## $A Q A^{E}$

AQA Qualifications

# GCSE <br> MATHEMATICS 

Unit 1 43601F<br>Mark Scheme

## 43601F

November 2013

Final version 1.0

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 Assessment Writer.

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.

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.

M Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.

A

B

Q
ft

SC

Mdep 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
$3.14 .$.
Allow answers which begin 3.14 eg $3.14,3.142,3.149$.

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

## Questions which ask candidates to show working

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

## Questions which do not ask candidates to show working

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

## Misread or miscopy

Candidates often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the candidate 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.

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


| 1(a) | Three bars with heights 6, 5, 1 in the <br> correct positions, with the correct <br> widths and with diagonal stripes | B2 | B1 for two bars of correct height |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b )}$ | Frank | B1 | Accept any unambiguous indication eg F |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c )}$ | Hamza | B1 | Accept any unambiguous indication of <br> Hamza, eg H |


| 2(a) | Writes the numbers in order of size: 2021232324 (25 2525 31) or $3125252524(23 \quad 232120)$ | M1 | Allow one error/omission/extra |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 24 | A1 |  |
| 2(b) | 25 | B1 |  |


| 3(a) | Certain | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 3(b) | Evens | B1 |  |


| 4 | 12 (goldfish) seen or implied |  | B1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25-(their $12+4$ ) | or 9 | M1 | oe <br> Condone 0 goldfish <br> Can be implied if Cats + Dogs $=9$ |
|  | Their $9 \div 3$ |  | M1 | Accept embedded eg $3 \times 3=9$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | A1 | SC2 for 10, 5 (from 6 goldfish) <br> SC2 for 14, 7 (from 0 goldfish) <br> SC3 for 6, 3 <br> SC3 for 7, 14 (from 0 goldfish) <br> SC3 for 5, 10 (from 6 goldfish) |


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


| $\mathbf{5 ( a )}$ | $7+8$ or 15 | M1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\frac{15}{20}$ | A1 | May be implied |
|  | $\frac{3}{4}$ | B1ft | ft their fraction simplified to lowest terms |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b )}$ | $8+1$ or 9 seen or implied | M1 |  |
|  | $\frac{9}{20}$ | A1 | oe |
|  |  | SC1 $\frac{11}{20}$ oe |  |


| 6(a) | (CB) CL CW <br> HB HL HW <br> PB PL PW | B3 | B2 for 5, 6 or 7 new combinations. <br> B1 for 2,3 or 4 new combinations. <br> Accept any unambiguous representations <br> of each sandwich or drink. <br> For B1 and B2 ignore any repeats. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 6(b) | $\frac{1}{9}$ | B1ft | oe <br> ft their combinations if at least 1 HW |


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


| 7(a) | $21+20+29+22+24$ or 116 | M1 | Allow one error or omission |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | their total $\div 5$ | M1 | Condone $21+20+29+22+24 \div 5$ |
|  | 23.2 | A1 | May be implied |
|  | 23 | B1ft | ft any decimal seen that is correctly rounded |
| 7(b) | 9 | B1 |  |
| 7(c) | Agrees and Chris' mean is 23 <br> or <br> Agrees and Chris' total is 116 and Tommy's total is 150 <br> or <br> Correct comparative comment on means or total runs | Q1ft | Strand (iii) <br> eg Tommy scored 150 runs which is more than Chris <br> eg True as all Chris' scores are under 30 ft their mean or total from (a) |
| 7(d) | Agrees and Chris' range is 9 <br> or <br> Correct comparative comment about the range | Q1ft | Strand (iii) <br> eg Chris had a lower range so he was more consistent ft their range from (b) |


