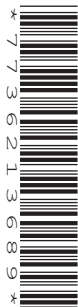


Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) Mathematics

J560/04 Paper 4 (Higher Tier)

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You may use:

- a scientific or graphical calculator
- geometrical instruments
- tracing paper



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You may use an HB pencil for graphs and diagrams.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully before you start to write your answer.
- Where appropriate, your answers should be supported with working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Additional paper may be used if required but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **100**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Use the π button on your calculator or take π to be 3.142 unless the question says otherwise.
- This document consists of **16** pages.

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 Calculate.

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{210}{10^2 + 5^2}}$$

Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

..... [3]

- 2 The ratio 50 grams to 1 kilogram can be written in the form 1 : n .

Find the value of n .

$n =$ [2]

- 3 (a) Anne, Barry and Colin share a prize in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5.
Colin gives $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share to a charity.

What fraction of the whole prize does Colin give to the charity?

(a) [3]

- (b) Delia, Edwin and Freya share some money in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8.
Freya's share is £1600.

How much money did they share?

(b) £ [2]

4 A bus timetable shows the following information.

- A bus following route T leaves for the train station every 20 minutes.
- A bus following route A leaves for the airport every 18 minutes.
- A bus following route T and a bus following route A both leave at 8.37 am.

(a) When is the next time one of each bus is timetabled to leave at the same time?

(a) [4]

(b) Write down one assumption that was necessary to solve this problem.

.....
 [1]

5 Bennie is 7 years older than Ayesha.
 Chloe is twice as old as Bennie.
 The sum of their three ages is 57.

Work out the ages of Ayesha, Bennie and Chloe.

Ayesha's age is

Bennie's age is

Chloe's age is [6]

6 120 students in Year 10 and Year 11 sit a test.

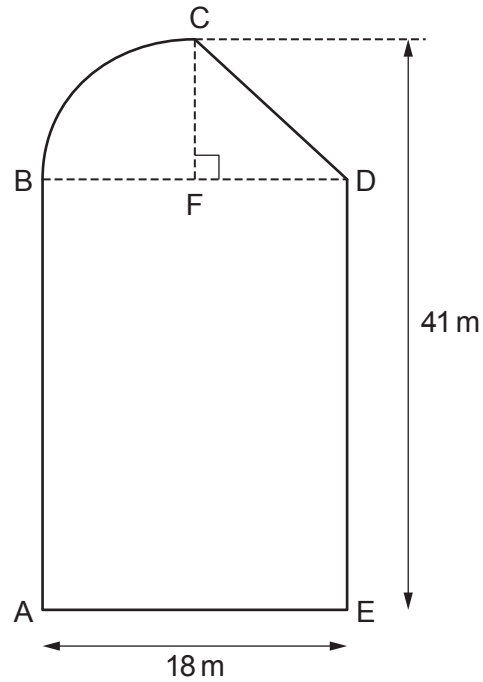
- 61 of the students are in Year 10.
- 83 of the students are right-handed.
- 20 of the students in Year 11 are left-handed.

One of the students in Year 10 and one of the students in Year 11 are chosen at random.

Which one is more likely to be left-handed?

Show your working. You may use the table if you wish.

- 7 The diagram shows a shape ABCDE.
The shape is made from a rectangle, a right-angled triangle and a quarter of a circle.



Not to scale

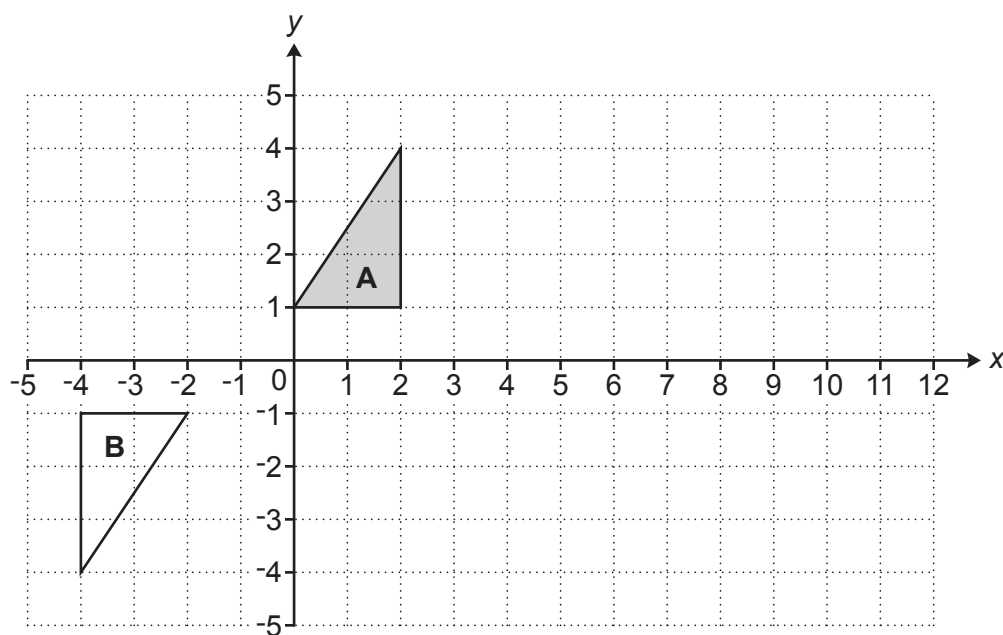
F is the mid-point of BD.

$AE = 18\text{ m}$ and the perpendicular distance from C to AE is 41 m.

Work out the **perimeter** of the shape ABCDE.

..... m [6]

- 8 Triangle **A** and triangle **B** are drawn on the coordinate grid.



