

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2011

GCSE Mathematics (1380) Paper 1F



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NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

1 Types of mark

M marks: method marks A marks: accuracy marks B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)

2 Abbreviations

cao - correct answer only isw - ignore subsequent working oe - or equivalent (and appropriate) indep - independent ft - follow through SC: special case dep - dependent

3 No working

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.

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If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.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

5 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.

6 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.

7 Probability

Probability answers must be given a 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.

8 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.

9 Parts of questions

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

10 Money notation

Accepted with and without the "p" at the end.

11 Range of answers

Unless otherwise stated, when any 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).

1380_1	F				
Que	estion	Working Answer		Mark	Notes
1	(a)		1284	1	B1 cao
	(b)		Four thousand and sixty seven	1	B1 for four thousand (no hundreds) and sixty seven
	(c)		Twenty (20)	1	B1 For twenty or 20 or 2 tens
	(d)		1500	1	B1 cao
2	(a)	960 - 23 + 16	953	2	M1 960 - 23 + 16 oe A1 cao
	(b)	Non – lesson time = 60 min Total time = $3.5 + 3.5 = 7.0$ Lesson Time = " 7 " – " 1 "	6 hours	3	M1 for attempting to find the length of the total day by $3:30 - 8:30$ or counting on from $8:30$ to $3:30$ or sight of 7 (hours) or for an attempt to find the total length of non-lesson, $40 + 20$ (= 60) M1 (dep) for a correct complete method to find the total length of lesson time,eg "7" (hours) – "1" (hour) A1 cao [Note: 7 seen on the answer line with no working gets NO marks]
3	(a)		12	1	B1 cao
	(b)	15-8	7	1	B1 cao
	(c)		Bristol	1	B1 cao

1380_1	l F				
Que	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
4	(a)		24	1	B1 cao
	(b)		Add 3	1	B1 add 3 or +3 oe
	(c)		7, 15	1	B1 cao (ignore anything past 15)
5	(a)		Leeds	1	B1 for Leeds (accept –12)
	(b)		4	1	B1 accept – 4
	(c)		7	1	B1 cao
	(d)		3 am	1	B1 3 am oe
6	(i)		1.5 – 2.1	3	B1 1.5 – 2.1 m oe (5ft to 6ft 6 inches) Correct units must be quoted
	(ii)		6 – 10.5 m		M1 evidence of use of man's height to estimate bus length A1 ft on 4 to 5 times "(i)" OR B2 for an answer in the range 6 – 10.5 m oe (20 ft to 32.5 ft) Correct units must be quoted but not necessarily consistent with (i)
7	(a)		6	1	B1 cao
	(b)		40	1	B1 cao

1380_1	lF				
Qu	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
8	(a)	3.45 + 1.8 = 5.25 10 - 5.25 Or 10 - 3.45 = 6.55 6.55 - 1.8	4.75	3	M1 $3.45 + 1.8 (= 5.25)$ M1 $10 - 5.25'$ A1 cao [SC: B2 for an answer of 5.47 (B1 for 4.53 seen) if M0 scored] OR M1 for $10 - 3.45 (= 6.55)$ M1 for "6.55" - 1.8 A1 cao [SC: B2 for an answer of 5.47 if M0 scored] OR M1 for $10 - 1.8 (\text{or } 8.2)$ M1 for "8.2" - 3.45 A1 cao [SC: B2 for an answer of 5.47 if M0 scored]
	(b)	2000 ÷ 300	6	2	M1 for 2 litres \div 300 mls (= 6.66 or $6\frac{2}{3}$)oe A1 cao [SC: B1 for 1 litre = 1000 ml (or 2000 ml seen) if M0 scored]
9	(a) (b)	360 - 230 - 60 = 70 $180 - 70 - 70$	60° 40°	1 3	B1 cao M1 for 360 – 230 – '60' (= 70) M1 (indep) for 180 – '70' – '70' The '70' may be just shown in the diagram A1 cao

