|--|
| 22 | Alternative method 1: using different time periods | | |
| | 450 ÷ 30 or 15 or 250 ÷ 10 or 25 | M1 | oe for any section of the basic rate or the overtime rate eg $\frac{450-150}{30-10}$ |
| | 15 and 25 | A1 | implied by any ratio equivalent to 3 : 5 do not allow as a ratio in the wrong order eg 25 : 15 |
| | 3 : 5 or $\frac{3}{5} : 1$ or $1 : \frac{5}{3}$ | B1ft | oe fully simplified ft full simplification of their two values |
| | Alternative method 2: using equal time periods | | |
| | Four correct readings from equal time periods of at least 5 hours from the two sections of the graph | M1 | eg at 5 and 10 hours and at 35 and 40 hours if a reading from 30 is used, there may only be 3 readings a reading of 0 from 0 may be implied |
| | 15 and 25 or correct totals for their equal time periods | A1 | eg 10 hours = 150 and 10 hours = 250 implied by any ratio equivalent to 3 : 5 must not be seen as a ratio in the wrong order eg 250 : 150 |
| | 3 : 5 or $\frac{3}{5} : 1$ or $1 : \frac{5}{3}$ | B1ft | oe fully simplified ft full simplification of their two values |

Additional Guidance for this question is on the next page

| Additional Guidance | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 22 cont | In alt 2, only three readings are needed if a reading from 30 hours is included in both time periods or a reading of 0 is used eg readings of 300 from 20, 450 from 30 and 700 from 40 | M1 |
| | Readings from 10, 20, 30 and 40 should be 150, 300, 450 and 700 For readings from other numbers of hours not giving a multiple of £10 allow the multiple of 10 above or below the reading or any value between, which can then be used to score all three marks eg allow [220, 230] for a reading at 15 hours eg alt 1 readings of 70 at 5 hours, 380 at 25 hours, 450 at 30 hours and 700 at 40 hours, followed by hourly rates of 15.50 and 25 and an answer of 31 : 50 eg alt 2 readings of 370 at 25 hours, 450 at 30 hours, 580 at 35 hours and 700 at 40 hours, followed by totals of 80 and 120 or hourly rates of 16 and 24 and an answer of 2 : 3 | M1A1B1ft M1A1B1ft |
| | For $1\frac{2}{3}$ allow 1.67 or better with correct rounding | |
| | 450 : 250 = 45 : 25 does not get the mark for 25, but gets the final mark if simplified to 9 : 5 | |
| | Ignore units throughout eg answer £3 : £5 | M1A1B1 |
| | 15 : 25 | M1A1B0 |
| | 25 : 15 or 25 : 10 not simplified | M1A0B0 |
| | 25 : 15 with answer 5 : 3 or 25 : 10 with answer 5 : 2 | M1A0B1ft |
| | Answer 5 : 3 without working implies | M1A0B1ft |
| | 15 : 17.5 | M1A0B0 |
| | 15 : 17.5 followed by 6 : 7 | M1A0B1ft |
| | 20 : 25 | M1A0B0 |
| | 20 : 25 followed by 4 : 5 | M1A0B1ft |
| | 3 : 5 in working with answer 1.5 : 2.5 | M1A1B0 |
| | 30 : 10 = 3 : 1 | M0A0B1ft |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------------|--|------|---|
| 23(a) | Two fractions less than 1 with product $\frac{3}{10}$ | B1 | eg $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{6}{10}$ and $\frac{5}{10}$ either order |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Accept negatives if each processed fraction is less than 1 eg $-\frac{3}{2}$ and $-\frac{1}{5}$ | | B1 |
| | eg $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ | | B1 |
| | eg $-\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ | | B0 |
| | Do not accept decimals within the fractions eg $\frac{0.6}{1}$ and $\frac{0.5}{1}$ | | B0 |
| | $\frac{11}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{11}$ | | B0 |
| | $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ | | B0 |
| 0.6 and 0.5 | | B0 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|-------|---|------|---|
| 23(b) | Two decimals less than 1 with product 0.06 | B1 | eg 0.3 and 0.2 or 0.60 and 0.10 or 0.5 and 0.12 or 0.75 and 0.08 either order |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Accept negatives eg -0.3 and -0.2 | | B1 |
| | Condone negative integers eg -6 and -0.01 | | B1 |
| | 0.06 and 1 | | B0 |
| | 6 and 0.01 | | B0 |
| | $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{10}$ | | B0 |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|---|---|--------|---|
| 24 | Alternative method 1 | | |
| | Pair of arcs, equal radii (± 2 mm), centre B , intersecting AB and BC | M1 | oe eg single arc, centre B , intersecting AB and BC or single arc, centre B , radius BC (± 2 mm), intersecting AB |
| | Pair of intersecting arcs, equal radii (± 2 mm), centres the intersections on AB and BC and angle bisector drawn from B at least to the intersection of their arcs | A1 | dashed line or condone solid line |
| | Correct region R shown as the area between AB and a straight line from B to within 2mm of AD | B1 | R may be labelled or shaded arcs not required for this mark only SC1 angle bisector for a different angle correctly constructed with arcs |
| | Alternative method 2 | | |
| | Concentric arcs from B , each intersecting AB and BC | M1 | intersections with AB and BC must be seen, but full arcs are not necessary |
| | Two lines from the AB intersection of one arc to the BC intersection of the other arc and angle bisector drawn from B at least to the intersection of their lines | A1 | dashed line or condone solid line |
| | Correct region R shown as the area between AB and a straight line from B to within 2mm of AD | B1 | R may be labelled or shaded arcs not required for this mark only SC1 angle bisector for a different angle correctly constructed with arcs |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Mark any correct construction, ignoring incorrect attempts | | |
| Unless shaded incorrectly, ignore construction arcs or other lines in the region labelled | | | |
| Bisector drawn with no construction arcs, but region correctly identified | | M0A0B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments | |
|--|--|-------|--|--|
| 25 | $20^2 (\times \pi)$ or $400 (\times \pi)$ or $15^2 (\times \pi)$ or $225 (\times \pi)$ | M1 | oe | |
| | $\frac{3}{4} \times 20^2 (\times \pi)$ or $300 (\times \pi)$ or $\frac{1}{3} \times 15^2 (\times \pi)$ or $75 (\times \pi)$ | M1dep | oe | |
| | $\frac{3}{4} \times 20^2 (\times \pi)$ or $300 (\times \pi)$ and $\frac{1}{3} \times 15^2 (\times \pi)$ or $75 (\times \pi)$ | M1dep | | |
| | $300 (\times \pi)$ and $75 (\times \pi)$ and 4 | A1 | Accept $P = 4Q$ for 4 SC2 $40 (\times \pi)$ and $30 (\times \pi)$ and $30 (\times \pi)$ and $10 (\times \pi)$ and answer 3 | |
| | Additional Guidance | | | |
| | Answer 4 with no working | | M0A0 | |
| Condone inconsistent use of π eg 300π and 75 and 4 | | M3A1 | | |
| Condone, for example, $\pi 400$ for 400π | | | | |
| Allow use of a numerical value for π for method marks and for the A mark with answer 4 | | | | |
| Ignore units throughout | | | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--|------|---|
| 26 | $2w = \frac{4}{5} \times 15$ or $2w = \frac{60}{5}$ or $2w = 12$ or $\frac{2w}{15} = \frac{12}{15}$ or $\frac{w}{3} = \frac{2}{1}$ or $\frac{w}{2} = \frac{3}{1}$ or $\frac{w}{15} = \frac{4}{5} \div 2$ or $\frac{w}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$ or $2w \times 5 = 4 \times 15$ or $10w = 60$ or $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{2}{15}$ | M1 | oe in the form $aw = n$ where a is an integer and n is an integer, fraction or decimal oe in the form $\frac{bw}{x} = \frac{c}{x}$ where x is a common denominator oe calculation |
| | 6 | A1 | |
| | Additional Guidance | | |
| | Embedded answer 6 eg $\frac{2 \times 6}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$ | | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|--------|------|----------|
| 27 | 600g | B1 | |

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
|----|----------------|------|----------|
| 28 | $\frac{18}{5}$ | B1 | |