- (a) Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps triangle **A** onto triangle **B**.

.....
 [3]

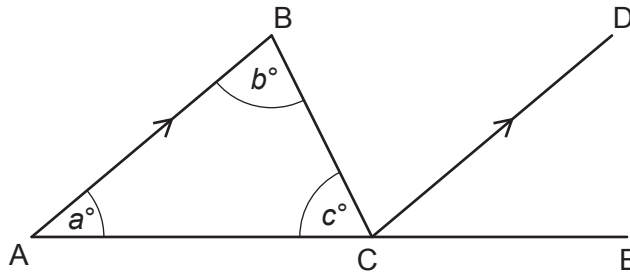
- (b) Describe fully the **single** transformation that is equivalent to:

- a reflection in the line $x = 3$, followed by
- a translation by $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

You may use the grid above to help you.

.....
 [3]

- 9 The diagram shows triangle ABC.
 CD is parallel to AB.
 A, C and E lie in a straight line.
 Angles of size a° , b° and c° are shown.



Not to scale

- (a) Insert a° , b° or c° to make this statement true.
 Give a reason for your answer.

Angle DCE = because

..... [2]

- (b) Use the diagram and the answer to part (a) to show that the angles of a triangle add up to 180° .
 Give a reason for each statement you make. [3]

- 10 Claudia invests £25 000 at a rate of 2% per year compound interest.

Calculate the total amount of **interest** she will have earned after 5 years.
Give your answer correct to the nearest penny.

£ [4]

- 11 The area of a rectangle is 56 m^2 , correct to the nearest m^2 .
The length of the rectangle is 9.2 m, correct to the nearest 0.1 m.

Calculate the smallest possible width of the rectangle.

..... m [4]

- 12 (a) Here are the first four terms of a sequence.

-1 4 9 14

Write an expression for the n th term of this sequence.

(a) [2]

- (b) The n th term of another sequence is given by

$$an^2 + bn$$

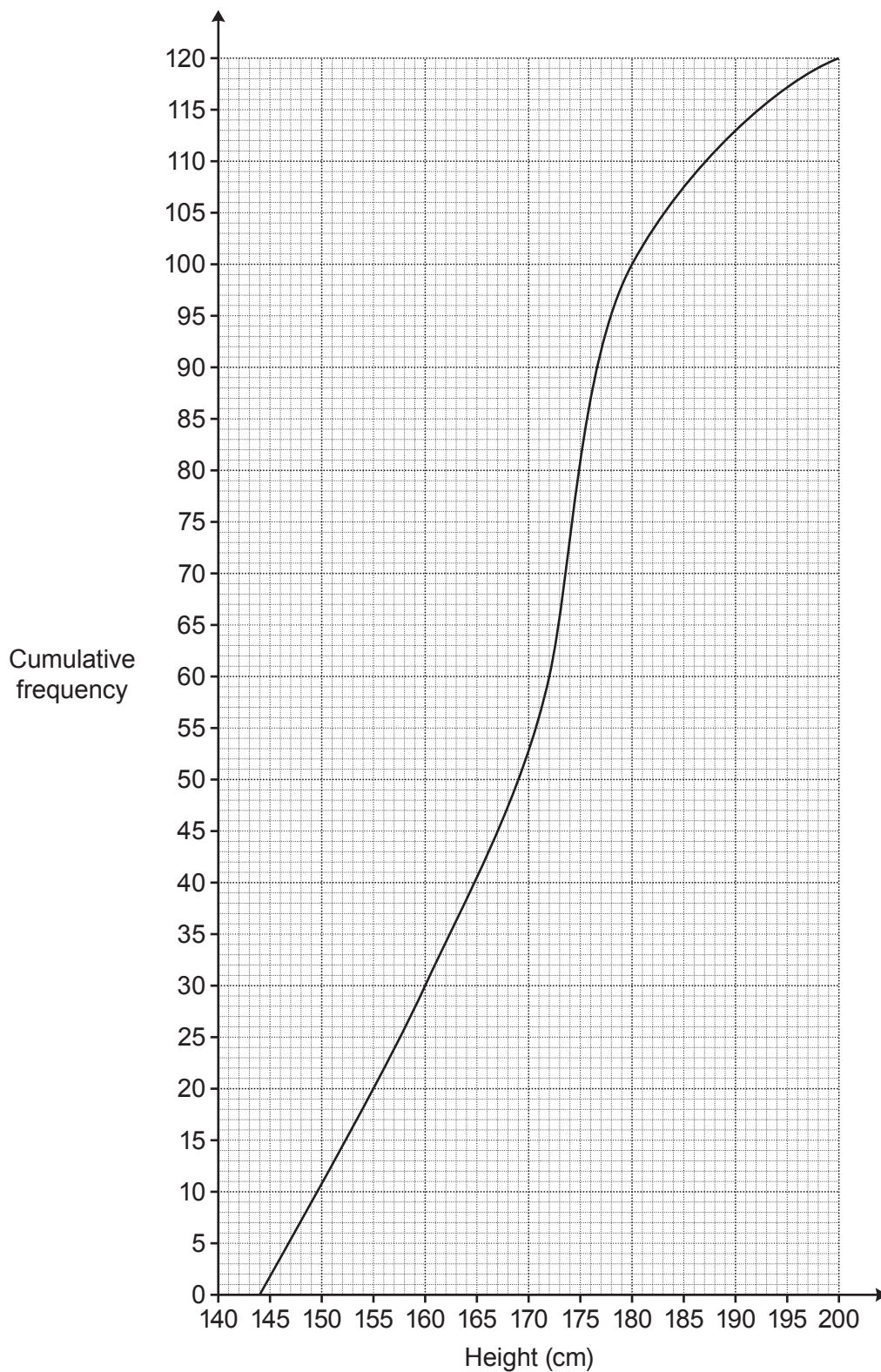
The third term is 9 and the sixth term is 126.

