



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

AUTUMN 2018

**GCSE
MATHEMATICS – NUMERACY
UNIT 2 - HIGHER TIER
3310U60-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2018 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 - NUMERACY (3310U60-1)

AUTUMN 2018 MARK SCHEME

GCSE Mathematics – Numeracy Unit 2: Higher Tier	Mark	Comment
1(a) Idea that 4000 cycles is 80% 95 × 4000 ÷ 80 or 95 × 50 or equivalent 4750 (cycles)	S1 M1 A1	Interpretation of link between 80% and 4000 cycles, e.g. sight of any one of the following, provided not with incorrect idea of using 20% or (95 – 80 =) 15% 80% = 4000 (cycles) 4000 ÷ (0.)80 4000/(0.)80
1(b)(i) Midpoints 1500, 2500, 3500, 4500 1500×3 + 2500×12 + 3500×9 + 4500×7 (= 4500 + 30 000 + 31500 + 31500 = 97500) ÷ 31 3145(.16..cycles) or 3145.2 (cycles)	B1 M1 m1 A1	FT 'their midpoints' provided each one lies within the appropriate group, including bounds throughout Use of lower bound gives 82 000 Use of upper bounds gives 113 000 Use of lower bounds gives 2645(.16...) Use of upper bounds gives 3645(.16...)
1(b)(ii) $3000 \leq b < 4000$	B1	
2(a)(i) $\frac{300}{2000} \times 60$ or $300 \div (2000 \div 60)$ or $60 \div (2000 \div 300)$ or equivalent 9 (minutes)	M1 A1	May be seen in stages ISW Allow 9.1 (minutes) from premature approximation If no marks, awarded SC1 for an answer or sight of 3/20 or 0.15 (ignore units)

2(a)(ii) Assumption, e.g. 'he was walking in a straight line', 'no turning', 'he didn't stop', 'lawn mower didn't run out of petrol',	E1	Allow, e.g. 'lawn mower goes the same distance as Emyr', 'didn't push the mower faster than it was set', 'didn't hold the lawn mower back', 'Emyr' kept going at a constant / same speed' Do not accept, e.g. '(lawn mower) kept going at a constant / same speed' 'flat terrain', 'Emyr can walk fast enough to keep up with the mower'
2(a)(iii) Impact, e.g. 'it could take longer to cut', 'more time needed', 'the answer is shorter than it will be',	E1	Strict FT from (a)(ii) Allow, e.g. 'longer (time)', 'increased (time)' Do not accept e.g. 'shorter (time)', 'could have been shorter or longer time', 'time could have been affected / impacted', 'it could vary' Do not accept contradictions
2(b)(4.5 litres for $25 \times 300 =$) 7500 (m)	B1	Allow for $(33.3... \times 9 \times 25 =)$ 7492.5 to 7500 (m)
(Cutting 100 metre uses) $100 \times 4.5 \div 7500$ 0.06 (litres)	M1 A1	FT 'their 25×300 '
2(b) Alternative method: $4.5 \div 25$ $\times 100 \div 300$ 0.06 (litres) (= 0.18)	M1 m1 A1	Allow use of $33.3(...) \times 9$ for 300 FT allowed use of $33.3(...) \times 9$ for 300 leading to an answer of 0.06(... litres)

2(c) Any of the following conversions 1 litre $\approx$ 1.75 pints 1 pint $\approx$ 568 ml 1 gallon = 8 pints AND 1 gallon $\approx$ 4.5(46...) litres OR 1 litre $\approx$ 0.22 gallon Any of the following methods $1(.)3(0) \div 1.75$ $1(.)3(0) \times 568 \div 1000$ $\frac{1(.)3(0)}{8} \div 0.22$ $\frac{1(.)3(0) \times 4.5(46...)}{8}$ Answer in the range (£)0.73 to (£)0.74(3) or 73 to 74(.3p) AND Conclusion 'No'	B1 M1 A1	Also accept the following <u>throughout</u>: 1 litre $\approx$ 1.76 pints 1 pint $\approx$ 567 ml 1 pint $\approx$ 569 ml 1 pint $\approx$ 570 ml 1 gallon = 8 pints AND 1 litre $\approx$ 0.219 gallon Accept £0.74(...)p Do not accept 0.73p, 0.74(...)p, £73 or £74 Do not accept 'Yes' unless statement saying e.g. '74p is fairly close to 60p', i.e. a comparison stated
2(c) <i>Alternative method 1:</i> 1 litre $\approx$ 1.75 pints OR 1 pint $\approx$ 568 ml 60 $\times$ 1.75 OR 60 $\times$ 1000 $\div$ 568 Answer in the range (£)1.05 or 105(p) to (£)1.06 or 106(p) AND conclusion 'No'	B1 M1 A1	Also accept the following <u>throughout</u>: 1 litre $\approx$ 1.76 pints 1 pint $\approx$ 567 ml 1 pint $\approx$ 569 ml 1 pint $\approx$ 570 ml Accept £1.05p or £1.06p Do not accept £105 or £106 or 1.05p or 1.06p Do not accept 'Yes' unless statement saying e.g. '(£)1.05 is fairly close to (£)1.30', i.e. a comparison stated
2(c) <i>Alternative method 2:</i> 1 pint > 0.5 litre or 2 pints > 1 litre (But) 60 < 130 $\div$ 2 or 60 < 65 or 2 $\times$ 60 < 130 or equivalent in £s Conclusion 'No'	B1 M1 A1	May be expressed in words Accept 60p < £1.30 $\div$ 2 etc. with correct units included Do not accept 'Yes' unless statement saying e.g. '60(p) is fairly close to 65(p)', i.e. a comparison stated

3. (Change to CHF) 480×1.24 (No coins, so can buy only) 590 (CHF) (Cost to Amrit for 590 CHF is) $590 \div 1.24$ OR $480 - (595.2 - 590) \div 1.24$ (£) 475.81	M1 A2 M1 A1	(= 595.2 CHF) A1 for an answer of 595(.2 CHF) FT 'their whole number multiple of 10 CHF' $\div 1.24$ or $595 \div 1.24$ Depends only on previous M1 awarded Do not FT from $595 \div 1.24$ Must be to the nearest penny, do not accept (£)475.8(0) If no marks, due to consistent use of 1.28 then SC1 for sight of 610 CHF AND SC1 for (£)476.56
4(a) (Perpendicular height, h) $(h^2 =) 1.8^2 - 0.7^2$ or $1.8^2 = h^2 + 0.7^2$ $h^2 = 2.75$ or $(h =) \sqrt{2.75}$ (Perpendicular height is) $h = 1.658(\dots\text{m})$ or 1.66 (m) or 1.7 (m) (Volume of Luned's tent =) $\frac{1}{2} \times (0.7+0.7) \times 1.658\dots \times 2.5$ or equivalent (Volume) Answer in the inclusive range $2.9 \text{ (m}^3\text{)} \text{ to } 2.98 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$ or $3(.0\text{m}^3)$ Organisation and communication Writing	M1 A1 A1 M1 A1 OC1 W1	Accept $\sqrt{11}/2$ Accept $\sqrt{11}/2$ Do not accept truncation to 1.6(m) or 1.65 (m) (But FT allowed) FT from M1, A0 for the correctly evaluated square root of 'their 2.75' provided 'their answer' <1.8 (m) FT 'their derived 1.658(....)' provided $\neq 1.8$ or $\neq 0.7$ Check from correct working (in particular for an answer of $3(\text{m}^3)$) FT 1.6m or 1.65m to an answer in the range $2.8(\text{m}^3)$ to $2.89(\text{m}^3)$ FT from previous M1 awarded for a similar range For OC1, candidates will be expected to: • present their response in a structured way • explain to the reader what they are doing at each step of their response • lay out their explanations and working in a way that is clear and logical • write a conclusion that draws together their results and explains what their answer means For W1, candidates will be expected to: • show all their working • make few, if any, errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar • use correct mathematical form in their working • use appropriate terminology, units, etc.
4(b) $200\,000 \text{ cm}^3$	B1	

