## Detailed Marking Instructions for each question



| Question | Expected Answer(s) Give one mark for each • | Max Mark | Illustrations of evidence for awarding a mark at each • |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | When 8 cm is taken as the height of the triangle. <br> Ans: No, supported by working <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: attempt to express area of logo as a percentage of area of rectangle <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate areas of rectangle and triangle <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculation of percentage <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Communication: conclusion consistent with working | 4 | - ${ }^{1}$ Evidence $\begin{array}{r} \cdot{ }^{2} 22 \times 16=352 \\ \quad 1 / 2 \times 7 \times 8=28 \end{array}$ <br> - ${ }^{3} 28 \div 352 \times 100=7.9545 \ldots$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ No, logo is $8 \%$ which is less than the necessary 9\% |
|  | When 8 cm is taken as the sloping side of triangle <br> Ans: No, supported by working <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: attempt to express area of logo as a percentage of area of rectangle <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate areas of rectangle and triangle <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculation of percentage <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Communication: conclusion consistent with working |  | - ${ }^{1}$ Evidence $\begin{aligned} & \bullet^{2} 22 \times 16=352 \\ & \quad \text { Height }=\int\left(8^{2}-3 \cdot 5^{2}\right)=7 \cdot 19 \ldots \\ & 1 / 2 \times 7 \times 7 \cdot 2=25 \cdot 2 \\ & \bullet^{3} 25 \cdot 2 \div 352 \times 100=7 \cdot 159 \ldots \end{aligned}$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ No, logo is $7 \%$ which is less than the necessary 9\% |
|  | Alternative Strategy 1: Dimensions of poster are used instead of the flier: <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: attempt to express area of logo as a percentage of area of rectangle <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate areas of rectangle and triangle <br> -3 Process: calculation of percentage <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Communication: conclusion consistent with working |  | - ${ }^{1}$ Evidence <br> - ${ }^{2} 77 \times 56=4312$ <br> $1 / 2 \times 24 \cdot 5 \times 28=343$ <br> $\bullet^{3} 343 \div 4312 \times 100=7.9545 \ldots$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ No, logo is $8 \%$ which is less than the necessary 9\% |


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|  | Alternative Strategy 2: Comparing areas on flier: <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: attempt to compare area of logo with required limits <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate areas of rectangle and triangle <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculation of percentage <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Communication: conclusion consistent with working |  | - ${ }^{1}$ Evidence $\begin{array}{r} \cdot \bullet^{2} 22 \times 16=352 \\ 1 / 2 \times 7 \times 8=28 \end{array}$ <br> - ${ }^{3} 12 \%$ of $352=42 \cdot 24$ <br> $9 \%$ of $352=31 \cdot 68$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ No, as area is $28 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$, which is less than $9 \%$ of the total area. |
|  | Alternative Strategy 3: Comparing areas on poster: <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: attempt to compare area of logos with required limits <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate areas of rectangle and triangle <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculation of percentage <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Communication: consistent conclusion |  | - ${ }^{1}$ Evidence $\cdot \begin{aligned} & \cdot 27 \\ & \quad 1 / 2 \times 24 \end{aligned} \times 43 \times 28=343$ <br> - ${ }^{3} 12 \%$ of $4312=517 \cdot 44$ <br> $9 \%$ of $4312=388.08$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ No, as area is $343 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$, which is less than $9 \%$ of the total area. |
| Notes: <br> - In alternative strategies $2 \& 3$, the value of $12 \%$ of the area need not be stated explicitly |  |  |  |



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) | Ans: 2099 (mm) <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy/process: calculate the diameter <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate circumference <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Communication: round to nearest millimetre | 3 | $\cdot{ }^{1} 23+622+23=668$ $\bullet^{2} \mathrm{C}=\pi \times 668=2098 \cdot 58 \ldots$ $\bullet^{3} 2099$ |
| Notes: <br> - Accept legitimate variations for value of $\pi$ <br> - Unrounded answer need not be stated <br> - 2099 mm with no working <br> - 2098 mm with no working <br> - 2097 mm with no working |  |  |  |
| Some common answers: (incorrect diameter used) Working must be shown <br> - $\mathrm{d}=645$ (only one tyre width added) $\rightarrow \mathrm{C}=2026 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> - $\mathrm{d}=622$ (no tyre width added) $\rightarrow \mathrm{C}=1954 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> - $d=334$ (radius of wheel plus tyre) $\rightarrow C=1049 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> - $\mathrm{d}=311$ (radius of wheel only) $\rightarrow \mathrm{C}=977 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |  | award 2/3 <br> award $2 / 3$ <br> award 2/3 <br> award 1/3 |


|  | tion | Expected Answer(s) <br> Give one mark for each - | Max Mark | Illustrations of evidence for awarding a mark at each • |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | (a) | Ans:£1100 <br> - ${ }^{1,2}$ Strategy/Process: extract information and calculate cost of slates (Award $1 / 2$ if there is 1 missing or incorrect step) <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Communication: round to nearest $£ 100$ | 3 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Co } \\ & \text { Un } \end{aligned}$ | answer with no working ded answer need not be shown |  | award 0/3 |
|  | (b) | Ans: £836 <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: know how to calculate total <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate labour costs | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \cdot{ }^{1}(8 \times 22)+(15 \times 2 \times 22) \\ & \bullet^{2} 836 \end{aligned}$ |