Find the value of a and the value of b .

(b) $a =$

$b =$ [5]

- 13 (a) The cumulative frequency graph shows the distribution of the heights of members of a rowing club.



- (i) Find the median.

(a)(i) cm [1]

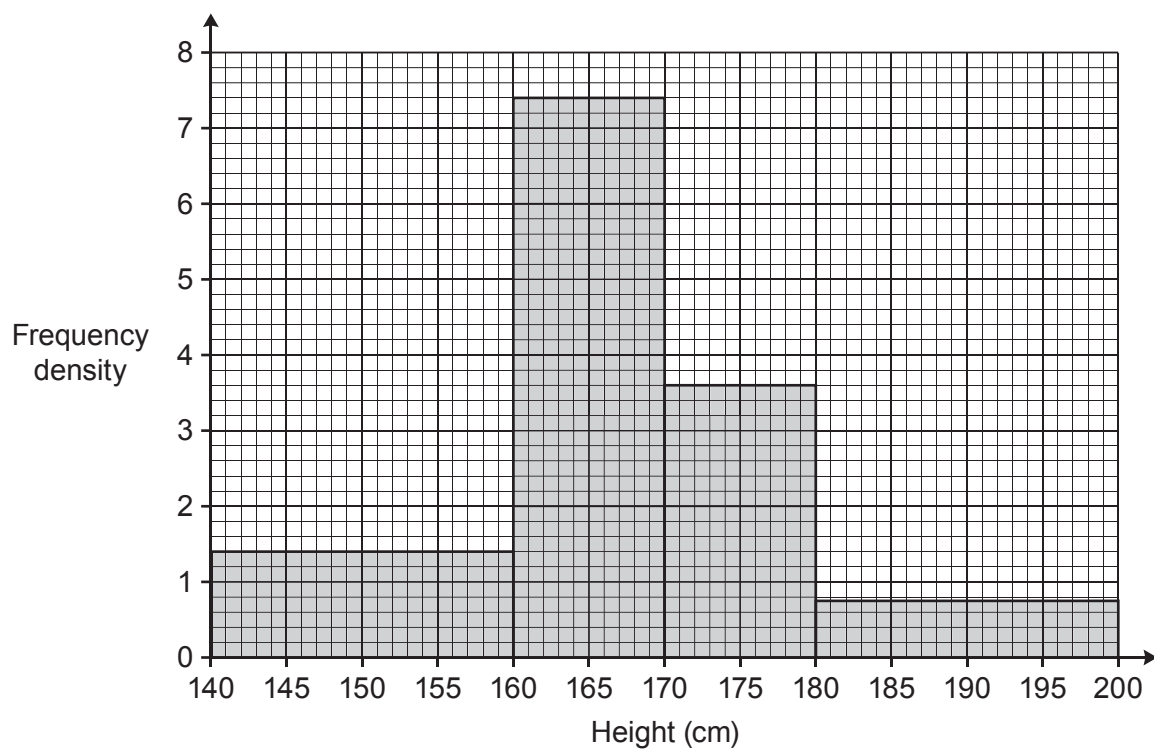
(ii) Find the interquartile range.

(ii) cm [2]

(iii) Calculate the percentage of the members who are at least 180 cm tall.

(iii) % [3]

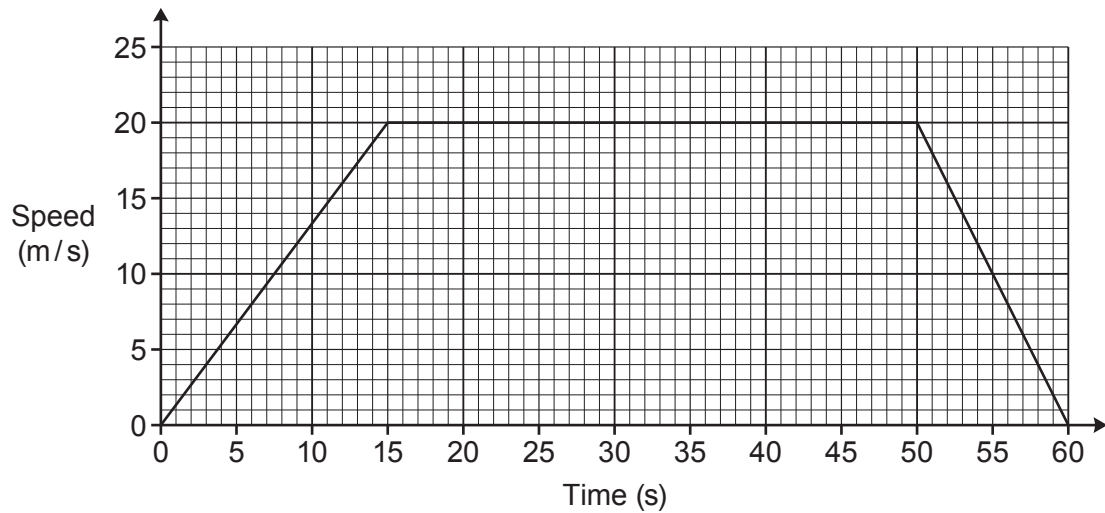
(b) The histogram summarises the heights of the 153 members of a swimming club.



Which club has the greater median height?
You must show all your working.

..... [5]

14 The graph shows the speed of a train during the first 60 seconds of motion.



(a) What is the speed of the train after 9 seconds?

