## AQA ${ }^{\text {E }}$

# GCSE MATHEMATICS 

New Specimen Papers published J une 2015
Paper 1 Foundation- Mark Scheme

## 8300/1F

Version 1.0

## AQA

Principal Examiners have prepared these mark schemes for specimen papers. These mark schemes have not, therefore, been through the normal process of standardising that would take place for live papers.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

## 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 <br> lead to a correct answer. |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct <br> method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can <br> be implied. |
| B | Marks awarded independent of method. |
| ft | Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working <br> following a mistake in an earlier step. |
| SC | Special case. Marks awarded within the scheme for a common <br> misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth. |
| M dep method mark dependent on a previous method mark being |  |
| awarded. |  |

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.


| Q Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 7 | acute-angled and isosceles | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |


| $\mathbf{8}$ | Complete, correct build up method <br> or <br> $0.51 \times 400$ | M1 | eg $400 \div 2+400 \div 100$ <br> oe |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | 204 | A1 |  |


| 9 | $\frac{180}{3000}$ or $\frac{18}{300}$ <br> or $1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$ seen or implied | B1 | oe fraction <br> eg 3000 or 0.18 seen |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\frac{3}{50}$ | B1ft |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline \text { 10(a) } & \text { A and D } & \text { B1 } & \\ \hline \text { 10(b) } & \begin{array}{l}\text { No and a number cannot be both odd } \\ \text { and even } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { No and a number cannot be both } \\ \text { square and prime } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { No and a number cannot be two- } \\ \text { digit, even and prime }\end{array} & \text { B1 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { oe } \\ \text { Accept eg } \\ \text { No and a number cannot be both A and B }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { 10(c) } & \begin{array}{l}16 \text { or } 36 \text { or } 64 \text { and A, D, E } \\ \text { or } \\ 25 \text { or } 49 \text { or } 81 \text { and B, D, E } \\ \text { or } \\ 11 \text { or } 13 \text { or } 17 \text { or } 19 \text { or } 23 \text { or } 29 \text { or } \\ 31 \text { or } 37 \text { or } 41 \text { or } 43 \text { or } 47 \text { or } 53 \text { or } \\ 59 \text { or } 61 \text { or } 67 \text { or } 71 \text { or } 73 \text { or } 79 \text { or } \\ 83 \text { or } 89 \text { or } 97 \text { and B, C, E }\end{array} & \text { B2 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { B1 Any of the correct possible numbers } \\ \text { (listed for B2) but with incorrect } \\ \text { properties } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { any even square number and A, D } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { any odd square number and B, D } \\ \text { or }\end{array} \\ \text { any prime number > 2 and B, C } \\ \text { or } \\ 2 \text { and A, C }\end{array}\right]$

## AQA

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Alternative Method 1 |  |  |
|  | £2 £2, 20p, 20p, 20p <br> or $£ 2, £ 2,50$ p, 5 p, 5 p <br> or $£ 2, £ 1, £ 1,50$ p, 10p | M1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & £ 1, £ 1,50 \text { p, } 10 \text { p, 10p } \\ & \text { or } £ 2,20 p, 20 \text { p, 20p, } 10 \text { p } \\ & \text { or } £ 2,50 p, 10 \text { p, } 5 \text { p, } 5 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | M1 |  |
|  | £2, £2, 20p, 20p, 20p, 10p | M1 |  |
|  | £4.70 | A1 | Correct money notation |
|  | Alternative Method 2 |  |  |
|  | 4.60-2.70 or 1.90 | M1 | oe |
|  | £2 and 10p identified | M1 |  |
|  | $£ 4.60+10 p$ <br> or $£ 2.70+£ 2$ | M1 | Allow mixed units |
|  | £4.70 | A1 | Correct money notation |
| 12 | $a b$ or -12 <br> and <br> $-3,8$ and -12 seen | B2 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} 1 \text { for }\left(\frac{b}{a}=\right)-3 \text { or }(a-b=) 8 \\ & \text { or }(a b=)-12 \end{aligned}$ |
| 13(a) | 28 | B1 |  |
| 13(b) | 6 | B1 |  |
| 14 | The perimeter of $R$ is the same as the perimeter of $L$ | B1 |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 720 \div 30 \\ & \text { or } 0.72 \div 0.03 \\ & \text { or } 24 \end{aligned}$ | M1 |  |
|  | their $24 \times 2$ | M1dep |  |
|  | 48 and No | A1 |  |


| 16 | Alternative Method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $24.5 \div 7$ or 3.5(0) | M1 |  |
|  | $63-24.5$ or 38.5 | M1 |  |
|  | their $38.5 \div$ their 3.5 | M1 |  |
|  | 11 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative Method 2 |  |  |
|  | $24.5 \div 7$ or 3.5(0) | M1 |  |
|  | $63 \div$ their 3.5 or 18 | M1 |  |
|  | their 18-7 | M1 |  |
|  | 11 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative Method 3 |  |  |
|  | $63 \div 24.5 \text { or } \frac{18}{7}$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $7 \times \text { their } \frac{18}{7} \text { or } 18$ | M1 |  |
|  | their 18-7 | M1 |  |
|  | 11 | A1 |  |