7(a)(iii) $\frac{8(0\ 000)}{30(0\ 000)} (\times 100)$ $= 27(\%)$	M1 A2	Place value of both numbers needs to be consistent Allow $\frac{76(000)}{285(000)}$ from use of width 9.5 Allow $\frac{72(000)}{270(000)}$ from use of width 9 Allow a method to find 8(0 000) as a % of 30(0 000). Needs to be convincing A1 for 26(%) or 26(.6...%), or A1 for 0.27
<u>Alternative method:</u> $\frac{38(0\ 000)}{30(0\ 000)} (\times 100) - 1(\times 100)$ $= 27(\%)$	M1 A2	Place value of both numbers needs to be consistent Allow $\frac{361(000)}{285(000)}$ from use of width 9.5 Allow $\frac{342(000)}{270(000)}$ from use of width 9 Allow a method to find 38(0 000) as a % of 30(0 000) provided they show an intention to go on to subtract 100% Needs to be convincing A1 for 26(%) or 26(.6...%), or A1 for 0.27
7(b) Valid reason e.g. 'She didn't know how wide to make the bars', or 'It doesn't tell Danielle how old the oldest people were'	E1	Allow e.g. 'The age group is not accurate. It doesn't say the oldest age in the group' Do not accept e.g. 'She wouldn't be able to fit it on the graph paper', or 'It's a small amount compared to the others', or 'It's not an accurate age group' (without further explanation)
7(c) Valid explanation that recognises there has been an increase in the population in this age group e.g. '(more) people (of this age group) came to live in Wales (than left Wales)'	E1	Do not accept an explanation that implies these are 2 different groups of people Do not accept e.g. 'Due to immigration and people leaving the country', or 'There has been an increase'
8(a)(i) (Number of grains of sand =) $\frac{3 \times 10^{11}}{1.2 \times 10^{-3}}$ or $\frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.2 \times 10^{-6}}$ or $\frac{3 \times 10^5}{1.2 \times 10^{-9}}$ g kg t $= 2.5 \times 10^{14}$	M2 A1	Or equivalent M1 for 3/1.2 with inconsistent place value CAO

8(a)(ii) (Vol of sand =) $2.5 \times 10^{14} \times 0.32 \div 10^9$ or equivalent = 80 000 or equivalent (m³)	M2 A1	FT 'their 2.5×10^{14}' from (a)(i) M1 for $2.5 \times 10^{14} \times 0.32$ with place value errors M1 for $0.32 \div 10^9$ FT from M2 only Be aware of 80 000 coming from incorrect workings												
8(b) Sight or use of a correctly placed 48° or 42° (distance =) $\frac{200}{\sin 48^\circ}$ OR $\frac{200}{\cos 42^\circ}$ = 269(.126... km)	B1 M2 A1	Either in their diagram OR in their sin equation OR in their cos equation FT 'their 48' or 'their 42' provided <90 AND clearly indicated on their diagram or stated M1 for $\sin 48^\circ = \frac{200}{x}$ OR $\cos 42^\circ = \frac{200}{x}$ OR M2 for alternative full method (trigonometry followed by Pythagoras) M1 for trigonometry followed by Pythagoras with values substituted correctly FT from M2 only Allow 270 (km) from correct workings If no marks, and no diagram seen, or a correct diagram with no angles seen, SC1 for sight of $\frac{200}{\sin 42^\circ}$ OR $\frac{200}{\cos 48^\circ}$												
8(c) $\frac{45 \times 3 \times 30(0\,000)}{5 \times 25(0\,000)}$ = 32.4 (hours) = 32 (hours) 24 (minutes)	M2 A1 A1	M1 for the appropriate use of 45 with any two of 3, 5, 30(0 000), 25(0 000) e.g. <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Cranes</th> <th>Tonnage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>27</td> <td>5</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>or 54</td> <td>3</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>or 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>$\frac{250\,000}{45 \times 3} (=1851.)$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> CAO FT from M1 previously awarded, provided of equivalent difficulty	Time	Cranes	Tonnage	27	5	250	or 54	3	300	or 1	1	$\frac{250\,000}{45 \times 3} (=1851.)$
Time	Cranes	Tonnage												
27	5	250												
or 54	3	300												
or 1	1	$\frac{250\,000}{45 \times 3} (=1851.)$												