(a) m/s [1]

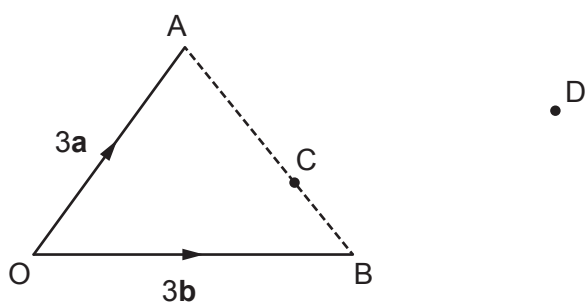
(b) What does the straight line suggest about the speed of the train over the first 15 seconds?

.....
 [1]

(c) Work out the average speed of the train, in m/s, during the 60 seconds.

(c) m/s [5]

- 15 The diagram shows triangle OAB and points C and D.



Not to scale

$$\vec{OA} = 3\mathbf{a} \text{ and } \vec{OB} = 3\mathbf{b}.$$

C lies on AB such that $AC = 2CB$.

D is such that $\vec{BD} = 2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$.

Show, using vectors, that OCD is a straight line.

[5]

- 16 (a)** The table shows values of x and y .

x	4	16	36
y	6	3	2

Show that these values fit the relationship that y is inversely proportional to \sqrt{x} .

[2]

- (b)** a is inversely proportional to b^2 and $a = 3.75$ when $b = 4$.

Find a formula linking a and b .

(b) **[3]**

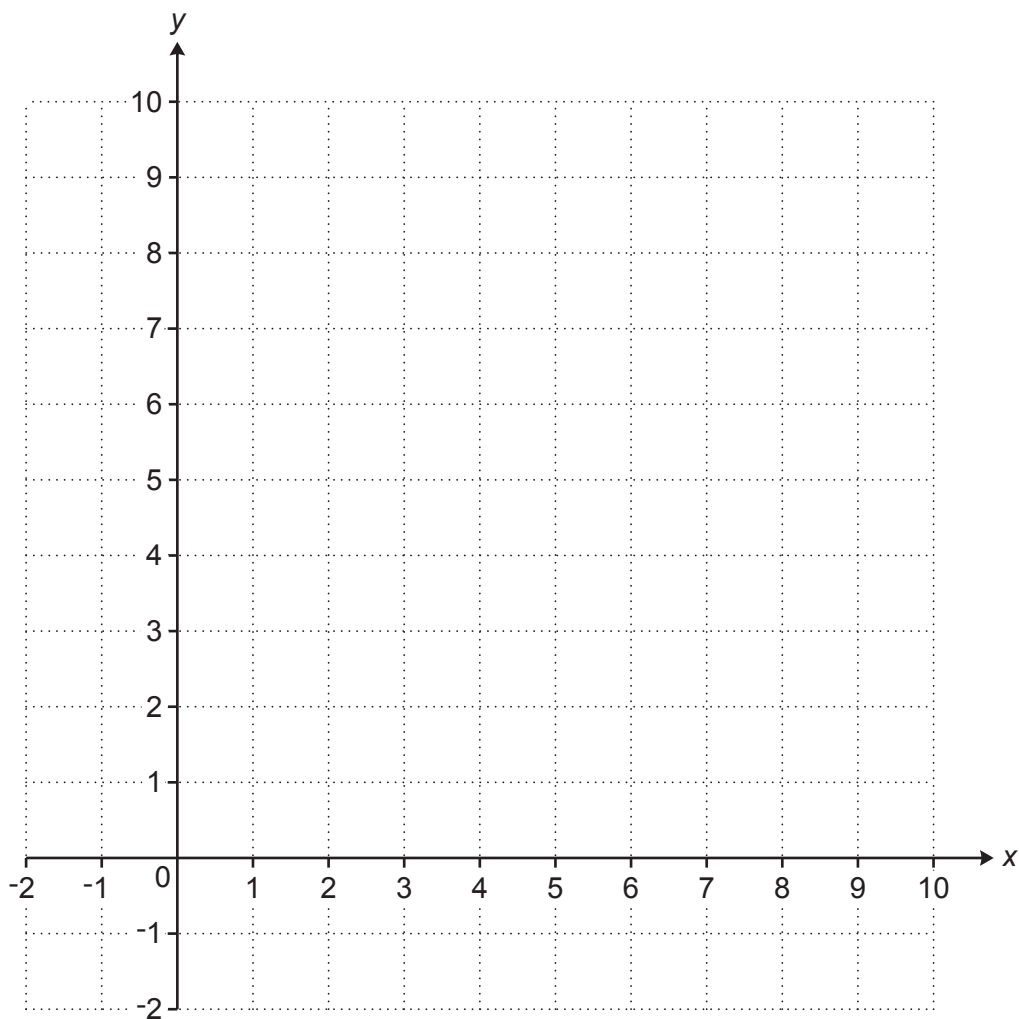
17 Show that $(a^3)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \times (a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$.

[3]

18 Region **R** satisfies these inequalities.

$$\begin{aligned} y &> 3 \\ y &\geq x \\ x + y &\leq 9 \end{aligned}$$

By drawing three straight lines on the grid, find and label the region **R**.



[6]

Turn over for Question 19

- 19 Solve this equation algebraically.
Give your solutions correct to 2 decimal places.

$$3x^2 + 8x - 5 = 0$$

$x = \dots\dots\dots$ or $x = \dots\dots\dots$ [4]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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GCSE (9–1)

Mathematics

J560/04: Paper 4 (Higher tier)

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

Annotation	Meaning
✓	Correct
✗	Incorrect
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working (after correct answer obtained), provided method has been completed
M0	Method mark awarded 0
M1	Method mark awarded 1
M2	Method mark awarded 2
A1	Accuracy mark awarded 1
B1	Independent mark awarded 1
B2	Independent mark awarded 2
MR	Misread
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign

These should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

The **M**, **A**, **B** etc annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks.