## Notes:

- $2^{\text {nd }}$ mark is only available if there is clear evidence that 'strip and clean' and 'replace slates' have been considered
- $8 \times 22=£ 176$
- $8 \times 22+1 \times 22=198$ (only 1 hour to replace the tiles)
award 0/2


Notes:

|  | tion | Expected Answer(s) Give one mark for each - | Max Mark | Illustrations of evidence for awarding a mark at each • |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | (a) | Ans: Route correctly drawn <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate distance for legs <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate scale distance <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process/communication: correct bearing measured $\&$ correct length drawn <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Process/communication: 2nd bearing and length correctly drawn | 4 | - $\begin{array}{r}170 \times 0 \cdot 6=102 \\ 170 \times 1 \cdot 2=204\end{array}$ <br> - ${ }^{2} 102 \div 20$ rep by $5 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> $204 \div 20$ rep by 10.2 cm <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Bearing of $050^{0}\left( \pm 2^{0}\right)$ measured correctly and 51( $\pm 2) \mathrm{mm}$ line drawn <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Bearing of $190^{\circ}\left( \pm 2^{0}\right)$ measured correctly and 102( $\pm 2$ ) mm line drawn |
|  |  | Alternative award of marks <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate distance and scaled distance for first leg <br> ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate distance and scaled distance for second leg <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process/communication: both bearings drawn correctly <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Process/communication: 2nd bearing and length correctly drawn |  | - ${ }^{1} 170 \times 0 \cdot 6=102 \rightarrow 102 \div 20$ rep by $5 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~cm}$ <br> - ${ }^{2} 170 \times 1 \cdot 2=204 \rightarrow 204 \div 20 \mathrm{rep}$ by 10.2 cm <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Both bearings of $050^{\circ}\left( \pm 2^{0}\right)$ and $190^{\circ}\left( \pm 2^{\circ}\right)$ measured correctly <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Both distances of $51( \pm 2) \mathrm{mm}$ and $102( \pm 2) \mathrm{mm}$ drawn correctly |

Notes:

- The third leg of the journey need not be actually drawn

| (b) | Ans: $342^{0}, \mathbf{1 4 2}$ miles <br> $\bullet{ }^{1}$ Process: correct bearing <br> $\bullet^{2}$ Process: correct distance in <br> miles | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bullet^{1} 342^{0}$ |  |  |  |
| $\bullet^{2} 142$ miles |  |  |  |

## Notes:

- It must be clear from the diagram which line represents the third leg of the journey

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | c) | Ans: £172.03 <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculates total distance <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculates total time taken as a decimal <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Strategy: knows how to find total cost of fuel used <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Process: calculates fuel cost | 4 | - ${ }^{1} 102+204+142=448$ miles <br> - ${ }^{2} 448 \div 170=2 \cdot 6352 \ldots$ hours <br> - ${ }^{3}$ evidence of time $\times 32 \times £ 2.04$ <br> ${ }^{4} 2 \cdot 6352 \ldots \times 32 \times 2.04=172.03$ |
|  |  | Alternative Strategy: <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculates time for final leg <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculates total time taken as a decimal <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Strategy: knows how to find total cost of fuel used <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Process: calculates fuel cost |  | - ${ }^{1} 142 \div 170=0 \cdot 8352 \ldots$...hours <br> $\bullet^{2} 0 \cdot 6+1 \cdot 2+0 \cdot 8235 \ldots=2 \cdot 6352 \ldots$ hours <br> - ${ }^{3}$ evidence of time $\times 32 \times £ 2.04$ <br> - ${ }^{4} 2 \cdot 6352 \ldots \times 32 \times 2 \cdot 04=172 \cdot 03$ |
| Notes: <br> - <br> - S | Whe not Spec to 1 | candidate rounds their time to f able <br> ase: Where the candidate's answ mal place, all 4 marks are still a | $r$ than <br> to (b) able | cimal places, the final mark is s to a decimal time that is exact |


| Question |  |  | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Illustrations of evidence for |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. | (a) | (i) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ans: } Q_{2}=(£) 17 \cdot 50 \\ & Q_{1}=(£) 9 \cdot 50, Q_{3}=(£) 21 \end{aligned}$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Communication: correct median <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Communication: upper and lower quartiles | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \cdot{ }^{1} Q_{2}=17 \cdot 50 \\ & \cdot{ }^{2} Q_{1}=9 \cdot 50, Q_{3}=21 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | (ii) | Ans: Boxplot drawn correctly showing 5 -fig summary <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Communication: correct end points <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Communication: correct box | 2 | - ${ }^{1}$ end points at 5 and 34 <br> ${ }^{\cdot}{ }^{2}$ box showing $Q_{1}, Q_{2}, Q_{3}$ |
| Notes: <br> - The box plot must be drawn to a consistent scale |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (b) | (i) | Ans: $\bar{x}=(£) \mathbf{2 0}$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate mean | 1 | - ${ }^{1} \bar{x}=20$ |
|  |  | (ii) | Ans: $s=(£) 3 \cdot 16$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate $(x-\bar{x})^{2}$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: substitute into formula <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculate standard deviation | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \bullet 14,16,25,1,4,0 \\ & \bullet{ }^{2} \sqrt{\frac{50}{5}} \\ & \cdot{ }^{3} 3 \cdot 16 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Use of alternative formula: <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate $\Sigma x$ and $\Sigma x^{2}$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: substitute into formula <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculate standard deviation |  | - ${ }^{1} 120$ and 2450 $\cdot 2 \sqrt{\frac{2450-\frac{(120)^{2}}{6}}{5}}$ $\bullet^{3} 3 \cdot 16$ |
| Notes <br> - For correct answer without working |  |  |  |  |  |


