

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

F

Date – Morning/Afternoon

GCSE MATHEMATICS

J560/03 Paper 3 (Foundation Tier)

PRACTICE PAPER MARK SCHEME

Duration: 1 hours 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK 100

DRAFT

This document consists of 12 pages

Subject-Specific Marking Instructions

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 $180 \times (\textit{their} '37' + 16)$, or FT $300 - \sqrt{(\textit{their} '5^2 + 7^2')}$. Answers to part questions which are being followed through are indicated by eg FT $3 \times \textit{their} (a)$.

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.
 - **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 and applies as a default.
 - **nfww** 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. In questions with no final answer line, make no deductions for wrong work after an acceptable answer (ie **isw**) unless the mark scheme says otherwise, indicated by the instruction 'mark final answer'.
7. In questions with a final answer line following working space,
 - (i) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working and the answer given on the answer line is a clear transcription error allow full marks unless the mark scheme says 'mark final answer'. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.
 - (ii) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working but the answer line is blank, allow full marks. Place the annotation ✓ next to the correct answer.
 - (iii) if the correct answer is seen in the body of working but a completely different answer is seen on the answer line, then accuracy marks for the answer are lost. Method marks could still be awarded. Use the M0, M1, M2 annotations as appropriate and place the annotation ✗ next to the wrong answer.
8. In questions with a final answer line:
 - (i) If one answer is provided on the answer line, mark the method that leads to that answer.
 - (ii) If more than one answer is provided on the answer line and there is a single method provided, award method marks only.
 - (iii) If more than one answer is provided on the answer line and there is more than one method provided, award zero marks for the question unless the candidate has clearly indicated which method is to be marked.
9. In questions with no final answer line:
 - (i) If a single response is provided, mark as usual.
 - (ii) If more than one response is provided, award zero marks for the question unless the candidate has clearly indicated which response is to be marked.
10. 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.

11. 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.
12. Ranges of answers given in the mark scheme are always inclusive.
13. 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.
14. 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.

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Mark Scheme

GCSE Maths Practice paper

MARK SCHEME

Question			Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
1	(a)		80°	1 1AO1.3a		
	(b)		150°	1 1AO1.3a		
2	(a)		Any correct response	1 1AO1.2		
	(b)		17 or 19	1 1AO1.1		Condone both 17 and 19 given
	(c)		Any correct fraction e.g. $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{7}{24}$ and $\frac{3}{10}$	2 1AO1.3a 1AO3.1a	M1 for any decimal n where $0.25 < n < 0.3$	Do not accept $\frac{1}{3.5}$
3	(a)	(i)	Any rectangle congruent to A	1 1AO1.1		
		(ii)	Any rectangle with perimeter = 14 cm which is not congruent to A	2 1AO1.3b 1AO3.1a	M1 for 14 seen	
	(b)		Isosceles triangle with area 8 cm ²	2 1AO1.1 1AO3.1a	M1 for any isosceles triangle or for any triangle with area 8 cm ²	
4	(a)		$\frac{2}{9}$ oe	2 2AO1.3a	M1 for denominator of 9	Accept 0.22... but not 0.2
	(b)		$\frac{1}{3}$ oe	1 1AO1.3a		
	(c)	(i)	8	2 1 AO1.3a 1 AO2.1a	M1 for $\frac{24}{3}$ oe	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
	(ii)	$\frac{1}{4}$ oe	2 2AO1.3a	M1 for $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ oe or correct sample space e.g. BX XB BB XX or tree diagram with any two sets of two branches labelled	
5	(a)	234	5 2AO1.3b 3AO3.1d	M3 for 13 and 18 soi e.g. by 33 696 ($13 \times 12 \times 18 \times 12$) OR M1 for 150 or 210 or 0.12 seen M1 for <i>their</i> '150' $\div 12$ (= 12.5) and <i>their</i> '210' $\div 12$ (= 17.5) oe M1 for rounding up (<i>their</i> 13 and <i>their</i> 18) AND M1 for <i>their</i> 13 \times <i>their</i> 18 or $\frac{\textit{their}(156 \times 216)}{144}$	If area approach taken, max M3 : M1 for 150 or 210 or 0.12 seen M1 for $(150 \times 210) \div (12 \times 12)$ oe [= 218.75] M1 for rounding up <i>their</i> 219
	(b)	$1 \text{ m}^2 = 10\,000 \text{ cm}^2$ 34 000 or 0.034 seen	M2 B1 1AO1.1 1AO1.3b 1AO2.2	M1 for any appropriate representation of area M1 for 1 m = 100 cm conversion used	
6	(a)	Showing that 6 is a common factor of 12 and 30 Showing there is no greater common factor	1 1 1AO1.3a 1AO2.2		e.g. $6 \times 2 = 12$ and $6 \times 5 = 30$ or both 12 and 30 can be divided by 6 e.g. stating that 6 is the highest number common to the lists 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 30
	(b)	Explanation based on $\sqrt{77}$ or 8^2 and 9^2 , e.g. $8 < \sqrt{77} < 9$	2 2AO2.2	M1 for 8.77... or 8^2 and 9^2 seen	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance																						
7		Shop A based on a correct argument	3 2AO2.1a 1AO3.1c	M1 for showing that she pays for 4 packs in shop A or $\frac{2}{3}$ oe M1 for showing that she pays for 4.5 packs in shop B or $\frac{3}{4}$ oe	May use symbols e.g. $4p$ and $4.5p$ seen scores M2																					
8	(a)	5.8	3 3AO1.3b	M1 for at least 3 frequency \times number correct M1 for <i>their</i> 'total portions' $\div 25$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Freq \times number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>5</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td>145</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number	Frequency	Freq \times number	4	4	16	5	6	30	6	8	48	7	5	35	8	2	16		25	145
Number	Frequency	Freq \times number																								
4	4	16																								
5	6	30																								
6	8	48																								
7	5	35																								
8	2	16																								
	25	145																								
	(b)	(i) Mode stays the same (at 6)	1 1AO2.3a																							
		(ii) Range increases (to 8)	1 1AO2.3a																							
9	(a)	18.75	1 1AO1.3a																							
	(b)	3.33	2 2AO1.3a	M1 for 3.332[221...] or 3.3 or $\sqrt[3]{37}$ seen																						
	(c)	5	1 1AO1.3a																							
10	(a)	(i)	1 1AO2.1a																							
		(ii)	1 1AO2.1a																							