It is vital that you annotate these scripts to show how the marks have been awarded.

It is not mandatory to use annotations for any other marking, though you may wish to use them in some circumstances.

1. **M** marks are for using a correct method and are not lost for purely numerical errors.
A marks are for an accurate answer and depend on preceding **M** (method) marks. Therefore **M0 A1** cannot be awarded.
B marks are independent of **M** (method) marks and are for a correct final answer, a partially correct answer, or a correct intermediate stage.
SC marks are for special cases that are worthy of some credit.

2. Unless the answer and marks columns of the mark scheme specify **M** and **A** marks etc, or the mark scheme is 'banded', then if the correct answer is clearly given and is not from wrong working **full marks** should be awarded.

Do not award the marks if the answer was obtained from an incorrect method, ie incorrect working is seen and the correct answer clearly follows from it.

3. Where follow through (**FT**) is indicated in the mark scheme, marks can be awarded where the candidate's work follows correctly from a previous answer whether or not it was correct.

Figures or expressions that are being followed through are sometimes encompassed by single quotation marks after the word *their* for clarity, eg FT $180 \times (\text{their '37' + 16})$, or FT $300 - \sqrt{(\text{their '5^2 + 7^2'})}$. Answers to part questions which are being followed through are indicated by eg FT $3 \times \text{their (a)}$.

For questions with FT available you must ensure that you refer back to the relevant previous answer. You may find it easier to mark these questions candidate by candidate rather than question by question.

4. Where dependent (**dep**) marks are indicated in the mark scheme, you must check that the candidate has met all the criteria specified for the mark to be awarded.

5. The following abbreviations are commonly found in GCSE Mathematics mark schemes.
 - **cao** means **correct answer only**.
 - **figs 237**, for example, means any answer with only these digits. You should ignore leading or trailing zeros and any decimal point eg

$237000, 2.37, 2.370, 0.00237$ would be acceptable but 23070 or 2374 would not.
 - **isw** means **ignore subsequent working** (after correct answer obtained).
 - **nfw** means **not from wrong working**.
 - **oe** means **or equivalent**.

- **rot** means **rounded or truncated**.
 - **seen** means that you should award the mark if that number/expression is seen anywhere in the answer space, including the answer line,
even if it is not in the method leading to the final answer.
 - **soi** means **seen or implied**.
6. Make no deductions for wrong work after an acceptable answer unless the mark scheme says otherwise, indicated for example by the instruction 'mark final answer'.
7. As a general principle, if two or more methods are offered, mark only the method that leads to the answer on the answer line. If two (or more) answers are offered, mark the poorer (poorest).
8. When the data of a question is consistently misread in such a way as not to alter the nature or difficulty of the question, please follow the candidate's work and allow follow through for **A** and **B** marks. Deduct 1 mark from any **A** or **B** marks earned and record this by using the **MR** annotation. **M** marks are not deducted for misreads.
9. Unless the question asks for an answer to a specific degree of accuracy, always mark at the greatest number of significant figures even if this is rounded or truncated on the answer line. For example, an answer in the mark scheme is 15.75, which is seen in the working. The candidate then rounds or truncates this to 15.8, 15 or 16 on the answer line. Allow full marks for the 15.75.
10. If the correct answer is seen in the body and the answer given in the answer space is a clear transcription error allow full marks unless the mark scheme says 'mark final answer' or 'cao'. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.
- If the answer space is blank but the correct answer is seen in the body allow full marks. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.
- If the correct answer is seen in the working but a completely different answer is seen in the answer space, then accuracy marks for the answer are lost. Method marks would still be awarded. Use the **M0**, **M1**, **M2** annotations as appropriate and place the annotation ✗ next to the wrong answer.
11. Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
12. For methods not provided for in the mark scheme give as far as possible equivalent marks for equivalent work. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.
13. Anything in the mark scheme which is in square brackets [...] is not required for the mark to be earned, but if present it must be correct.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
1			1.19	3	<p>B2 for 1.18[8...] or 1.189 or B1 for 125 or 1.68</p> <p>and</p> <p>B1 for <i>their</i> answer seen to more than 3sf correctly rounded to 3sf (both rounded and unrounded values must be seen)</p>
2			20	2	<p>condone 1 : 20 for 2 marks B1 for [50 :] 1000 oe or $\frac{1000}{50}$ ignoring units or answer with units e.g. 20g, 1g : 20g</p>
3	(a)		$\frac{5}{36}$ or equivalent fraction	3	<p>M2 for $\frac{5}{3+4+5} \times \frac{1}{3}$ oe implied by e.g. [0].139, [0].1388..., 13.9%, 13.88..%, $\frac{1.6}{12}$, $\frac{1.66[6.]}{12}$, $\frac{1.67}{12}$, $\frac{1.7}{12}$, $\frac{5}{3}$ or better</p> <p>OR</p> <p>B1 for $\frac{5}{12}$ or equivalent fraction or 0.41$\bar{6}$ or better</p> <p>OR</p> <p>M1 for ($\frac{3}{3+4+5}$ or $\frac{4}{3+4+5}$) $\times \frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3} \times 5$ oe, implied by 1.6$\bar{6}$, 1.66[6...], 1.67 or 1.7 or better</p>
3	(b)		4000	2	<p>M1 for 1600 \div 8 or (5+7+8) \div 8 implied by 200 or 2.5</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	(a)		11.37 [am]	4	<p>B3 for 11.37 pm or B2 for listing the next 3 correct times of both buses. i.e. 8.55, 9.13, 9.31 and 8.57, 9.17, 9.37 or B1 for listing the next 3 correct times of one bus i.e. 8.55, 9.13, 9.31 or 8.57, 9.17, 9.37</p> <p>Alternative method</p> <p>B3 for 3 [h] (must be sure 3 is not minutes) or B2 for [LCM=] 180 or answer 14 37 or 2 37 pm or M1 for [18=] 2×3^2 or [20=] $2^2 \times 5$ allow in a tree diagram etc or [LCM=] $180k$ ($k \neq 1$) or B1 for listing the next 3 multiples of 18 and 20 i.e. 36, 54, 72 and 40, 60, 80</p> <p>See appendix for other methods SC2 for answer 14 37 oe</p>
4	(b)		accept any correct assumption e.g. buses keep to the timetable or there are no delays or there are no changes to the timetable or they do not cancel any buses	1	<p>see the appendix for other comments, if there is more than one comment mark the best one providing there are no incorrect comments</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	9 16 32	6	<p>allow any letter providing use is consistent this method assumes Ayesha's age = a B4 for $a + a + 7 + 2(a + 7) = 57$ or better</p> <p>OR</p> <p>B1 for $[b=] a + 7$ oe e.g. $a = b - 7$ B1 for $c = 2b$ oe e.g. $\frac{c}{2} = b$ or $[c =] 2(a + 7)$ B1 for <i>their</i> $a' + \text{their } b' + \text{their } c' = 57$ e.g. $a + b + c = 57$ must be algebraic</p> <p>AND</p> <p>M1FT for correctly solving <i>their</i> linear equation in one variable e.g. $4a = 36$ and $a = 9$</p> <p>AND</p> <p>M1 for substituting <i>their</i> a into $b = a + 7$ and $c = 2b$ e.g. $a = 8$, $b = 15$ and $c = 30$ implied by <i>their</i> answer which must be integers</p> <p>see appendix for other methods</p> <p>mark working first,</p> <p><u>if 0 scored</u> then SC2 for 2 answers correct in the correct place or SC1 for 1 answer correct in the correct place</p> <p><u>or if 1 scored</u> then award the better of 1 or SC2 for 2 answers correct in the correct place</p> <p>to a maximum of 5 marks</p>

