

Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2011

GCSE Mathematics (2381)
Paper 5383F_09 (Calculator)

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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

ft – follow through

isw – ignore subsequent working

SC: special case

oe – or equivalent (and appropriate)

dep – dependent

indep - independent

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If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.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

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1			6	1	B1 cao
2	(a)		25	1	B1 cao
	(b)		8	1	B1 cao
3	(i)		Diameter	3	B1 cao
	(ii)		Chord		B1 cao
	(iii)		Circumference		B1 cao
4		Kwik Kalc $30 \div 3 = 10$ free $9.99 \times 20 = 199.8$ $8.09 \times 30 = 242.7$ $242.7 - 199.8$ OR $3 \times 8.09 = 24.27$ $2 \times 9.99 = 19.98$ $24.27 - 19.98 = 4.29$ 4.29×10	42.90	3	M1 $8.09 \times 30 (= 242.7)$ or $9.99 \times 20 (=199.8)$ oe M1 ' 8.09×30 ' – ' 9.99×20 ' oe A1 cao or M1 $8.09 \times 3 (= 24.27)$ or $9.99 \times 2 (=19.98)$ oe M1 (' 8.09×3 ' – ' 9.99×2 ') $\times 10$ oe A1 42.9(0)

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
5	(a)		0.07	1	B1 cao
	(b)		1 square shaded	1	B1 cao
6	(a)		$7x$	1	B1 cao
	(b)		$2c - 4d$	2	B2 cao (B1 $2c$ or $-4d$)
7		$1200 \div 36 = 33.\dot{3}$	34	2	M1 $1200 \div 36$ oe or 33 (. ...) A1 cao
8	(i)		76 Full reasons	2	B1 cao B1 angles on a straight line (add up to 180) and either corresponding angles (are equal) or alternate angles (are equal) or vertically opposite angles (are equal) and co-interior angles/allied angles (add up to 180) or vertically opposite angles (are equal) and corresponding angles (are equal) and angles on a straight line (add up to 180)
	(ii)				

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Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
9	(a)		20	1	B1 cao
	(b)	Read off at 30 (13s) and at 65 (60s)	47	2	M1 readings of 30°C and 65°C indicated or two times with at least one as 13 ± 2 or 60 ± 2 A1 45 – 49
10		Helen: $52 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 117$ John: $117 \div 1\frac{3}{4} = 66.857$	66.9	4	M1 3 45 – 1 30 oe or 3 45 – 2 00 oe M1 (dep on 1 st M1) use of $D = S \times T$ for Helen e.g. $52 \times '2\frac{1}{4}'$, eg 117 seen M1 (dep on 1 st M1) use of $S = D \div T$ for John e.g. $'117' \div '1\frac{3}{4}'$, eg answer of 67 A1 66.8 – 67

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