

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2012

GCSE Mathematics (Linear) 1MA0
Higher (Non-Calculator) Paper 1H

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NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

- 1 All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- 2 Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- 3 All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- 4 Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- 5 Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- 6 Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:
 - i) *ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear*
Comprehension and meaning is clear by using correct notation and labeling conventions.
 - ii) *select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter*
Reasoning, explanation or argument is correct and appropriately structured to convey mathematical reasoning.
 - iii) *organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.*
The mathematical methods and processes used are coherently and clearly organised and the appropriate mathematical vocabulary used.

7 With working

If there is a wrong answer indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.

If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.

If it is clear from the working that the “correct” answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks. Send the response to review, and discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.

Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks. Discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.

If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

8 Follow through marks

Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working since you can check the answer yourself, but if ambiguous do not award.

Follow through marks which involve more than one stage of calculation can only be awarded on sight of the relevant working, even if it appears obvious that there is only one way you could get the answer given.

9 Ignoring subsequent work

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question: e.g. incorrect canceling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect e.g. algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

10 Probability

Probability answers must be given as fractions, percentages or decimals. If a candidate gives a decimal equivalent to a probability, this should be written to at least 2 decimal places (unless tenths).

Incorrect notation should lose the accuracy marks, but be awarded any implied method marks.

If a probability answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the marks.

If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.

11 Linear equations

Full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously indicated in working (without contradiction elsewhere). Where the correct solution only is shown substituted, but not identified as the solution, the accuracy mark is lost but any method marks can be awarded.

12 Parts of questions

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another.

13 Range of answers

Unless otherwise stated, when an answer is given as a range (e.g 3.5 – 4.2) then this is inclusive of the end points (e.g 3.5, 4.2) and includes all numbers within the range (e.g 4, 4.1)

Guidance on the use of codes within this mark scheme

M1 – method mark
A1 – accuracy mark
B1 – Working mark
C1 – communication mark
QWC – quality of written communication
oe – or equivalent
cao – correct answer only
ft – follow through
sc – special case
dep – dependent (on a previous mark or conclusion)
indep – independent
isw – ignore subsequent working

1MA0_1H					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1		180×1.5 40×1.5 110×1.5 30×1.5	Flour = 270 Ginger = 60 Butter = 165 Sugar = 45	3	M1 for $\times 24 \div 16$ or $24/16$ or 1.5 seen or $180 + 90 (=270)$ or $40 + 20 (=60)$ or $110 + 55 (=165)$ or $30 + 15 (=45)$ or sight of any one of the correct answers A2 for all 4 correct answers (A1 for 2 or 3 correct answers)
2	(a)		Positive (correlation)	1	B1 for positive (correlation) [do not accept a relationship]
	(b)		85	2	B2 for an answer in the range 83 to 87 OR M1 for a single straight line segment with positive gradient that could be used as a line of best fit or for an indication on the diagram from 148 on the height axis A1 ft from their line of best fit
3*			9	4	M1 for $7155 - 7095$ or 60 seen or 7155×15 (or .15) or 7095×15 (or .15) or 107325 or 106425 or 1073.25 or 1064.25 M1 for '60' $\times 15$ or $7155 \times 15 - 7095 \times 15$ [or .15 instead of 15] A1 for 9 or 9.00 or 900 C1 (ft) for answer with correct units (money notation) identified as the answer.
4			Question Answer	2	B1 for an appropriate question with reference to a time frame with a unit of time or a question with a time frame with a unit of time implied by responses B1 for at least 3 non-overlapping boxes (ignore if not exhaustive) or for at least 3 exhaustive boxes (ignore if any overlapping) [Note: labels on response boxes must not be inequalities] Do not accept frequency tables or data collection sheets.