6	Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>[Year 10] [left] 17 and [total] 61 [Year 11] [left] 20 and [total] 59</p> <p>and</p> <p>a comparison such as there are more Year 11 left-handers [than Y10] and there are fewer Year 11s [than Y10] in total or two comparable figures</p> <p>e.g. $[\frac{17}{61} =] .28$ or .279 or .27[8...] or 28% or $\frac{1003}{3599}$ oe</p> <p>$[\frac{20}{59} =] .34$ or .339 or .33[8...] or 34% or $\frac{1220}{3599}$ oe</p> <p>and conclusion e.g. Y11</p>	6	<p>B5 for [Year 10] 17 with 61, and [Year 11] 20 with 59 (eg as fractions, or “out of”)</p> <p>and</p> <p>B1 for a comparison and conclusion e.g. two comparable figures or a statement such as “there are more Year 11 left-handers [than Y10] and there are fewer Year 11s [than Y10] in total”</p> <p>or</p> <p>the following marks may be seen in their working or in the table B4 for [Year 10] 17 with 61 and [Year 11] 20 with 59</p> <p>or</p> <p>B3 for [Year 10] 17 with 61 or [Year 11] 20 with 59</p> <p>or</p> <p>B2 for 17 or both 37 and 59</p> <p>or</p> <p>B1 for 37 or 59</p> <p>if percentages used we must see % sign or use “out of 100 people ...”</p>

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
7			109 or 108.8 to 108.9	6	<p>figures and working may be on diagram</p> <p>B1 for [radius of circle =] 9</p> <p>B1 for [AB or ED =] 32 soi by 41 – <i>their</i> 9</p> <p>M1 for $\frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times \pi \times$ <i>their</i> 9 soi by $\frac{9\pi}{2}$, 14.1 or 14.13 to 14.14</p> <p>M2 for $\sqrt{(their\ 9)^2 + (their\ 9)^2}$ soi by $9\sqrt{2}$, 12.7[2...] or 12.73 or M1 for $(their\ 9)^2 + (their\ 9)^2$ soi by 162</p> <p>M1 for <i>their</i> 12.72... + <i>their</i> 14.1 + 2 × <i>their</i> 32 + 18 seen</p> <p>to a maximum of 5 marks</p>
8	(a)		Rotation or enlargement [centre] (̄1, 0) [centre] (̄1, 0) 180° [sf] -1	1 1 1	double transformation scores 0, 0, 0 must be coordinates, condone missing final bracket ignore direction
8	(b)		Reflection x = 5	1 2	double transformation may only score B1 below B1 for drawing line x = 5 or for a correct mirror line of <i>their final image</i> , not x = 3, drawn or written or for a correct final image or a correct follow through translation of the reflection of <i>their object</i> or the correct reflection of <i>their object</i>
9	(a)		a, A, [angle] BAC or [angle] CAB corresponding	1 1	not numbers Condone misspellings e.g. correspondent but not F angles. Any longer reasons must be correct and complete.
9	(b)		angle BCD = b or ABC or CBA alternate angle[s] [on a] line [add to 180]	1 1 1	allow written on the diagram not Z angles condone 'straight line'

