GCSE 2005 March Series



Mark Scheme

Mathematics B (3302) Module 3 Tier I

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' 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.

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The following abbreviations are used on the mark scheme:

M Method marks awarded for a correct method.

A Accuracy marks awarded when following on from a correct method.

It is not necessary always to see the method. This can be implied.

B Marks awarded independent of method.

M dep A method mark which is dependent on a previous method mark being

awarded.

ft Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a

mistake in an earlier step.

SC Special Case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has

some mathematical worth.

oe Or equivalent.

eeoo Each error or omission.

MODULE 3 INTERMEDIATE TIER

1	$ \pounds \frac{96}{1.60} $	M1	Accept 96 × 0.625
	£60	A1	

			Alternative method:	
2(a)	Number under 12 is 80	B1	$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$	B1
	Number over 16 is 160	B1	$1 - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$	B1
	Number is $800 - (80 + 160)$	M1	$\left \frac{7}{10} \times 800 \right $	M1
	560	A1	560	A1
(b)	$\frac{320}{800} \times 100$	M1		
	40%	A1		

3(a)	100 000	B1	Accept 100,000 or 100000
(b)	343	B1	

4	Attempt to scale	M1		
	£3.20 per 100 ml	A1	Accept 3.2p per ml, £16 for 25 ml for 80p oe	500 ml,
	Southern Pharmacy £6 for 200 ml	M1		
	or £3 per 100 ml	A1	Accept 3p per ml, £15 for 5 (consistent units with Holida	
	Southern is best	A1		
			OR Special case	
			156 (.25) ml for £4	B1
			£6 for 200 ml	B1
			£3 per 100 ml	M1
			£4 gives 133 ml oe	Ml
			or difference 44 ml for £2	
			Holiday shop	B1

5(a)	23.0055	B1	
(b)	23.0	B1 ft	

6	Increase = 0.70 (or $70p$)	B1	
0	` 1,	DI	
	Percentage increase = $\frac{0.70}{3.20} \times 100$	M1	
	21.875	A1	Accept 21.9 or 22 or 21.88
	1		T
7(a)	2×54 or 3×36	M1	
	$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$	A1	Accept $2^2 \times 3^3$
(b)	$2^3 \times 3^2$	B1	
	$HCF = 36 \text{ or } 2^2 \times 3^2$	B1	SC1 for 6, 12 or 18
	1,00,000,000	3.54	
8	160 000 000 ÷ 365	M1	Condone 160 million ÷ 365
	438 356	A1	
	4.38×10^5	A1	Accept 4.4×10^5
	1		T
9	120 ~ 80%	M1	
	Number was $100 \times \frac{120}{80}$	M1	
	150	A1	
10			T
10	One of three consecutive numbers is divisible by 3	B1	
	One of two consecutive numbers is divisible by 2	B1	Note: must have statement "Product is divisible by 6" to gain 2nd B1
	∴ Product is divisible by 6		SC1 for 2 numerical examples
11	£5 \times 4 $-$ 2p \times 4	M1	Must include subtraction of 8p
	£19.92	A1	
	5		
12(a)	$140 \times \frac{5}{100}$	M1	$10\% = £14, 5\% = £14 \div 2$ M1
	7	A1	
(b)	147	B1 ft	

13	$15 \text{ minutes} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ hour}$	B1	or 24 miles in 30 min B1
	$12 \times 4 \text{ or } 12 \div \frac{1}{4}$	M1	48 miles in 60 min; M1 or $\frac{12}{15}$ M1
	48	A1	48 A1 or = 0.8 A1
	mph	B1	Unit mark Accept 0.8 miles per minute
14(a)	37.5%	B2	Digits 375 B1
14(a)		D2	
(b)	$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{6}$	M1	$\frac{6}{10} \div 6 \text{ or } 0.6 \div 6$
	1 10	A1	oe
(c)	$\frac{12}{20}$ or $\frac{5}{20}$ seen	M1	Either or $0.6 - 0.25$
	$\frac{7}{20}$	A1	oe
(d)	$\frac{60 \times 300}{90}$	M1	At least 2 approximations
	200	A1	
(e)	$5\frac{8}{24} + \frac{21}{24}$	M1	or $\frac{7}{3} + \frac{31}{8}$ (accept 1 error)
	$=5\frac{29}{24}$	M1	$= \frac{56}{24} + \frac{93}{24} \text{ (accept 1 error in total)}$ $SC1 \frac{29}{24} \text{ oe}$
	$\overline{6\frac{5}{24}}$	A1	$\frac{149}{24}$ oe
15	Difference is 2 parts	B1	or parts are 27 and 45 B1
	Difference is $\frac{2}{8} \times 72$	M1	Difference is $45 - 27$ M1
	18	A1	18 A1
			SC1 9
16(a)	1.34358	B1	
	4570	B1	
(b)	T3 / U	ומ	

17(a)	12.9×10^5	M1	
	1.29×10^6	A1	SC1 for 1 290 000 or 1.3×10^6
(b)	6.4×10^3		B1 for $10^8 \times 10^{-5} = 10^3$ SC1 for 6400

18	Max weight 1 packet is 355 g		
	Min weight 1 packet is 345 g	M1	Max/min of each times 6 ie $6 \times$ any number ($\neq 350$) between 340 and 360
	Max weight 6 packets is 2130 g	A1	Either correct
	Min weight 6 packets is 2070 g	A1	Other correct
			SC1 for max and min of 2100 which is 350×6 ie 2095, 2105