



General Certificate of Secondary Education
November 2022

Mathematics

M1

Calculator Paper

Foundation Tier

[GMC11]

TUESDAY 29 NOVEMBER, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

GCSE MATHEMATICS

Introduction

The mark scheme normally provides the most popular solution to each question. Other solutions given by candidates are evaluated and credit given as appropriate; these alternative methods are not usually illustrated in the published mark scheme.

The solution to a question gains marks for correct method and marks for accurate working based on this method. The marks awarded for each question are shown in the right hand column and they are prefixed by the letters M, A and MA as appropriate. The key to the mark scheme is given below:

M indicates marks for correct method.

A indicates marks for accurate working, whether in calculation, reading from tables, graphs or answers. Accuracy marks may depend on preceding M (method) marks, hence M0 A1 cannot be awarded, i.e. where the method is not correct no marks can be given.

MA indicates marks for combined method and accurate working.

A later part of a question may require a candidate to use an answer obtained from an earlier part of the same question. A candidate who gets the wrong answer to the earlier part and goes on to the later part is naturally unaware that the wrong data is being used and is actually undertaking the solution of a parallel problem from the point at which the error occurred. If a candidate continues to apply correct method, then the candidate's individual working must be followed through from the error. If no further errors are made, then the candidate is penalised only for the initial error. Solutions containing two or more working or transcription errors are treated in the same way. This process is usually referred to as "follow-through marking" and allows a candidate to gain credit for that part of a solution which follows a working or transcription error.

It should be noted that where an error trivialises a question, or changes the nature of the skills being tested, then as a general rule, it would be the case that not more than half the marks for that question or part of that question would be awarded; in some cases the error may be such that no marks would be awarded.

Positive marking

It is our intention to reward candidates for any demonstration of relevant knowledge, skills or understanding. For this reason we adopt a policy of following through their answers, that is, having penalised a candidate for an error, we mark the succeeding parts of the question using the candidate's value or answers and award marks accordingly.

Some common examples of this occur in the following cases:

- (a) a numerical error in one entry in a table of values might lead to several answers being incorrect, but these might not be essentially separate errors;
- (b) readings taken from a candidate's inaccurate graphs may not agree with the answers expected but might be consistent with the graphs drawn.

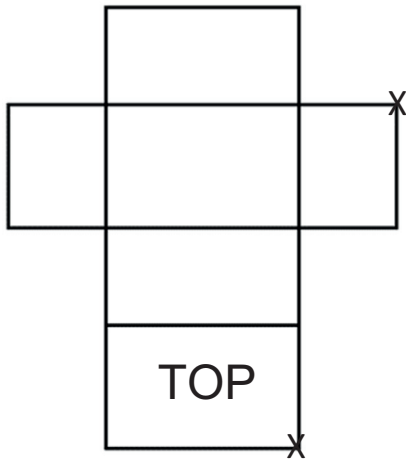
When the candidate misreads a question in such a way as to make the question easier, only a proportion of the marks will be available (based on the professional judgement of the examiner).

General Marking Advice

- (i) If the correct answer is seen in the body of the script and the answer given in the answer line is clearly a transcription error, full marks should be awarded.
- (ii) If the answer is missing, but the correct answer is seen in the body of the script, full marks should be awarded.
- (iii) If the correct answer is seen in working but a completely different answer is seen in the answer space, then some marks will be awarded depending on the severity of the error.
- (iv) Work crossed out but not replaced should be marked.
- (v) In general, if two or more methods are offered, mark only the method that leads to the answer on the answer line. If two (or more) answers are offered (with no solution offered on the answer line), mark the poorest answer.
- (vi) For methods not provided for in the mark scheme, give as far as possible equivalent marks for equivalent work.
- (vii) Where a follow through mark is indicated on the mark scheme for a particular part question, the marker must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part of the question.
- (viii) Unless the question asks for an answer to a specific degree of accuracy, always mark at the greatest number of significant figures seen, e.g. the answer in the mark scheme is 4.65 and the candidate then correctly rounds to 4.7 or 5 on the answer line. Allow full marks for 4.65 seen in the working.
- (ix) Anything in the mark scheme which is in brackets (...) is not required for the mark to be earned, but if present it must be correct.
- (x) For any question, the range of answers given in the mark scheme is inclusive.

			AVAILABLE MARKS
1	(a) 35	A1	3
	(b) 8	A1	
	(c) 9 and 16 indicated	A1	
2	trapezium	MA1	3
	0/no 2/1 pair of 2 0/no (award A1 for any 2 correct)	A2	
3	correct tallies for 5, 3, 7, 4 and 1	MA1	2
	correct frequencies of 5, 3, 7, 4 and 1	MA1	
4	(a) Alexander	A1	3
	(b) 271.59	A1	
	(c) 175.39	A1	
5	(a) 31–40	A1	4
	(b) 15	A1	
	(c) 280×2	A1	
	560	A1	
6	(a) $14 \times 3 + 65$	MA1	6
	107	MA1	
	(b) $30 \div 100 \times 60$	MA1	
	18	MA1	
	(c) no, $\frac{1}{4}$ of nine is greater than 2 (no, $9 \div 4 = 2.25$, $9 - 2.25 = 6.75$, $6.75 < 7$) (no, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 9 is 6.75 which is less than 7)	A1A1	