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
10			2 602.02 cao	4	B3 for 27 602.02 soi by 2 602[.02...] as final answer or M2 for $25\,000 \times (1.02)^5$ oe implied by 27 602[.02...] see appendix or M1 for $25\,000 \times (1.02)^k$ oe implied by 26 010 ($k \neq 5$ and $k \geq 2$) see appendix
11			$[55.5 \div 9.25 \text{ or } 9.249 \div =] 6$	4	6 must not come from a rounded answer B1 for 55.5 B1 for 9.25 condone 9.2499 or better M1 for <i>their</i> $55.5 \div \text{their } 9.25$ ($55.5 \leq \text{their } 55.5 \leq 56.5$ and $9.15 \leq \text{their } 9.25 \leq 9.25$)
12	(a)		$5n - 6$ or $-1 + 5(n - 1)$ oe	2	condone $+ -6$ etc for 2 marks B1 for $5n + c$
12	(b)		$[a =] 6$ $[b =] -15$	5	B1 for $3^2a + 3b = 9$ or better B1 for $6^2a + 6b = 126$ or better M1 for equating the coefficients of a variable, e.g. $18a + 6b = 18$, allow one numerical error M1 for correctly eliminating one variable, e.g. $18a = 108$, allow one numerical error allow any correct method

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
13	(a)	(i)	172	1	
13	(a)	(ii)	16 to 17	2	B1 for 160 or 176 to 177 (may be written or indicated on graph, not just a line through it)
13	(a)	(iii)	16.6 to 16.7 or 17	3	B2 for [0].83[3...] or 83[.3...]% or [0].166... or [0].167 or [0].17 OR B1 for 100 (from graph) or 20 M1 for $\frac{\text{their } 100}{120} [\times 100]$ or $\frac{\text{their } 20}{120} [\times 100]$
13	(b)		76.5 or 77 and 102 or both 28 (or 14+14) and 74 Swimming club has a median in group 160 to 170 oe [Rowing club has median <i>their</i> 172] So rowing club [has higher median] oe FT <i>their</i> (a)(i) for conclusion	5	B1 for 76.5 or 77 M2 for 20×1.4 and 10×7.4 soi by 102 or both 28 (or 14+14) and 74 or M1 for 20×1.4 or 10×7.4 soi by 28 (or 14+14) or 74 Accept any correct alternative methods (e.g. 5 squares = 1 person) B1 for [swimming club has a median in group] 160 to 170 oe e.g. " ≤ 170 " (if they use a proportional calculation answer 166 to 167) A1dep on previous 4 marks for "rowing club [has higher median]" oe FT <i>their</i> (a)(i) for conclusion
14	(a)		12	1	condone "greater than 12" or "> 12"
14	(b)		Acceleration is constant oe	1	see appendix for acceptable answers
14	(c)		15.8[3...] or 16 if no evidence of incorrect working	5	M1 for attempt to find an area under the graph (eg $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 20$) soi by e.g. 150, 700, 100 or 950 M2 for $\frac{1}{2} [(50 - 15) + 60] \times 20$ oe or 950 or M1 for a total area attempt with one error M1dep for <i>their</i> $950 \div 60$, dep. on attempt at total area under graph
Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance

15		<p>Accept any correct justification e.g. two of $OC = a + 2b$ $OD = 2a + 4b$ $CD = a + 2b$</p> <p>and</p> <p>correct conclusion e.g. $OD = 2(a + 2b) = 2OC$ or OD is a multiple of OC or $OC = CD$ (must be consistent with vectors found)</p>	5	<p>B1 for $[AB =] 3b - 3a$ oe M1 for each of e.g. $OC = 3a + \frac{2}{3}(3b - 3a)$ oe soi by $a + 2b$ $OD = 3b + 2a + b$ oe soi by $2a + 4b$ $CD = \frac{1}{3}(3b - 3a) + 2a + b$ oe soi by $a + 2b$ to a maximum of M2 and may be on diagram and condone notation OCD for OD only</p> <p>M1 for $[OD =] 2(a + 2b)$ or $2OC = OD$ or $OC = CD$ and must be consistent with vectors found If 0 scored M1 for any correct route leading to OC, CD or OD e.g. $OC = OB + BC$</p>
16	(a)	<p>any correct method e.g. two of $[y \times \sqrt{x} =] 6 \times \sqrt{4} = 12, 3 \times \sqrt{16} = 12, 2 \times \sqrt{36} = 12$ oe</p> <p>or</p> <p>use one pair to find $y = \frac{12}{\sqrt{x}}$ and check with another pair</p>	2	<p>accept 6 for $\sqrt{36}$ etc M1 for correct method with one error or omission or uses $y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$ to find $k = 12$ or one of $[y \times \sqrt{x} =] 6 \times \sqrt{4} = 12, 3 \times \sqrt{16} = 12, 2 \times \sqrt{36} = 12$</p> <p>alternative method : show x is $\times 4$ and $\times 9$ and y is $\div 2$ and $\div 3$.</p>
16	(b)	$a = \frac{60}{b^2}$ oe	3	<p>condone answer of $a \propto \frac{60}{b^2}$ for 2 marks or</p> <p>M1 for $a = \frac{k}{b^2}$ oe implied by $3.75 = \frac{k}{4^2}$</p> <p>B1 for $[k =] 60$</p>
17		<p>$[(a^3)^{-\frac{1}{3}} =] a^{-1}$ or $\frac{1}{a}$</p> <p>$[(a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} =] a^{[1]}$ or $\frac{a^{[1]}}{1}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{a} \times a$ or a^0 or $\frac{a}{a} [= 1]$</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1dep</p>	<p>condone x etc instead of a but not numbers only</p> <p>dep on both previous marks</p>
Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance

18		Three correct lines and region R correctly labelled with an 'R' or unambiguous wording or shading	6	<p>B1 for line $y = 3$ and B1dep indicates correct side B1 for line $y = x$ and B1dep indicates correct side B1 for line $x + y = 9$ and B1dep indicates correct side to a maximum of 5 marks</p> <p>Condone good freehand lines, which can be dashed or solid. Mark the region which is labelled, but if no labelling mark the single region which is shaded (or unshaded). Condone regions that are just in the first quadrant. <u>Region mark depends on the line being a close attempt.</u></p> <p>Note : lines need only be one square long for line mark but they must be fit for purpose to define their region up to the intersections and the y-axis.</p>
19		-3.19 [0].52 with some correct algebraic working	4	<p>M2 for correct substitution into the formula, allow one error e.g. $\frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4 \times 3 \times -5}}{2 \times 3}$ or for e.g.</p> $3\left[\left(x + \frac{8}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{8}{6}\right)^2\right] - 5 = 0$ <p>oe and $x = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3} + \left(\frac{8}{6}\right)^2} - \frac{8}{6}$ oe or better</p> <p>or</p> <p>M1 for correct substitution into the formula, allow two errors or for e.g. $3\left[\left(x + \frac{8}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{8}{6}\right)^2\right] - 5 = 0$ oe or better</p> <p>and</p> <p>A1 for -3.19 or [0].52 or for both solutions correct but to more than 2dp. e.g. -3.189254... or 0.522588.....</p> <p>If 0 scored allow SC1 for two correct answers with no correct algebraic working.</p>

Alternative method :

B1 for $18x = 20y$

B1 for $x = 10 \quad y = 9$

M1 for $[8 \ 37 \ +] \frac{10 \times 18}{60}$

Exemplar responses for Q4(b)

Response	Mark
buses keep to the timetable	1
buses arrive/leave on time	1BOD
there are no delays	1
there are no unexpected stops	1
they follow the same routes each time	1
there are no changes to the timetable/ they keep to the timetable	1
they do not cancel any buses	1
no buses break down	1
there is no bad/heavy traffic	1
there is no traffic	0 not enough
buses are travelling at constant speed	0
buses stop to recharge/ refuel or collect passengers	0

Question 5 alternatives

e.g. assumes Bennie's age = b

B4 for $b - 7 + b + 2b = 57$ or better

OR

B1 for $[a =] b - 7$ oe e.g. $b = a + 7$

B1 for $[c =] 2b$ oe e.g. $\frac{c}{2} = b$ or $c = 2(a + 7)$

B1 for *their* $a' + \text{their } b' + \text{their } c' = 57$ e.g. $a + b + c = 57$ must be algebraic

AND

M1FT for correctly solving *their* linear equation in one variable e.g. $4b = 64$ and $b = 16$

AND

M1 for substituting *their* b into $a = b - 7$ and $\frac{c}{2} = b$ e.g. $a = 8$, $b = 15$ and $c = 30$ implied by *their* answer which must be integers

e.g. assumes Chloe's age = c

B4 for $\frac{c}{2} - 7 + \frac{c}{2} + c = 57$ or better

OR

B1 for $[a =] \frac{c}{2} - 7$ oe e.g. $c = 2(a + 7)$

B1 for $[b =] \frac{c}{2}$ oe e.g. $c = 2b$ or $b = (a + 7)$

B1 for *their* $a' + \text{their } b' + \text{their } c' = 57$ e.g. $a + b + c = 57$ must be algebraic

AND

M1FT for correctly solving *their* linear equation in one variable e.g. $2c = 64$ and $c = 32$

AND

M1 for substituting *their* c into $b = \frac{c}{2}$ and $a = \frac{c}{2} - 7$ e.g. $a = 8$, $b = 15$ and $c = 30$ implied by *their* answer which must be integers

Question 6 alternatives

J560/04

Mark Scheme

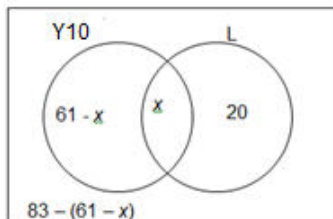
June 2019

e.g. use of table

	L	R	
Y10	17		61
Y11	20		59
	37	83	120

or

e.g. use of Venn diagram



$$61 - x + x + 20 + 83 - (61 - x) = 120 \text{ oe}$$

$$x = 17$$

M1 for Venn Diagram with elements as shown oe**A1** for *their* $x = 17$ Question 10

Year on year method

working	total	interest	year
25000×1.02	25500	500	year 1
25500×1.02	26010	510	year 2
26010×1.02	26530.2	520.2	year 3
26530.2×1.02	27060.804	530.604	year 4
27060.806×1.02	27602.020085	541.216	year 5

values without working correct to 3 sf imply method

Response	Mark
Acceleration is constant	1
[Speed] increases by the same amount each time	1
It accelerates most over the first 15 seconds	1 BOD
Increasing [its speed]	1 BOD
steadily increasing pace	1
It is steady	0
[Speed] is constant	0
Increasing acceleration	0

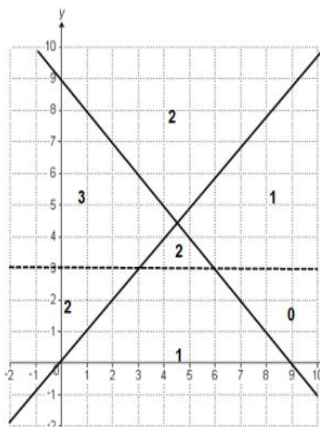
Question 14(c)

950 scores **3** marks.

Question 18

Marks for regions if all lines are correctly drawn.

The line $x + y = 9$ must go very close to one of the points (0,9) or (9,0) to score its region mark after awarding B0 for that line.



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