## AQA

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 17(a) | Straight line through $(0,1),(1,2),(2,3),(3,4),(4,5)$ and (5, 6) | B2 | B1 Two correct points plotted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17(b) | $x=2$ and $y=3$ | B1ft | ft their linear graph from (a) |


| 18 | Three different valid criticisms: <br> no key | Friday's drink bar is wrong / Friday <br> should reach $£ 70$ | B3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Saturday's bars are the wrong way <br> round /Thursday's and Friday's bars each <br> are the wrong way round | B1 for |  |  |


| 19 | $345-96$ or 249 | M1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $80 \div 10 \times 3$ or 24 <br> their $249 \div$ their 24 <br> or <br> their $24 \times 10$ or their $24 \times 11$ | M1 | oe |
|  | 11 | A1 | Condone $345 \div 24$ |


| 20(a) | 41 or 29 used <br> 12 | M1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 20(b) | 59 or 50 used <br> 109 | M1 |  |


| $\mathbf{Q}$ | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 21(a) | 0.0048 | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 21(b) | 0.000012 | B1 |  |
| 21(c) | $2.5 \times 10^{6}$ | B1 |  |


| 22(a) | mode $=8$ | B1 | May be implied from answer $\frac{8}{27}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2+3+6+7+9$ or 27 | M1 | Allow one error or omission if working shown |
|  | $\frac{9}{27}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ | A1ft | oe <br> ft their mode |
| 22(b) | $8-4 \text { or } 4$ <br> or $8-3 \text { or } 5$ | M1 |  |
|  | Range of $3 A$ is smaller and 4 and 5 | A1 | SC1 4 to 8 and 3 to 8 seen oe |
| 22(c) | $\frac{29+1}{2}$ or 15 th value identified | M1 |  |
|  | 6 | A1 |  |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline 23 & \begin{array}{l}3 \times 1-1^{3}=3-1 \\
=2 \text { and correct } \\
3 \times(-1)-(-1)^{3}=-3+1 \\
=-2 \text { and incorrect }\end{array} & \text { B1 } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Condone No, they should be 1 and -2 } \\
\text { for B1B1 }\end{array}
$$ <br>

SC1 w=-2\end{array}\right]\)|  |
| :--- |


| 24 | $\pi \times 8^{2}(\div 2)$ | M 1 | oe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $32 \pi$ | A 1 |  |

## $A Q A$

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 25 | $\frac{11}{4}(\times) \frac{12}{7}$ | M1 | Converts both fractions to improper with <br> at least one correct |
|  | their $11 \times$ their 12 <br> their $4 \times$ their 7 <br> or $4 \frac{20}{28}$ or $\frac{33}{7}$ | oe fraction |  |
|  | $4 \frac{5}{7}$ | M1dep |  |

$5 x-3 x>11+2 \quad$ M1
or $2 x>13$
$x>6.5$
A1 oe

SC1 6.5

| 27 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Lists at least three terms from first } \\ \text { sequence between } 20 \text { and } 40\end{array}$ | M1 | eg 21, 23, 25, ... |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Lists at least three terms from } \\ \text { second sequence between } 20 \text { and } \\ 40\end{array}$ | M1 | eg 20, 23, 26,... |
|  | 23 | 35 | A1 | \(\left.\begin{array}{l}SC2 for any two correct with at most <br>

one incorrect <br>
SC1 for any one correct with at most <br>
two incorrect\end{array}\right]\)

| $\mathbf{Q}$ | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 28 | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $18 \div(3+2)$ or 3.6 | M1 |  |
|  | their $3.6 \times 3 \times 2.8(0)$ or $30.24(0)$ | M1dep |  |
|  | their $3.6 \times 2 \times 3.5(0)$ or $25.2(0)$ | M1dep | dep on first M1 |
|  | 55.44 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | $3 \times 2.8(0)+2 \times 3.5(0)$ or $15.4(0)$ | M1 |  |
|  | $18 \div(3+2)$ or 3.6 | M1 |  |
|  | their $3.6 \times$ their 15.4(0) | M1dep | dep on M1 M1 |
|  | 55.44 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 3 |  |  |
|  | $3 \times 2.8(0)+2 \times 3.5(0)$ or $15.4(0)$ | M1 |  |
|  | their $15.4(0) \div 5$ or 3.08 | M1dep |  |
|  | their $3.08 \times 18$ | M1dep |  |
|  | 55.44 | A1 |  |


| 29(a) | 0.64 | B1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29(b) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{4}=\cos 50^{\circ} \\ & \text { or } \\ & \frac{x}{4}=\text { their } 0.64 \\ & \text { or } \\ & 4 \times \text { their } 0.64 \end{aligned}$ | M1 | oe <br> their 0.64 from (a) |
|  | 2.6 | A1ft | oe <br> ft their 0.64 from (a) |

## AQA

| $\mathbf{Q}$ | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$30 \quad$ Alternative method 1

| $(x+3)^{2}$ | M1 | oe |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $x^{2}+3 x+3 x+9$ | A1 | oe |
| $3 \times(x+3)$ | M1 | oe |
| $x^{2}+3 x+3 x+9+3 x+9+9$ <br> $=x^{2}+9 x+27$ | A1 |  |

Alternative method 2

| $(x+6)(x+3)$ | M1 | oe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x^{2}+6 x+3 x+18$ | A1 | oe |
| their $\left(x^{2}+6 x+3 x+18\right)+3 \times 3$ | M1 | oe |
| $x^{2}+6 x+3 x+18+9$ <br> $=x^{2}+9 x+27$ | A1 |  |

## Alternative method 3

| $(x+3)^{2}$ | M1 | oe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x^{2}+3 x+3 x+9$ | A1 | oe |
| $3 \times(x+6)$ | M1 | oe |
| $x^{2}+3 x+3 x+9+3 x+18$ <br> $=x^{2}+9 x+27$ | A1 |  |

## Alternative method 4

| $(x+6)^{2}$ | M1 | oe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x^{2}+6 x+6 x+36$ | A1 | oe |
| $3 \times(x+3)$ | M1 | oe |
| $x^{2}+6 x+6 x+36-3 x-9$ <br> $=x^{2}+9 x+27$ | A1 |  |

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