



GCSE

Mathematics A

Unit **A503/02**: Mathematics C (Higher Tier) Paper 1

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for November 2014

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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.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

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

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

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.
 - **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**.

6. 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'.
7. 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 ✓ next to the correct answer.
 - (iii) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working but the answer line is blank, allow full marks. Place the annotation ✓ 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 ✗ next to the wrong answer.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.

11. 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.
12. Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
13. 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.
14. 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)		-- 46 119 37 44 -- -- 90 --	3	B2 for 4 correct Or B1 for 2 correct	
	(b)		$\frac{110}{200}$ oe isw	2	B1 for $\frac{n}{200}$ or $\frac{110}{n}$	<u>In 1(b),(c),7(a),(b),12(b)&20</u> , -1 once for poor notation eg 0.15/1
	(c)		$\frac{Their46}{200}$ oe isw	1FT		
2	(a)	(i)	Rectangle 3 by 2	1	Mark the outline	
		(ii)	L shape	1	Mark the outline	
	(b)		84	2	B1 for 16 seen	
3			21	3	M2 for $(5 + 9) \times 3 \div 2$ oe Or M1 for 5×3 or 9×3 or $4 \times 3 \div 2$	ie for $5 \times 3 + 4 \times 3 \div 2$ or $9 \times 3 - 4 \times 3 \div 2$
4	(a)		$\frac{3}{10}$ cao	2	B1 for $\frac{150}{500}$ oe fraction seen	
	(b)		1.3 to 1.5	2	B1 for 2 to 2.2 soi in working	
5	(a)		$\frac{2y}{3}$	2	B1 for $\frac{4y}{6}$ or $\frac{2xy}{3x}$ or 0.66[6...]y seen	
	(b)		$18x - 11$	3	B1 for $6x - 3$ And B1 for $12x - 8$ After B0 SC1 for $18x$ in answer	
6			24	2	M1 for 18×20 soi	

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance	
7	(a)	0.15 oe	2	M1 for 1 – (0.15 + 0.7) soi by ans 0.78	
	(b)	0.85 oe	2	M1 for 0.15 + 0.7 soi by answer 0.22	
	(c)	Same number of red and blue oe More white oe	1 1	Or other correct observations. Must refer to numbers of counters. Mark the best bit	Condone : 15% are red and 15% are blue 70% are white
8		6	3	B2 for answer 5 or 5.4 Or SC2 for answer 3 Or M1 for 15 × 1.8 oe soi by 27 or 54 Or for <i>their</i> area ÷ 10 soi	
9		Correctly evaluates 3.3 to 3.376 and 3.377 to 3.4 inclusive Answer 3.4 with justification	3 1	Ignore incorrect trials M1 for Correctly evaluating one value from 3 to 4 <u>inclusive</u> And M1 for Correctly evaluating one more value between 3 and 4 <u>exclusive</u> Final mark dep on 3 marks earned. Calculation to show 3.4 is closer to 25 or correctly evaluating a value between 3.35 and 3.39 inclusive	<i>Values rot to at least 1 dp</i> 3.1 17.391 3.2 19.968 3.3 22.737 3.4 25.704 3.5 28.875 3.6 32.256 3.7 35.853 3.8 39.672 3.9 43.719 3.35 24.195375 3.36 24.493056 3.37 24.792753 3.38 25.094472 3.39 25.398219

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance	
10		P (-2, -1, 4) B (2, -1, 0) R (2, 3, 4)	1 1 1		
11	(a)	26	2	M1 for $13 \div 0.5$ oe	Condone $13 \div 30$ for M1
	(b)	A's speed could be 70 Camera could record 69.5 Yes ($70 > 69.5$)	1 1 1	70 seen as A's speed 69.5 seen as camera recorded speed Dep on 2 marks earned	
12	(a)	Pat, more spins oe	1		
	(b)	$\frac{88 + 62}{300 + 200}$ $\frac{150}{500}$ oe isw	M1 A1	B1 for answer $\frac{88}{300}$ oe soi	
13		6729 or 6729.48	4	B3 for 8270 or 8270.52 or 8271 Or M3 for $15000 - 15000 \times (1 - 0.18)^3$ oe Or M2 for $15000 \times (1 - 0.18)^3$ oe Or M1 for 15000×0.18 oe soi by 2700	May be as $15000 \times (1 - 0.18)$ oe soi by 12300
14	(a)	8	3	M2 for $\frac{5 \times 6.4}{4}$ oe Or M1 for $5 \div 4$ soi or $6.4 \div 4$ soi	
	(b)	25	1		

