



General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mathematics 3302 *Specification B*

Module 3 Tier I 33003I

Mark Scheme

2006 examination – March series

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.

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**33003I**

1	$77 \div 1.4$	M1	(€)14 = (£)10 (€)70 = (£)50 (€)7 = (£)5 and adds last two lines
	55	A1	
2(a)	0.38×146	M1	$146 \div 100 \times 38$ Build up: eg 10% = 14.6(0) 30% = 43.8(0) 8% = 11.68 and adds last two lines
	55.48	A1	Digits 5548 implies M1
2(b)	$\frac{108}{150} \times 100$	M1	$108 \div 150 \times 100$ Build up: eg 10% = 15 70% = 105 2% = 3 and adds last two lines
	72	A1	SC1 Answer 28
3	$1330 - 480 (= 850)$	M1	
	their $850 \div 170$	M1 dep	Adds four, five or six lots of 170 or Subtracts four, five or six lots of 170 from their 850 M2 for $480 +$ four, five or six lots of 170
	5	A1	Do not award if their 5 has clearly been rounded
4	$11 \div \frac{1}{4}$ or $11 \div 0.25$ or 11×4	M1	Allow $11 \div 0.15$ or $11 \div 15$ only if followed by correct answer of 44
	44	A1	
5	$(77 - 32) \times 5 \div 9$ and attempt at full evaluation using brackets	M1	or 3 steps attempted separately
	25	A1	59.(...) M0
6(a)	1.31696(...)	B1	
6(b)	1.3	B1 ft	ft their (a) if > 1 dp

7(a)	5	B1	
7(b)(i)	0.0428669(...)	B1	Allow 0.042867
7(b)(ii)	0.0429	B1 ft	ft from value > 3 sf seen

8(a)	$572 \div 13 (= 44)$	M1	
	their 44×25	M1 dep	their $44 \times 12 + 572$
	1100	A1	SC1 Answer 528
8(b)	It depends upon the actual numbers of girls and boys in the year or Gives a number of girls and boys for Year 10 that is not in the ratio 13:12 or Gives a ratio for girls to boys that is not 13:12	B1	There may be more boys (than girls) There may be fewer girls (than boys) There may be the same number of each gender

9(a)	3.2	B1	
9(b)(i)	their 3.2×0.8 evaluated correctly	B1 ft	2.56 if (a) correct
9(b)(ii)	their (b)(i) $\times 0.8 \times 0.8$	M1	1.6(384) if correct Could be seen in stages ie their (b)(i) $\times 0.8$ their calculated value $\times 0.8$ If starts again must see 4×0.8^4
	3	A1	3 with no working scores M0A0 Do not award A1 for an answer of 3 if there were numerical errors previously SC2 2.0(48) and answer 3
9(c)	Sight of 0.7(0)	M1	70(%) = 1.82
	$1.82 \div 0.7$	M1	$1(\%) = 1.82 \div 70 (= 0.026)$ $100(\%) = \text{their } 0.026 \times 100$
	2.6	A1	SC2 Answer 2.275 SC1 Digits 26

10(a)	1.153×10^6	B1	Allow 1.153000×10^6
10(b)	Attempt to add 1 153 000, 4.07×10^5 and 4.6 million	M1	Numbers all in same form with at least two correct
	6 160 000 (oe) and Yes	A1	Must have both

11(a) (i)	10:24	B1	Allow 10:24 am
11(a) (ii)	Attempts difference between 10:24 and 11:15 (eg build up)	M1	Can attempt difference between the other pairs of Crewe and Liverpool times
	51	A1	0:51(h) M1A0 91 is M0
11(b)	Train does not stop at Nuneaton Train does not stop there	B1	Train does not go to Nuneaton Train does not go there

12(a)	4.84	B1	
12(b)	$6 \times 6 \times 6$	M1	36×6
	216	A1	
12(c)	$\frac{6}{35}$	B1	oe fraction
12(d)	$\frac{(15)}{20} (-) \frac{(4)}{20}$	M1	Common denominator of 20 with 1 numerator correct (or 40, 80 etc) Allow 0.75 – 0.2
	$\frac{11}{20}$	A1	oe fraction Allow 0.55

13	$\frac{10(\times)20}{8(-)3}$ or $\frac{10(\times)20.1}{8(-)3}$	M1	At least 2 values correct Allow $\frac{200}{5}$ or $\frac{201}{5}$ Any attempt to evaluate without rounding M0
	40 or 40.2	A1	

14	$2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times 7$	M1	$2 \times 0.75 \times 7$
	$10\frac{1}{2}$	A1	oe
	11	B1 ft	ft from non-integer values only (must round to nearest integer above)
			SC2 $\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ or $5\frac{1}{4}$ Answer 6 (tins) SC2 $\frac{3}{4} \times 7$ or $5\frac{1}{4}$ 6 seen and answer 12 (tins)
			SC1 Answer 6 with no working SC1 $\frac{3}{4} \times 7 = 5\frac{1}{4}$
			SC3 $\frac{3}{4} \times 7 = 5\frac{1}{4}$ 12 (tins) but only if fully explained (eg that the cats eat different food)
			Answer of 14 (which assumes tins are thrown away if not used fully) scores no marks at all

15(a)	6172.8	B1	
15(b)	26.5	B1	

16	$\frac{5}{100} \times 400$ (= 20)	M1	Note 400×1.05 or 400×1.05^2 scores M1 No further marks can be awarded unless they get the correct answer (which obtains full marks)
	$\frac{5}{100} \times \{400 + \text{their } 5\% \text{ of } 400\}$	M1 dep	= 21 if correct
	441	A1	

17(a)	Lists (9) 18 27 36 ... and (12) 24 36 ...	M1	9 = 3 (×) 3 12 = 2 (×) 2 (×) 3	
	36 or $2^2 \times 3^2$	A1	SC1 Answer 72 SC1 Answer $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$	
17(b)	2 (×) 54 or 3 (×) 36	M1	Using 2 or 3 in valid method eg factor tree Do not award for a list of all factors even if in product pairs	
	$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$	A1	$2^2 \times 3^3$ but index form not needed. If correct answer is converted to index form incorrectly regard as further work Do not allow 1 as a factor	
18(a)	3.97×10^{-7}	B1		
18(b)	0.75 or 10^{-4} seen or correct answer in any form	B1	eg 0.000075	
	7.5×10^{-5}	B1	SC1 Answer 7.5^{-5}	
19	$\frac{7}{4} (\div) \frac{15}{11}$	M1	Conversion of both fractions to improper fractions (one fraction must be correct)	
	their $\frac{7}{4} \times$ their $\frac{11}{15}$	M1 dep	Change to multiplication and inversion of second fraction	
	$\frac{77}{60}$	A1	$1 \frac{17}{60}$	If correct answer converted to mixed number incorrectly regard as further work
20	Sight of 33.5 or 34.5	M1	Allow 34.49... for 34.5 0.5×10 gets M1	
	335 g and 345 g	A1	Allow 344.9... for 345 Need both answers SC1 One correct answer	