



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

AUTUMN 2019

**GCSE
MATHEMATICS – UNIT 1
HIGHER TIER
3300U50-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2019 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

WJEC GCSE MATHEMATICS

AUTUMN 2019 MARK SCHEME

GCSE MATHEMATICS Unit 1: Higher Tier	Mark	Comments
1.(a) (Number of sides =) $\frac{360}{36}$ = 10	M1 A1	
1.(b) $(180 - 36) \times 10$ or equivalent = 1440(°)	M1 A1	F.T. 'their number of sides' if >2.
<u>Alternative method.</u> $(10 - 2) \times 180$ or equivalent = 1440(°)	M1 A1	F.T. 'their number of sides' if >2.
2.(a) Reflection in (the line) $x = -2$	B2	B1 for 'reflection' or 'reflected'. B1 for sight of ' $x = -2$ ' or equivalent e.g. $x + 2 = 0$ (written , not simply drawn).
2.(b) (i) Correct translation.	B2	B1 for translation '5 right'. B1 for translation '6 down'. SC1 for 2 correct vertices.
2.(b) (ii) $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$	B1	B0 for -5 (missing brackets) OR $\begin{pmatrix} -5,6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ B0 for $-\frac{5}{6}$ with or without brackets. No FT from part (b)(i).
3.(a) -5 -2 3	B2	B1 for two correct (in correct position) OR B1 for -6, -5, -2
3.(b) $6n - 1$ or equivalent	B2	B1 for sight of $6n$. Mark final answer.
4.(a) 3^4	B1	
4.(b) 40·84101	B1	
4.(c) 3·6	B1	
5.(a) Correct construction of $\angle PQR = 60^\circ$. Correct triangle PQR drawn.	M1 A1	Correct construction arcs must be seen and angle drawn. PQ = 7 cm (± 2 mm) and triangle drawn. Allow non labelling of point P (unless position contradicted). Ignore extension of line QP if correct triangle drawn.
5.(b) Arc, centre A, intersecting LM at two points AND Intersecting arcs (equal radii) using the above two points as centres. Line drawn	M1 A1	[Note to markers: These arcs may be identified by the fact that they will 'cross the line LM at an acute angle'. Arcs 'crossing the line at 90°' is evidence of an inappropriate method.]
<u>Alternative method.</u> Using the properties of a kite. Intersecting arcs whose centres are any two points on the line LM and respective radii equal in length to the distance from the points to the point A. Line drawn.	M1 A1	[Note to markers: The arcs will always intersect at a point that is a 'reflection of point A' in the line LM.]

6.(a)	0.3 shown for 'Does not visit 'Erddig Gardens'. Use of $0.7 \times \dots = 0.28$ $P(\text{goes to 'Bersham Heritage Centre'}) = 0.4$ Second set of branches 0.4, 0.6, 0.4, 0.6	B1 M1 A1 A1	Implied by sight of 0.4 (on 'top branch' of the four on the right) F.T. 'their 0.4' BUT dependent on M1 gained. (i.e. M0A0A0 for 0.28 and 0.72 on branches.)
6.(b)	0.7×0.6 $= 0.42$ ISW	M1 A1	F.T. $0.7 \times$ 'their 0.6' only if $0 < \text{'their 0.6'} < 1$ 0.42 gains M1A1.
7.	(area) Volume Length Volume None Area	B3	<i>Must use the terminology given in the question.</i> B3 for all 5 correct. B2 for 3 or 4 correct. B1 for 2 correct. B0 otherwise.
8.(a)	$(x + 7)(x - 3)$ $(x =) -7$ AND $(x =) 3$	B2 B1	B1 for $(x \dots 7)(x \dots 3)$. Strict F.T. from their <u>brackets</u> . Allow the following. B2 for $x + 7 (=0)$ AND $x - 3 (=0)$ (B1) $(x =) -7$ AND $(x =) 3$ (B1) B1 for $x - 7 (=0)$ AND $x + 3 (=0)$ (B0) $(x =) 7$ AND $(x =) -3$ (B1) FT B1 if only $(x =) -7$ AND $(x =) 3$ seen. (B1)
8.(b)	Correct method for clearing <u>all three</u> fractions. Accurate clearing of fractions AND expansion of brackets on lhs. $24x = 36$ or equivalent. $x = \frac{36}{24}$ or equivalent	M1 A1 A1 A1	FT until 2 nd error. May be seen in stages. Allow if all over a common denominator. May be seen in stages For collection of terms. FT from 'their $ax = b$ ' ONLY if M1 gained AND <u>no more than one previous error</u> . If no marks, allow SC1 for sight of $\frac{2(2x - 3) + 5(4x + 5)}{(10)}$ or equivalent. If FT answer is a whole number then it must be shown as an integer. Allow a correct embedded answer of 1.5 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ BUT penalise -1 if followed by $x \neq 1.5$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$. <u>Note</u> : An answer of 1.5 that is found without gaining M1 OR that is not embedded is zero marks.
9.(a)	40.5	B1	
9.(b)	$(25.5 + 25.5 =)$ 51	B1	
9.(c)	$(11.5 + 11.5 =)$ 23	B1	