1MA0_1H				
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
5		600	3	(M2 for $300 \div 0.5$ or 60×10 or 30×20) M1 for at least two of 30, 10 and 0.5 or sight of 300 or 60 or 20 A1 for 600 – 620 but not 601.1(198428...) OR (M2 for $310 \div 0.5$ or 62×10 or 31×20) M1 for at least two of 31, 10 and 0.5 or sight of 310 or 62 or 20 A1 for 600 – 620 but not 601.1(198428...)
6		Enlargement, scale factor 2.5, centre (0,0)	3	B1 for enlargement B1 for scale factor 2.5 oe B1 for (0,0); accept origin or O NB: if two different transformations are stated then 0 marks.
7	$\frac{9}{2} \times (12 + 18) = 135$ $135 \div 20 = 6.75$ (=7 bags) 7×4.99 OR $18 \times 9 - \frac{1}{2}(6 \times 9) = 135$ $135 \div 20 = 6.75$ (=7 bags) 7×4.99	34.93	4	M1 for $\frac{9}{2} \times (12 + 18)$ or $18 \times 9 - \frac{1}{2}(6 \times 9)$ or $9 \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times (18 - 12) \times 9$ or 135 seen M1 (dep) for '135' $\div 20$ or 6 or 7 seen M1 (dep on previous M1) for '6' $\times 4.99$ or '7' $\times 4.99$ A1 cao [SC: M1 for $(12 \times 9 + 6 \times 9) \div 20$ (= 162 $\div 20$) or 8 or 9 seen M1 (dep) for '8' $\times 4.99$ or '9' $\times 4.99$ OR M1 for $(18 \times 9 - 6 \times 9) \div 20$ (= 108 $\div 20$) or 5 or 6 seen M1 (dep) for '5' $\times 4.99$ or '6' $\times 4.99$]

1MA0_1H					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
8	(a)		0.15	2	M1 for $1 - (0.2 + 0.5)$ oe or sight of 0.3 A1 oe
	(b)		48	2	M1 for 240×0.2 oe or $48 + 120 + 36 + 36$ A1 cao
9			380	3	M1 for $4 \times 7 + 5 \times 2 (=38)$ or $9 \times 2 + 5 \times 4 (=38)$ or $4 \times 7 \times 10$ or $(7 \times 9 - 5 \times 5)$ or $5 \times 2 \times 10 (=100)$ or $9 \times 2 \times 10 (=180)$ or $5 \times 4 \times 10 (=200)$ or $9 \times 7 \times 10 (=630)$ or $5 \times 5 \times 10 (=250)$ M1 (dep) for '38' $\times 10$ or 380 or $4 \times 7 \times 10 + 5 \times 2 \times 10$ or $9 \times 2 \times 10 + 5 \times 4 \times 10$ or $\times 10$ A1 cao
10			Region shaded	3	B1 for circle arc of radius 3cm (± 2 mm) centre Burford B1 for circle arc of radius 5 cm (± 2 mm) centre Hightown B1 for overlapping regions of circle arcs shaded
11	(a)		$12x + 20$	1	B1 cao
	(b)		$5x + 7$	2	M1 for $2 \times x - 2 \times 4$ or $3 \times x + 3 \times 5$ A1 cao
	(c)		$x^2 + 10x + 24$	2	B2 cao (B1 for 4 correct terms with or without signs, or 3 out of no more than 4 terms, with correct signs. The terms may be in an expression or in a table)

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
12		$36 - 9\pi$	3	M1 for $\pi \times 6 \times 6$ or 36π seen value 113.03-113.2 M1 for $(12 \times 12 - \pi \times 6 \times 6) \div 4$ or value 7.7-7.8 A1 for $36 - 9\pi$ oe OR M1 for $\pi \times 6 \times 6 \div 4$ or 9π seen or value 28.2-28.3 M1 for $6 \times 6 - \pi \times 6 \times 6 \div 4$ or value 7.7-7.8 A1 for $36 - 9\pi$ oe NB: for M marks π may be given numerically.
13*	$180 \div 9 \times 1 : 180 \div 9 \times 3 : 180 \div 9 \times 5$ $= 20 : 60 : 100$ Not enough cement (but enough sand and enough gravel) OR $1 \times 15 : 3 \times 15 : 5 \times 15$ $= 15 : 45 : 75$ $15 + 45 + 75 = 135 (< 180)$ Not enough cement (to make 180kg of concrete)	No + reason	4	M1 for $180 \div (1+3+5)$ (= 20) or 3 multiples of 1: 3: 5 M1 for $1 \times "20"$ or $3 \times "20"$ or $5 \times "20"$ or 20 seen or 60 seen or 100 seen A1 for (Cement =) 20, (Sand =) 60, (Gravel) = 100 C1 ft (provided both Ms awarded) for not enough cement oe OR M1 for $(1 \times 15 \text{ and}) 3 \times 15 \text{ and } 5 \times 15$ or 9×15 or sight of the numbers 15, 45, 75 together. M1 for $'15' + '45' + '75'$ A1 for 135 (<180) C1 ft (provided both Ms awarded) for not enough cement oe