1380_1	1380_1F							
Qu	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes			
10	(a)		A and E	1	B1 cao			
	(b)		D and F	1	B1 cao			
	(c)		B and C	1	B1 cao			
11	(a)		Likely	1	B1 cao			
	(b)		Evens	1	B1 cao			
	(c)		Impossible	1	B1 cao			
12		$20 \times 5 = 100$ $5 \times 19 = 95 \text{ or } 4.9 \times 20 = 98$ or $4.8 \times 20 = 96$	£95 or £98 or £96 or £100	2	M1 for 5×19 or $4.9(0) \times 20$ or $4.8(0) \times 20$ or 5×20 A1 for £95 or £98 or £96 or £100 Do not accept attempts at accurate working			
13	(a)		Rectangle 10 by 2 or 5 by 4 Or 8 by 2.5	2	M1 for any rectangle A1 for a rectangle drawn of area 20 cm ²			
	(b)		A correct isosceles triangle [eg, base = 3cm, height = 8cm or base = 4cm, height = 6cm or base = 6cm, height = 4cm or base = 8cm, height = 3cm]	2	M1 for any isosceles triangle drawn or a triangle drawn with an area of 12 cm ² A1 for correct sides (e.g. base 6, height 4; base 8, height 3) [Note: If fractional lengths used, this must be explicitly stated on an accurate diagram. Eg $12 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 4.8$, the 4.8 must be stated]			

1380_1	1380_1F						
Que	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes		
14	(i)	$4 \times 5 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 20 + 1$	21	3	M1 for $4 \times 5 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (= 20 + 1)$ these could be quoted separately A1 cao		
	(ii)	$10-5^2=10-25$	-15		B1 cao		
15	(a)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	436	2	M1 for evidence of a correct, method of decomposition or equal addition or use of complement to 200 or 6 seen in the units column of their answer A1 cao		
	(b)	$4 \times 7 = 28 \times 5 \text{ or}$ $4 \times 35 (7 \times 5) \text{ or}$ $4 \times 5 = 20 \times 7$	140	2	M1 for $`4 \times 7' \times 5$ or $4 \times `7 \times 5'$ or $`4 \times 5' \times 7$ A1 cao		

	1380_1F						
Que	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes		
16	(a)		× marked in the centre of the middle square	1	B1 cao Allow a cross drawn inside the square (not on a side of the square)		
	(b)		Completed shape	1	B1 cao		

1380_1	F				
Que	stion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
17	(a)		28	1	B1 cao
	(b)	40 + 28 + 22	90	2	M1 for adding 2 or 3 distances, with at least 2 correct distances A1 cao [SC: B1 for an answer of 130 if M0 scored]
	(c)	Distance = $25 + 45 + 30 = 100$ Travel time = $100 \div 50 = 2$	14:00	4	M1 for $25 + 45 + 30$ (=100) or for adding 2 or 3 distances with at least 2 correct M1 for '100' \div 50 M1 (dep on at least one M1) for 9 + 3 + 'total time' A1 for 2 pm or 14 00 oe OR
		OR $25 \div 50 + 45 \div 50 + 30 \div 50$ = 30 + 54 + 36 mins = 2			M1 for $25 \div 50$ (=30 mins) or $45 \div 50$ (= 54 mins) or $30 \div 50$ (= 36 mins) M1 for $25 \div 50' + 45 \div 50' + 30 \div 50'$ or for adding 2 or 3 times of which at least 2 are from using correct distances M1 (dep on at least one M1) for $9 + 3 + $ total time' A1 for 2 pm or 14 00 oe
18	(a)	Gemma = $x + 4$ Jo = $x - 2$ x + 4 + x - 2 + x = 23	x + 4 + x - 2 + x = 23	2	M1 for $x + 4$ and $x - 2$ seen (ignore £ signs) A1 for $x + 4 + x - 2 + x = 23$ oe (accept $x = 7$ but do not accept £ signs in final equation [SC: B1 for $x = £7$, if M0 scored] The equation can be accepted if seen only in part (b)
	(b)	3x + 2 = 23 $3x = 21$	7	2	M1 for isolating terms in x and number terms on each side of an equation, ft from $ax + b = 23$ ($a \neq 0$ or 1) in (a) A1 for 7 or ft a correct solution of their equation [SC: B1 for an answer of 5 or 11]

