

# Mark Scheme (Results)

March 2010

GCSE

GCSE Mathematics (Modular) - 2381

Paper: 5383H/ 10

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March 2010

Publications Code UG 023187

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5383H/10				
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1	$\frac{15}{100} \times 120$	18	2	M1 for $\frac{15}{100} \times 120$ oe or for 10%= 12 and 5%= 6 with intention to add A1 cao
2 (i)		30	2	B1 for 30 cao
(ii)		alternate angles		B1 for alternate angles (or Z angles), dep on 30 in (i) or co-interior angles, dep on 30 or 180 – 150 in (i) or allied angles, dep on 30 or 180 – 150 in (i) or corresponding angles (or F angles) and angles on a straight line (= 180), dep on 30 or 180 – 150 in (i) or corresponding angles (or F angles) and (vertically) opposite angles, dep on 30 in (i) or any other fully correct reason
3 (a)		–3, (–1), 1, 3, (5), 7	2	B2 for all 4 values (B1 for any 2 correct)
(b)		Correct line	2	B2 cao for correct line between $x = -2$ and $x = 3$ (B1 ft for plotting 4 points correctly or for a straight line with gradient 2 or for straight a line passing through (0, 1))

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
4	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \times 7$	42	2	M1 for $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \times 7$ or for 7 as part of a triple product A1 cao
5 (a)		$x^2 - 5x$	1	B1 cao
(b)		$2(2y + 3)$	1	B1 cao
(c)		$(x + 6)(x - 6)$	1	B1 cao
6 (a)		270000	1	B1 cao
(b)		$1.2 \times 10^8$	2	M1 for $12 \times 10^7$ or $12 \times 10^{9-2}$ or $1.2 \times 10^n$ , where $n$ is a positive integer, or for $4\,000\,000\,000 \times 0.03$ or for $120\,000\,000$ oe seen  A1 cao

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
7	$90 - \frac{180 - 40}{2}$	20	3	<p>M2 for a complete correct method</p> <p>e.g. <math>90 - \frac{180 - 40}{2}</math></p> <p>or <math>\frac{1}{2}(180 - (360 - 90 - 90 - 40))</math></p> <p>(M1 for angle <math>OAC</math> or angle <math>OBC = 90^\circ</math> or 90 seen  or angle <math>AOB = 140^\circ</math> or <math>180 - 40</math> or 140 seen  or angle <math>CAB</math> or angle <math>CBA = 70^\circ</math> or 70 seen  (these could be marked on the diagram or implied by calculation))</p> <p>A1 cao</p>
8	$\frac{3x(x+2)}{(x+2)(2x-3)}$	$\frac{3x}{2x-3}$	3	<p>M1 for <math>3x(x+2)</math></p> <p>M1 for <math>(x+2)(2x-3)</math></p> <p>A1 cao</p>

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
9	$10x = 4.272727\dots$ $1000x = 427.272727\dots$  $990x = 423$  $x = \frac{423}{990}$  $\frac{423}{990} = \frac{47}{110}$  OR $100x = 42.727272\dots$ $10x = 4.272727\dots$  $110x = 46.9999\dots$  $46.9999\dots = 46 + 0.9999\dots$ Let $y = 0.9999\dots$ $10y = 9.9999\dots$ $9y = 9$ $y = 1$  so $46.9999\dots = 47$  $110x = 47$  $x = \frac{47}{110}$	Correct proof	3	<p>M1 for a valid method involving two correct recurring decimals that, when subtracted, would result in a terminating decimal, <b>and</b> subtracting  e.g. <math>100x = 42.7272\dots</math>, <math>x = 0.42727\dots</math> and subtracting</p> <p>A1 for <math>99x = 42.3</math> or <math>990x = 423</math> or <math>110x = 47</math> or <math>\frac{42.3}{99}</math> or <math>\frac{423}{990}</math></p> <p>A1 for completion of proof, including "<math>\frac{423}{990} = \frac{47}{110}</math>"</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for a valid method involving two correct recurring decimals that, when added, would result in a recurring decimal with 9s recurring, <b>and</b> adding  e.g. <math>100x = 42.7272\dots</math>, <math>10x = 4.2727\dots</math> and adding  or <math>1000x = 427.2727\dots</math>, <math>100x = 42.7272\dots</math> and adding</p> <p>A1 for <math>110x = 46.9999\dots</math> or <math>1100x = 469.9999\dots</math></p> <p>A1 for completion of proof. This must include proof that <math>46.9999\dots = 47</math> or <math>469.9999\dots = 470</math> (it is not sufficient to merely state that <math>46.9999\dots = 47</math> or that <math>469.9999\dots = 470</math>)</p>



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March 2010

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