1MA0_1H					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
14			230	2	M1 for $180 + 50$ A1 cao OR M1 for $360 - (180 - 50)$ or $360 - 130$ A1 cao OR M1 for $50 + (90 - 50) + 90 + 50$ or $50 + 40 + 90 + 50$ A1 cao OR M1 for a suitable diagram (sketch) with bearing of lighthouse from ship indicated and 50° marked at lighthouse; diagram only intended to indicate position of 50°; ignore other labels and markings unless they create ambiguity. A1 cao
15	(a)		m^2	1	B1 for m^2 or m^{5-3}
	(b)		$5x^6y^4$	2	M1 for $x^{4+2}y^a$ or x^by^{3+1} A1 cao

1MA0_1H				
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
16		84	4	M1 for $x - 1 + 3x + 1 + 3x (= 56)$ or $7x = 56 + 1 - 1$ or $\frac{3x(x-1)}{2}$ oe M1 for $7x = 56$ or 8 seen M1 for $0.5 \times ('8' - 1) \times (3 \times '8')$ A1 cao Ignore any statement of units. SC B2 for 8 as the answer or 7 identified as the height and 24 identified as the base of the triangle.
17		(4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (5,4) marked	3	M2 for identifying the correct region or at least 3 correct points with no more than 3 incorrect points (M1 for drawing $x = 3$ (solid or dashed line) or at least 1 correct point with no more than 3 incorrect points) A1 cao

1MA0_1H					
Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
18			12	4	B1 for 60 seen M1 for $(360 - 60) \div 2 (=150)$ M1 for $360 \div (180 - 150)$ or $150 \times n = 180(n-2)$ oe A1 cao OR B1 for 60 seen M1 for $60 \div 2 (=30)$ M1 for $360 \div (60 \div 2)$ A1 cao OR M2 for 30 seen M1 for $360 \div 30$ A1 cao
19	(a)		Box plot	2	B2 cao (B1 for ends of whiskers at 18 and 44 (as part of a box plot diagram) OR for ends of box at 25 and 33 with median at 29)
	(b)		2 comparisons	2	B2 ft for two comparisons with at least one referring to IQR or median values (B1 ft for one comparison of IQRs, medians, or other values) As well as median or interquartile range accept other valid references to spread if explained correctly within a statistical context. Statements need to be true.

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
20		0.38×10^{-1} , 3800×10^{-4} , 0.038×10^2 , 380	Correct order	2	M1 changing any one correctly or at least 3 in the correct order (ignoring one) or reverse order A1 for correct order (accept any form)
21	(a)		11, 34, 65, 92, 100	1	B1 cao
	(b)		cf graph	2	B1 for 5 or 6 points plotted correctly ± 1 full 2 mm square at the upper end of the interval dep on sensible table (condone one error in addition) B1 (dep) for points joined by curve or line segments provided no gradient is negative. Ignore any point or graph outside range of their points. SC B1 for 5 or 6 points plotted not at end but consistently within each interval and joined.
	(c)		18 – 24	2	M1 for indication of taking a reading from 90 or ft from their cf graph A1 for 18 – 24