1380_1	1380_1F							
Que	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes			
19	(a)	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{1}{5}$		M1 for $\frac{4}{20}$ oe A1 cao [SC: B1 for $\frac{16}{20}$ oe, if M0 scored]			
	(b)	$\frac{\frac{6}{20} \times 100}{\text{Or}}$ $\frac{\frac{6}{20}}{\frac{5}{5} \times 20} = \frac{5 \times 6}{5 \times 20}$	30	2	M1 $\frac{6}{20} \times 100$ oe A1 cao OR M1 $\frac{6}{20} = \frac{5 \times 6}{5 \times 20}$ A1 cao			
	(c)	10 - 1.50 = 8.50 8.50 ÷2 = 4.25 OR $10 \div 2 + 1.50 \div 2$ = 5 + 0.75	5.75	2	M1 10 - 1.50 = 8.50 and "8.50" \div 2 (= 4.25) or 10 + 1.50 = 11.50 and "11.50" \div 2 or 10 \div 2and 1.5(0) \div 2 or 2x + 1.5(0) = 10 oe A1 cao			
20	(a)	$4^2 + 6^2 = 2 \times 5^2 + 2 = 52$	$4^2 + 6^2$ 2 × 5 ² + 2	1	B1 cao			
	(b)	$10^2 + 12^2 = 2 \times 11^2 + 2 = 244$	$10^2 + 12^2$ 2 × 11 ² + 2 244	2	M1 for 2 of $10^2 + 12^2$, $2 \times 11^2 + 2$, 244 A1 for a fully correct line 10			
	(c)	$2 \times 1000^{2} + 2 \\ 2 \times 1\ 000\ 000 + 2$	2 000 002 or 2 million and 2	2	M1 $2 \times 1000^2 + 2$ A1 for 2000 002 or 2 million and 2			

1380_1	lF				
Que	estion	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
21	(a)	5.2 - 1.3	3.9	2	M1 for sight of 5.2 and 1.3 or 52 – 13 (= 39) A1 cao
	(b)		3.1	2	M1 for sight of the 11 th value or 31 A1 cao
	(c)		$\frac{3}{21}$	2	M1 for $\frac{3}{q}$ (q > 3) or $\frac{n}{21}$ (0 < n < 21) or for sight of 3 and 21 A1 $\frac{3}{21}$ oe ignore any subsequent cancelling errors
22	(a)	2(x - y) - 3 (x - 2y) = 2x - 2y - 3x + 6y	-x+4y	2	M1 $2x - 2y - 3x \pm 6y$ or $2x - 2y$ or $3x - 6y$ or $-3x + 6y$ A1 cao [SC B1 for $-x - 8y$ or $x + 4y$ if MO scored]
	(b)	3y + 12 = y + 8 3y - y = 8 - 12 2y = -4	-2	2	M1 for a correct attempt to collect either the numbers or the terms in y on one side of the equation A1 cao
	(c)		2(2+3x)	1	B1 for $2(2 + 3x)$ or $(2 + 3x)^2$ or $2 \times (2 + 3x)$ or $(2 + 3x) \times 2$

1380_1F	380_1F							
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes				
23	Ext angle = $\frac{360}{6}$ Int angle = 180 - 60 120 + 90 = 210 360 - 210 = 150 OR 180 × 4 = 720 720 ÷ 6 = 120 120 + 90 = 210 360 - 210 = 150 OR Ext angle = $\frac{360}{6}$ Ext angle = 90 90 + 60	150	4	M1 (Ext angle =) $\frac{360}{6}$ M1 (Int angle =) 180 - '60' M1 (dep on at least M1) for 360 - ('120' + 90) A1 cao [SC: B2 for an answer of 210] OR M1 for 180 × 4 (= 720) M1 for '720' ÷ 6 (=120) M1 (dep on at least M1) for 360 - ('120' + 90) A1 cao OR M1 (Ext angle =) $\frac{360}{6}$ (= 60) M1 (Ext angle =) $\frac{360}{4}$ or 180 - 90 (= 90) or 90 seen as an exterior angle on the diagram M1 (dep on at least M1) for 90 + '60' A1 cao				

1380_1	lF				
Que	estion	Working	Answer		Notes
24	(a)		New points plotted at (15, 22) and (55, 15)	1	B1 for points plotted with $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ square tolerence
	(b)		If the temperature increases so the time taken decreases	1	B1 If the temperature increases so the time taken decreases (accept negative correlation)
	(c)		18 - 20	2	M1 draw LOBF between (20,18) and (20, 22) to (70,3) and (70,8) A1 18 – 20 [B2 for an answer in the range 18 – 20 if M0 scored]
	(d)		Reason [For example, LOBF would give negative time or you should not use the LOBF beyond the given data.]	1	B1 reason e.g LOBF would give negative time, you should not use the LOBF beyond your data
25	(a)		Vertices at (-4, 2), (-4, 0), (0, 0) and (-2, 2)	2	M1 any translation A1 cao
	(b)		Vertices at (4, 4), (2, 4) and (2, 8)	2	M1 sight of the line $y = x$ or a correct reflection is in $y = -x$ A1 cao

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