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| (c) | Ans: 2 valid comments <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Communication: comment regarding the mean <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Communication: comment regarding the s.d. | 2 | - ${ }^{1}$ On average there is more profit being made this year <br> - ${ }^{2}$ There is more variation in profit this year |
| Notes |  |  |  |
| (d) | Ans: No, as $23 \%$ < $25 \%$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate percentage change <br> ${ }^{2}$ Communication: state increase | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 120-16 \cdot 25=3 \cdot 75 \\ \frac{3 \cdot 75}{16 \cdot 25} \times 100=23 \% \end{array}$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ No, as $23 \%$ < $25 \%$ |
|  | Alternative Strategy: <br> Ans: No, as $£ 20 \cdot 31$ > $£ 20$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Process: calculate $25 \%$ increase in mean <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Communication: conclusion |  | - ${ }^{1} 16 \cdot 25 \times 1 \cdot 25=20 \cdot 31$ <br> - ${ }^{2}$ No, as $20 \cdot 31>20$ |
| Notes <br> - If the candidate incorrectly finds that the mean has increased by more than $25 \%$ and makes the conclusion ' $n o$ as it is more than $25 \%$ increase' award 1/2 |  |  |  |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6. | (a) | Ans: It is higher (16•8>16.5) <br> $\bullet$ •1 Strategy: selects correct row <br> and discards highest and <br> lowest scores <br> $\bullet^{2}$ Process: calculate mean | 4 |  |

Notes:

- If candidate uses the scores in the bottom row of the table 'correctly' and concludes that both divers have equal final scores
award 3/4



## Notes:

- For final answer of 3.27 or 3.275
award 3/3
- When a trial and improvement method has been used and the candidate finds the correct answer at the first attempt
eg $8.6 \times 3 / 5 \times 3.3=17.028$ leading to 3.3 with no further 'trials' award $3 / 3$

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|  | (ii) | Ans: 8.3 <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: know order of calculations <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: calculate score before difficulty factor <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: find the mean score | 3 | - ${ }^{1}$ evidence of $\div 3.4 \times 5 / 3$ <br> - ${ }^{2} 16 \cdot 9 \div 3 \cdot 4=4.97 \ldots$ <br> - ${ }^{3} 4.97 \times 5 / 3=8.3$ |
|  |  | Alternative Strategy: Trial and improvement: <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: consider at least 2 possible values <br> - 2 Process: consider at least 2 more possible values <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Communication: state level of difficulty |  | - ${ }^{1}$ evidence of any 2 attempts to find mean <br> - ${ }^{2}$ evidence of at least 2 further attempts to find difficulty which are better than the first 2 <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Find correct mean of $8 \cdot 3$ |
| Notes: <br> - When a trial and improvement method has been used and the candidate finds the correct answer at the first attempt eg $8.3 \times 3 / 5 \times 3.4=16.932$ leading to 8.3 with no further 'trials' award $3 / 3$ <br> - If candidate chooses any mean from $8 \cdot 3$ to 10 inclusive and demonstrates that this would give Cheryl a winning score eg $3 \div 5 \times 8.5 \times 3.4=17 \cdot 34$, so 8.5 is enough <br> award 3/3 |  |  |  |  |
| (c) |  | Ans: Yes as $7>6.75$ <br> - ${ }^{1}$ Strategy: attempt to calculate the volume of a prism <br> - ${ }^{2}$ Process: set up calculation <br> - ${ }^{3}$ Process: calculate volume <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Communication: state conclusion | 4 | - ${ }^{1}$ evidence of cuboid + prism or Ah <br> - ${ }^{2} 3 \times 6 \times .25+1 / 2 \times 6 \times 0.25 \times 3$ or $(1 / 2 \times 6 \times 0.25+6 \times 0.25) \times 3$ <br> - ${ }^{3} 6.75 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ <br> - ${ }^{4}$ Yes as $7>6 \cdot 75$ |
| Notes: <br> - If total surface area is calculated: <br> $2^{\text {nd }}$ mark can be awarded for correct areas of any 4 faces <br> $3^{\text {rd }}$ mark can be awarded for the correct areas of the remaining 2 faces and the total ( $42 \cdot 78 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ ) <br> $4^{\text {th }}$ mark can be awarded for valid comparison of the calculated area and $7 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |