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance	
15	(a)	$2x^2 + 3x - 5$ Final answer	3	B2 for three of $2x^2$, $(+)5x$, $-2x$, -5 soi Or B1 for two of $2x^2$, $(+)5x$, $-2x$, -5 soi	
	(b)	1 -2.5 or -5/2	1 1		
	(c)	$(x - 6)(x + 4)$ Final answer	2	M1 for $(x \pm 6)(x \pm 4)$	Condone omission of final bracket
16	(a)	-- -- 12 -- 11.25 --	1,1		
	(b)	<i>Their</i> 6 points correctly plotted Curve through <i>their</i> 6 points	1 FT 1 FT	$\pm\frac{1}{2}$ small square. Allow 1 error/omission Within $\frac{1}{2}$ small square of points	Ignore curve outside the 6 points
	(c)	$14 < h \leq 15$	1		
	(d)	3.2 to 3.6	1		
17	(a)	7.25×10^5	1		
	(b)	3.6×10^{-4} soi -4 > -5 oe	1 1	Or 0.00036 and 0.000036 seen Or -5 means one more zero after the point oe Or it is 10 times bigger	
18		$\pi d = 60$ oe $r = \frac{60}{2\pi}$ oe $A = 4\pi$ (<i>their</i> r) ² $\frac{3600}{\pi}$	M1 A1 M1 A2	Soi by $d = 19$ to 19.11 Condone $r = 9.5$ to 10 A1 for <u>any</u> correct partial simplification Or for answer (364 to 365) π	

Question	Answer	Mark	Answer
19*	Correct and clear method shown with commentary.	6	For example: $P(\text{square}) = 4x$ $P(\text{rectangle}) = 2x + 2 + 2w$ Therefore $w = x - 1$ $A(\text{square}) = x^2$ $A(\text{rectangle}) = (x + 1)(x - 1)$ $= x^2 - 1$ Therefore A(square) is 1 bigger than A(rectangle) <hr/>
	Finds $A(\text{square}) = x^2$ and $A(\text{rectangle}) = x^2 - 1$ <i>soi</i> with little/no commentary	5-4	Finds $A(\text{square}) = x^2$ and <i>attempts</i> to find $A(\text{rectangle})$ using $w = x - 1$ with little/no commentary
	Finds $w = x - 1$ <i>oe</i> (maybe in words) and $A(\text{square}) = x^2$ with little/no commentary	3-2	Attempts to equalise $4x$ with $2x + 2 + 2w$ <i>oe</i> (maybe in words) with little/no commentary
	Either $P(\text{square}) = 4x$ or $A(\text{square}) = x^2$ or any correct numerical example of these, with little/no commentary	1-0	No relevant comment

Question		Answer	Marks	Part Marks and Guidance	
20		$\frac{3}{20}$ cao	4	<p>B3 for $\frac{90}{600}$ oe</p> <p>Or SC3 for answer $\frac{18}{125}$ or $\frac{7}{20}$</p> <p>Or SC2 for answer $\frac{90}{625}$ oe or $\frac{210}{600}$ oe</p> <p>Or SC1 for answer $\frac{100}{625}$ oe</p> <p>Or M2 for $\frac{10}{25} \times \frac{9}{24}$ oe</p> <p>Or B1 for $\frac{10}{25}$ oe or $\frac{9}{24}$ oe seen</p>	
21	(a)	$10^2 - 7^2 - 3^2 [= h^2]$ $6.45 \leq h < 6.5$ $1.5 < x \leq 1.52$	<p>M3</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M2 for $10^2 = 7^2 + 3^2 + h^2$</p> <p>Or SC2 for using 1.5 to correctly find one other length</p> <p>Or M1 for $7^2 + 3^2$ soi by 58</p>	For M3 and M2 , $7^2 + 3^2$ may be worked out separately
	(b)	40.3 to 40.6 or 41	3	<p>M2 for any correct trig form for the angle eg $\sin^{-1}(\text{their}6.5 \div 10)$, $\cos^{-1}(\text{their}7.6 \div 10)$, $\tan^{-1}(\text{their}6.5 \div \text{their}7.6)$</p> <p>Or M1 for $\sin/\text{their}6.5/10, \cos/\text{their}7.6/10, \tan/\text{their}6.5/\text{their}7.6$</p>	For M1 , expression may be for any combination of the 3 terms
22	(a)	$a = 3$ $b = 5$	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>M1 for $3 = a(b^0)$ or $75 = a(b^2)$ seen</p> <p>M1 for $75 = (\text{their } a)(b^2)$</p>	a must be numerical
	(b)	1875	1		

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