9(a) Tangent drawn at 60 seconds Idea of difference in y ÷ difference in x Correct gradient from difference in y ÷ difference in x	M1 m1 A1	Allow one error in counting squares or in reading the scale for m1 only Accept the gradient as a proper fraction or decimal or percentage Allow negative values Mark final answer
9(b)(i) $\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times (36 + 0 + 2(34 + 29 + 20))$ OR $\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times (36 + 68 + 58 + 40)$ $= 2020 \text{ (m)}$	M2 A1	Award M1 if only one reading incorrect FT from M1
<u>Alternative method:</u> $\frac{(36 + 34)}{2} \times 20 + \frac{(34 + 29)}{2} \times 20 + \frac{(29 + 20)}{2} \times 20 + \frac{(20 + 0)}{2} \times 20$ $= 2020 \text{ (m)}$	M2 A1	(= 700 + 630 + 490 + 200) Each area may be seen as the sum of the area of a rectangle and triangle M1 for the sum of 4 areas with at least 2 correct FT from M1 If no marks awarded and 8 strips used, SC2 for summing the areas (355+345+330+305+270+225+155+55) leading to an answer of 2040 (m) OR SC1 for summing the areas (355+345+330+305+270+225+155+55) <u>but not</u> arriving at an answer of 2040 (m) or SC1 for the sum of 8 areas with any 6 correct
9(b)(ii) Explanation e.g. 'Increase the number of strips', or 'Use strips of smaller width'	E1	

10(a) (Volume of cone $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9^2 \times h$) (Volume of cylinder $\Rightarrow \pi \times 9^2 \times 4h$) $10\,000 = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9^2 \times h + \pi \times 9^2 \times 4h$ $h = \frac{10\,000 \times 3}{13 \times \pi \times 9^2}$ or $\frac{10\,000}{1102...}$ or $\frac{10\,000}{351\pi}$ $h = 9.0$ (cm) to 9.1 (cm) (Total height $\Rightarrow$) 45.3 (cm) to 45.5 (cm) or 45 (cm)	B1 B1 M2 m1 A1 B1	Accept any notation or word(s) for 'height' Or $27\pi h$, or $84...h$ Or $324\pi h$, or $1017...h$ (Or $10\,000 = 351\pi h$) M1 for either: - the sum of 2 terms equated to 10 000 with 1 term correct, OR - the sum of 2 correct terms equated to 10^n where n is an integer and $n > 0$ FT from M1 No FT from M1m1 FT from M1 or M2 for $5 \times$ 'their $9.0(68...)$'
<u>Alternative methods:</u> $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9^2 \times \frac{h}{4}$ $\pi \times 9^2 \times h$ $10\,000 = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9^2 \times \frac{h}{4} + \pi \times 9^2 \times h$ $h = \frac{10\,000 \times 12}{13 \times \pi \times 9^2}$ or $\frac{10\,000}{275...}$ or $\frac{40\,000}{351\pi}$ $h = 36.2$ (cm) to 36.3 (cm) 45.3 (cm) to 45.5 (cm) or 45 (cm)	B1 B1 M2 m1 A1 B1	Or $6.75\pi h$, or $21...h$ Or $81\pi h$, or $254...h$ (Or $10\,000 = 351\pi h/4$) M1 for either: - the sum of 2 terms equated to 10 000 with 1 term correct, OR - the sum of 2 correct terms equated to 10^n where n is an integer and $n > 0$ FT from M1 No FT from M1m1 FT from M1 or M2 for $\frac{5}{4} \times$ 'their $36.2(746...)$'

<u>Alternative methods:</u> Vol of cone: vol of cylinder = 1:12 $10(000) \div 13$ (vol of cone $\Rightarrow$) 0.76(9... litres) or 0.77 or 769(...cm³) or 770 (cm³) (vol of cone $\Rightarrow$) $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9^2 \times h$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 9^2 \times h = 769(\dots)$ (h $\Rightarrow$) 9.0 (cm) to 9.1 (cm) (Total height $\Rightarrow$) 45.3 (cm) to 45.5 (cm) or 45(cm)	B1 M1 A1 B1 m1 A1 B1	This M1 implies previous B1 Or $27\pi h$, or $84\dots h$ FT 5 $\times$ 'their 9.0(68...)' provided previous M1 awarded
10(b) - A curve of decreasing gradient for the first 2 seconds with positive gradient at time 2 seconds - A connecting straight line of constant gradient for the last 24 seconds up to the 'container full' line - The intention for the 2 sections of their graph to meet at (2, 1st notch)	B2	Allow the intention of the straight line B2 for meeting all 3 conditions B1 for meeting any 2 conditions, with their graph starting at (0,0) and ending at (26, full)