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
22	$12x + 8y = 16$ $12x + 15y = 51$ $7y = 35$ $3x + 2 \times 5 = 6$ Alternative method $x = \frac{4 - 2y}{3}$ $4\left(\frac{4 - 2y}{3}\right) + 5y = 17$ $16 - 8y + 15y = 51$ $7y = 35$ $x = \frac{4 - 2 \times 5}{3}$	$x = -2$ $y = 5$	4	M1 for a correct process to eliminate either x or y or leading to substitution (condone one arithmetic error) A1 for either $x = -2$ or $y = 5$ M1 (dep) for correct substitution of their found value A1 cao SC If M0 scored B1 for $y = -2$ and $x = 5$

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
23		7.5	4	B1 for identifying A at 3 or D at 6 or A(3, 0) or D(0, 6) oe eg may be seen as labels on the diagram M1 for $0 = \frac{-1}{-2} \times 3 + c$ M1 (dep on previous M1) for 6 + '1.5' A1 cao OR B1 for identifying A at 3 or D at 6 or A(3, 0) or D(0, 6) oe eg may be seen as labels on the diagram M1 for $3/6 = OP/3$ or 1.5 oe seen (from similar triangles) M1 for 6 + '1.5' A1 cao OR B1 for identifying A at 3 or D at 6 or A(3, 0) or D(0, 6) oe eg may be seen as labels on the diagram M1 for $(6+OP)^2 = (6^2+3^2) + (3^2+OP^2)$ oe (from Pythagoras) M1 for 6 + '1.5' A1 cao
24		$t = \frac{3-4p}{p+2}$	4	M1 for intention to multiply both sides by $4+t$ eg $p \times 4 + t = 3 - 2t$ M1 for intention to correctly move their t terms to one side, and correctly move their other terms to the other side eg $p \times 4 + t - 4p + 2t = 3 - 2t + 2t - 4p$ M1 for intention to factorise eg $t(p \pm 2)$ A1 for $t = \frac{3-4p}{p+2}$ oe

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
25	(a)		640	2	M1 for $80 \times \left(\frac{8}{4}\right)^3$ or $80 \div \left(\frac{4}{8}\right)^3$ A1 cao
	(b)		40	2	M1 for $160 \div \left(\frac{8}{4}\right)^2$ or $160 \times \left(\frac{4}{8}\right)^2$ or ft their scale factor from (a) A1 cao

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
26	(a)		$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$	2	M1 for $\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ oe A1 for $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$ oe
	(b)		$8\sqrt{3}$	2	M1 for $2 \times 2 + 2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ or $(4 + 4\sqrt{3} + 3) - (4 - 4\sqrt{3} + 3)$ or $2 \times 2 - 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$ at least three terms in either correct; could be in a grid. A1 cao OR Difference of two squares M1 for $((2 + \sqrt{3}) - (2 - \sqrt{3}))((2 + \sqrt{3}) + (2 - \sqrt{3}))$ A1 cao
27	(a)		Circle, centre O, radius 2	2	B2 cao (B1 for a circle radius 2 any centre or for a circle or part of a circle centre (0, 0) any radius)
	(b)		Cosine curve crossing at (0, 1), (90, 0), (270, 0) and (360, 1)	2	B2 cao (ignore if sketch outside region) (B1 for a curve with correct intercepts but incorrect amplitude OR for a curve starting at (0,1) with correct amplitude but incorrect intercepts; curves must have a shape that approximates to a cosine curve)

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
28	(a)		$a - 3b$	1	B1 for $a - 3b$ oe
	(b)			4	M1 for (NC =) $2a - 2b$ oe M1 for (NM =) $b + \frac{1}{2}(a - 3b)$ " A1 for $\frac{1}{2}(a - b)$ oe and $2a - 2b$ oe C1 for NC is a multiple of NM (+ common point) OR M1 for (NC =) $2a - 2b$ oe M1 for (MC =) $\frac{1}{2}(a - 3b) + a$ A1 for $\frac{3}{2}(a - b)$ oe and $2a - 2b$ oe C1 for NC is a multiple of MC (+ common point) OR M1 for (NM =) $b + \frac{1}{2}(a - 3b)$ " M1 for (MC =) $\frac{1}{2}(a - 3b) + a$ A1 for $\frac{1}{2}(a - b)$ oe and $\frac{3}{2}(a - b)$ oe C1 for NM is a multiple to MC (+ common point)

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