7



- | | | AVAILABLE MARKS | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| (a) | TOP written on correct face | A1 | |
| (b) | X on either or both of the correct vertices | A1 | |
| (c) | Amy | A1 | |
| | all the faces are not the same | A1 | 4 |
| 8 (a) | $2 \times 11 + 2 \times 6 + 8.50 = 42.50$ | MA1 | |
| | $50 - 42.50 = 7.50$ | MA1 | |
| (b) | $46 \times 11 = 506$, 10% of 506 = £50.60, £50.60 > £50, yes | M1A1 | |
| (c) | $272 \div 32 = 8.50$ | M1A1 | 6 |
| 9 (a) | m | A1 | |
| (b) | g | A1 | |
| (c) | cm | A1 | |
| (d) | kg | A1 | 4 |
| 10 (a) | 8 | A1 | |
| (b) | -1 | A1 | |
| (c) (i) | brackets around $3 + 5$ | A1 | |
| (ii) | brackets around $7 - 5 + 8$ | A1 | 4 |
| | (accept $[(7 - 5) + 8] \div 2$ as alternative) | | |

		AVAILABLE MARKS	
11	(a) $39^\circ \pm 2^\circ$	A1	2
	(b) in 9 – 11 range	A1	
12	(a) 85	A1	3
	(b) e.g. $40 - 25 = 15$ or $25 - 10 = 15$ etc.	M1A1	
13	(a) $699 \div 6$	M1A1	6
	116.5	A1	
	(b) (i) any 2 bars drawn correctly	A1	
	remaining bars drawn correctly	A1	
	(ii) lower because all her bars are the same or lower/none of her bars are higher	A1	
14	(a) 2.5, 5	A1A1	3
	(b) 6	A1	
15	A = 50°	A1	3
	B = $180 - (2 \times 50) = 80^\circ$	M1A1	
16	(a) angles of 24° , 72° and 12° seen	A1	7
	sectors correctly drawn	A1	
	sectors correctly labelled	A1	
	(b) $(6 \times 15) + (10 \times 48) + (5 \times 6) + (3 \times 18) + (0 \times 3)$	M1	
	654	MA1	
	(c) no because half of 36 is 18 /one third of the medium drinks were cold no and incomplete partial reason allow A1	A2	
17	(a) 6000	MA1	4
	(b) 7	A1	
	(c) 43.75427191	MA1	
	43.8	A1	

		AVAILABLE MARKS
18	Weekdays = $22\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = \text{£}270$	MA1
	Weekend = $13 \times 12 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \text{£}234$	MA1
	Split Shift = $\text{£}18$	MA1
	Total = $\text{£}522$	MA1
	alternative solution	
	Monday $6 \times 12 = \text{£}72$	
	Tuesday $9 \times 12 = \text{£}108 + \text{£}18 = \text{£}126$	MA1
	Thursday $7.5 \times 12 = \text{£}90$	MA1
	Saturday $7 \times 12 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \text{£}126$	
	Sunday $6 \times 12 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = \text{£}108$	MA1
	Total = $\text{£}522$	MA1
19	(a) 1080	A1
	(b) $58000 \div 8000 = 7.25$	MA1
	7 hours and 15 minutes	A1
		3
20	(a) $2a - 6b$	A1 A1
	(b) $8x - 10 = 38$ or $4x - 5 = 19$	MA1
	$8x = 48$ or $4x = 24$	MA1
	$x = 6$	MA1
		5
21	Interest = $\text{£}270$	MA1
	$\frac{270}{6000} \times 100$	MA1
	= 4.5%	A1
		3
22	(a) $(3 \times 3) \div 2$	MA1
	4.5	A1
	m^2	A1

		AVAILABLE MARKS
(b) $3 \times 3 = 9, 1.5 \times 1 = 1.5$	MA1	6
$(9 \times 6 = 54), 54 - (4 \times 4.5) - 9 - 1.5$	MA1	
25.5	A1	
23 (a) 49	A1	2
(b) G	A1	
24 (a) A(185 cm)	A1	3
(b) D(191 cm)	A1	
(c) C(177 cm)	A1	
25 33% of £87 = £28.71 (or £58.29 seen)	MA2	4
$\frac{1}{3}$ of £87 = £29 (or £58 seen)	MA1	
Shop B by 29p	A1	
alternative solution		
$\frac{1}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\% - 33\% = \frac{1}{3}\%$	MA2	3
$\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{100} \times £87$	MA1	
Shop B by 29p	A1	
26 $2 + 4 = 6$		3
$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$	MA2	
$= 6\frac{5}{6}$	A1	
alternative solution		3
$\frac{7}{3} + \frac{9}{2}$	MA1	
$= \frac{14}{6} + \frac{27}{6} = \frac{41}{6}$	MA1	
$= 6\frac{5}{6}$	A1	100
Total	Total	