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


| 8(a) | $\frac{90}{360}(\times 100) \text { or } 360 \div 90=4$ | M1 | oe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 | A1 |  |
| 8(b) | Correct comparison of England with one or more countries | Q1 | Strand (ii) <br> eg Sales in England were the same as (total) sales in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales <br> Sales in England were twice sales in Scotland <br> Sales in Englland were three time sales in Wales |
| 8(c) | $\begin{aligned} & (\text { Wales }=) 60\left({ }^{\circ}\right) \text { or } \frac{1}{6} \\ & \text { or } 1\left({ }^{\circ}\right)=500 \text { or } 10\left({ }^{\circ}\right)=5000 \\ & \text { or }(\mathrm{NI}=) 15000 \\ & \text { or }(\mathrm{Scot}=) 45000 \\ & \text { or }(E n g=) 90000 \end{aligned}$ | B1 | Allow $\pm 2^{\circ}$ <br> May be implied <br> Values may be on pie chart |
|  | $360 \div \text { their } 60 \times 30000$ <br> or $6 \times 30000$ <br> or $45000 \times 4$ <br> or <br> their $15000+$ their $45000+$ their 90000 (+ 30000 ) or $(15000+30000+45000)(\times 2)$ | M1 | oe <br> $\mathrm{NI}+$ Scot + Eng with two of NI, Scot or Eng correct (condone Wales missing) <br> (Doubles) ( $\mathrm{NI}+$ Wales + Scot) with NI and Scot correct |
|  | 180000 | A1 | Accept integer in range [174 194, 186 206] from angle [58, 62] <br> If $60^{\circ}$ used must have 180000 |


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


| 9 | At least one product attempted or one correct value (not 6) | M1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \times 6 \\ & 2 \times 10 \text { or } 20 \\ & 3 \times 22 \text { or } 66 \\ & 4 \times 9 \text { or } 36 \\ & 5 \times 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { their } 6+\text { their } 20+\text { their } 66+\text { their } 36 \\ & + \text { their } 15 \end{aligned}$ | M1dep | 5 products attempted and added |
|  | 143 | A1 |  |


| $\mathbf{1 0 ( a )}$ | 5 points plotted correctly | B 2 | Allow $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( b )}$ | One straight line through both gates <br> $(90,8.5-9.5)$ and (130,13-14) | B 1 | B for 3 or 4 correct plots |
| $\mathbf{1 0 ( c ) ~}$ | 11.3 | B 1 ft | ft their straight line of best fit <br> Allow [11.0, 11.6] if B0 awarded in (b) |


| 11(a) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{152}{200} \times 100 \text { or } \frac{48}{200} \times 100 \\ & \text { or } \frac{76}{100} \text { or } \frac{24}{100} \end{aligned}$ | M1 | 76 or 24 seen or implied |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 76 and 24 seen or implied | A1 |  |
|  | Bar drawn in correct position and shaded (Shop at the bottom) with correct height, division and width | B1ft | $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ small square <br> ft their 76 or 24 but bar must total $100 \%$ SC2 bar wrong way round |
| 11(b) | 1:4 | B2 | B1 for 20 : 80 oe <br> B1 $a: b$ with its correct simplest form SC1 4:1 |


| 12(a) | 13 | B1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 12(b) | Cannot tell | B1 |  |
| 12(c) | $20<x \leq 30$ | B1 |  |


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


| 13 | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100-(25+35+30) or 10 | M1 | oe May be seen in table |
|  | Valid attempt to find $\begin{aligned} & 1 \%, 100 \% \text { or } 5 \% \text { or } 50 \% \\ & 150 \div 25 \text { or } 6(1 \%) \end{aligned}$ <br> or <br> $150 \div 0.25$ or $150 \times 4$ or 600 <br> (100\%) <br> or $150 \div 5 \text { or } 30(5 \%)$ <br> or $150 \times 2 \text { or } 300(50 \%)$ | M1 | oe |
|  | their $10 \times$ their 6 <br> or <br> their $10 \div 100 \times$ their 600 <br> or <br> (their $10 \div 5$ ) $\times$ their 30 <br> or <br> (their $10 \div 50$ ) $\times$ their 300 | M1dep | dep on previous $M$ <br> oe $150 \div 2.5 \text { or } 150 \times 0.4 \text { scores M2 }$ |
|  | 60 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \div 0.25 \text { or } 150 \times 4 \text { or } 600 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $0.35 \times$ their 600 or 210 <br> and <br> $0.3 \times$ their 600 or 180 | M1dep | oe |
|  | their $600-(150+$ their $210+$ their 180) | M1dep | oe |
|  | 60 | A1 |  |


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



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