11. $I \propto 1/d^2$ OR $I = k/d^2$ or equivalent $5 = k/2^2$ OR $k = 20$ $I = 20/d^2$ OR $I = 20/0.5^2$ or equivalent $I = 80$ (lux)	B1 M1 M1 A1	Allow $I \propto k/d^2$ M1 implies B1. F.T. (for possible B0 M2 A0) for use of $I \propto d^2$ or $I \propto 1/d^n$ with $n > 0$ and $n \neq 2$. CAO. Use of $I \propto 1/d$, leading to $I = 10/d$ (or an answer of $I = 20$ (lux)) is awarded B0 FT M2 A0. Use of $I \propto d^2$, leading to $I = 1.25 d^2$ (or an answer of $I = 0.3125$ (lux)) is awarded B0 FT M2 A0. Use of $I \propto 1/\sqrt{d}$, leading to $I = 5\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{d}$, (or an answer of $I = 10$ (lux)) is awarded B0 FT M2 A0.
12. $CAD = 2x$ (Reason =) Alternate segment (theorem) $BCD = 180 - 3x$ OR $BCD = 3(60 - x)$ (Reason =) Opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral (add up to 180°)	B1 E1 B1 E1	Check diagram. (If this is the only B mark awarded, then $2x$ marked on diagram must be unambiguous. Otherwise, ignore spurious angles on diagram.) Dependent on B1. Allow 'opposite segments'. Do not accept 'alternate angles' or 'opposite angles'. F.T. $180 - (x + \text{'their CAD'})$. Must be in simplest form. Mark final answer e.g. do not accept $60 - x$ or $x = 60$ If B0, E mark may be awarded provided there is a clear attempt to apply the circle theorem.
13.(a) $48x^2 + 6x - 48x^2 + 12x - 12x + 3$ OR $48x^2 + 6x - 48x^2 + 3$. $6x + 3$	B2 B1	Accept $48x^2 + 6x - (48x^2 - 12x + 12x - 3)$ or $48x^2 + 6x - (48x^2 - 3)$ B1 for $16x^2 [-4x + 4x] - 1$ or $48x^2 [-12x + 12x] - 3$ or $-48x^2 [+12x - 12x] + 3$. OR B1 if one error or incorrect (or extra or missing) term within entire expression. (An incorrect term may be implied e.g. $-24x$ implies $-12x - 12x$). Must be convincing. For last B1, do not accept $48x^2 + 6x - (48x^2 - 12x + 12x - 3)$ or $48x^2 + 6x - (48x^2 - 3)$ without further correct work seen before final $6x + 3$. If <u>no work</u> seen in (a), allow marks in (a) for work shown in (b)
13.(b) $-\frac{1}{2}$ or $-\frac{3}{6}$ or -0.5 or equivalent	B1	Mark final answer.

14.(a) $x = 0.4757575.....100x = 47.5757575.....$ <u>with an attempt to subtract</u>	M1	Or correct values $1000x$ and $10x$, or equivalent. M0 for use of $x = 0.475475475.....$
$471/990$ or $157/330$ ISW	A1	An answer of $47.1/99$ gains M1 only.
<u>Alternative method</u> ($0.4 + 0.07575..... =$) $4/10 + 75/990$ or equivalent $471/990$ or equivalent ISW	M1 A1	
14.(b) $\frac{1}{8}$	B1	
15. $9 + 4\sqrt{5}$	B2	If not B2, award B1 for 3 or 4 correct terms within $4 + 2\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} + 5$ or $4 + 2\sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{25}$ (without subsequent correct collection of terms) ($4\sqrt{5}$ is equivalent to 'two correct terms')
$(-) 2$	B2	B1 for (numerator of) $10\sqrt{5}$ <u>or</u> B1 for (denominator of) $5\sqrt{5}$ or $\sqrt{125}$ <u>or</u> B1 for appropriate factorisation of both numerator and denominator e.g. $\frac{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{25}}$ or $\frac{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}}$
$7 + 4\sqrt{5}$ AND irrational	B1	Mark final answer. FT for equivalent difficulty (requiring collection of terms) AND either B2 awarded AND final answer is irrational.
16.(a) (Area=) $\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times [16+0+2(15+12+7)]$ or equivalent $= 42$	M2 A1	Award M1 if only one y-value incorrect. F.T. from M1. If no marks, SC1 for an answer of 420 (from mis-reading horizontal scale).
<u>Alternative method</u> $\frac{(16+15)}{2} + \frac{(15+12)}{2} + \frac{(12+7)}{2} + \frac{(7+0)}{2}$ $= 42$	M2 A1	Individual areas are: 15.5, 13.5, 9.5, 3.5. M1 if only one y-value incorrect or M1 for any 2 (out of 4) correctly evaluated areas (of a complete 'strip'). (Each area of a trapezium may be seen as the sum of the area of a rectangle and a triangle.) F.T. from M1 (provided 4 'strips' considered). If no marks, SC1 for an answer of 420 (from mis-reading horizontal scale).
16.(b) 'Greater than' WITH valid reason e.g. trapezium rule gives an underestimate in this case and increasing the number of strips improves accuracy; less (shaded area) left out; more of the area (under curve) included; tops of strips are closer to the curve.	E1	Allow e.g. increasing the number of strips improves accuracy.

17. (Numerator) $(2x - 5)(x - 4)$ (Denominator) $2(x - 4)$ $\frac{2x-5}{2}$ or $x - \frac{5}{2}$ or equivalent.	B2 B1 B1	B1 for $(2x \dots 5)(x \dots 4)$ Mark final answer. F.T. provided no more than 1 previous error and provided simplification required.
<u>Alternative method:</u> (Numerator) $(x - 5/2)(2x - 8)$ $\frac{2x-5}{2}$ or $x - \frac{5}{2}$ or equivalent.	B2 B2	B1 for $(x \dots 5/2)(2x \dots 8)$ Mark final answer. F.T. provided <u>at least B1 awarded</u>, no more than 1 previous error and provided simplification required.
18. (P[same colour] =) $10/16 \times 9/15 + 6/16 \times 5/15$ or equivalent OR (P[different colours] =) $10/16 \times 6/15 + 6/16 \times 10/15$ or equivalent. = 120/240 or equivalent 'Yes' with explanation (must refer to the 'other' probability)	M2 A1 E1	M1 for sight of any correct product. Award for the answer to either probability (total). Mark final answer. Do not ignore incorrect cancelling. If both probabilities are evaluated, accept 240 written as 16×15. If M0A0, award SC1 for an answer of 136/256 or 120/256 (method 'without replacement'). If M2A0 or SC1 awarded, then award E1 for 'No', provided only one answer evaluated (from calculating products), and a valid explanation given based on P[same colour] + P[different colours] = 1 or E1 for 'Yes' if both probabilities (incorrectly) evaluated and 'their P[same colour]' = 'their P[different colours]' E0 if both probabilities evaluated and 'their P[same colour]' + 'their P[different colours]' $\neq 1$ with 'their P[same colour]' $\neq$ 'their P[different colours]'.