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Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
	(b)	$n^2 + n$ oe	2 1AO2.3a 1AO2.3b	M1 for n^2 or $+n$	
11	(a)	$3 + 7 + 5 + 3 + 2 = 20$	1 1AO2.1a		
	(b)	1.5	2 1AO1.3a 1AO2.3a	M1 for 10.5 oe seen	
	(c)	Two correct statements e.g. 20 is not a large enough sample; sample might be biased	2 2AO2.5a	B1 for each correct statement	
12	(a)	15	3 3AO1.3a	M2 for $3a - a = 40 - 10$ or better Or M1 for $3a - a = k$ or $ma = 40 - 10$	
	(b)	$(x - 4)(x + 2)$ oe	2 2AO1.3a	M1 for $(x + a)(x + b)$ where $ab = -8$ or $a + b = -2$	
13	(a)	50	2 2AO1.3a	M1 for 80 seen or $40 \times 2 - 30$	
	(b)	110	2 2AO1.3b	M1 for 70 seen or <i>their</i> '50' $\times 2 - 30$	
14	(a)	522.84 oe	4 1AO1.3a 3AO1.3b	M2 for 500×1.015^3 OR M1 for 507.5 or 1.015 soi M1 for <i>their</i> '507.5' $\times 1.015$ and 515.11×1.1015 oe (= 522.839....) AND M1 for correct rounding of <i>their</i> 522.839...	Do not accept (£)522.84p

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Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
	(b)	<i>Their</i> correct % (= 4.6 or 4.568)	3FT 1AO1.3a 2AO3.1c	M2 for denominator of 500 and numerator of <i>their</i> 522.84 or <i>their</i> '522.84 – 500' Or M1 for denominator of 500 or numerator of <i>their</i> 522.84 or <i>their</i> '522.84 – 500'	Do not accept 4.5
15		Fully correct construction, showing that Jez is wrong	5 2AO2.3b 3AO3.1d	B1 for angle bisector $\pm 1^\circ$ drawn B1 for arcs seen B1 for perpendicular bisector $\pm 1^\circ$, ± 1 mm B1 for arcs seen	Accept statement or indication on diagram
16		No with correct argument e.g. In a right-angled triangle $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $23.8^2 + 31.2^2 = 1539.88$ $39.6^2 = 1568.16$ $1539.88 \neq 1568.16$	4 1AO1.3b 1AO2.1a 2AO3.1b	M1 for statement or use of Pythagoras' theorem M1 for appropriate method e.g. $23.8^2 + 31.2^2$ M1 for comparison with correct value e.g. 1539.88 with 39.6^2 or 39.24 with 39.6	Alternative method: M1 for sketch of triangle and correct trig statement for this triangle seen M1 for angle calculated correctly using one trig ratio M1 for same angle calculated correctly using a different trig ratio A1 for comparison and concluding statement Allow equivalent marks for other complete methods e.g. use of cosine rule Do not accept a scale drawing method

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Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance	
17	(a)	07.40 oe Or for <i>their</i> time earlier than 07.40 with correct supporting working and justification	5 1AO1.3b 2AO3.1d 2AO3.2	B1 for 4.0 ± 0.1 soi M1 for <i>their</i> '4.0' $\times 50$ (= 200) M1 for <i>their</i> '200' $\div 60$ (= 3.33..) M1 for <i>their</i> 3.33 converted correctly to hours and minutes (= 3 hours 20 mins) M1 for <i>their</i> correct leaving time Maximum 4 marks if answer incorrect	Accept 07.35 - 07.45 May be implied by correct leaving time
	(b)	Any sensible assumption about speed, distance or time Under/overestimate and correct effect on time	1 1 2AO3.5		e.g. route is a straight line, no rest breaks e.g. speed overestimated or distance underestimated so time will be longer Allow if assumptions and effects are stated in (a)
18		1800	3 1AO1.3a 2AO3.1c	M1 for 1.09 soi M1 for $1962 \div 1.09$ oe	
19	(a)	A (1, 0) B (3, 0)	2 1AO2.1a 1AO2.3a	M1 for identifying 1 and 3 or for $y = 0$ in both coordinates	
	(b)	(0, 3)	2 1AO1.3a 1AO2.3a	M1 for $x = 0$ or $y = 3$	
	(c)	(2, -1)	3 2AO1.3a 1AO2.1a	M1 for $x = 2$ (allow FT from (a)) M1 for attempt to substitute <i>their</i> 2 into $(x - 1)(x - 3)$	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Part marks and guidance
20	(a)	38 600	3 2AO1.3b 1AO3.3	B2 for answer figs 386 OR M1 for $1.20 \times 10^{11} - 8.14 \times 10^{10}$ oe M1 for 1 million = 10^6 soi
	(b)	Correct statement comparing years 2002 and 2012 with correct supporting calculations showing that spending per person is not doubled	4 1AO1.3b 1AO2.4a 1AO3.1d 1AO3.3	M2 for total healthcare \div population calculated for 2002 and 2012 with years identified Or M1 for total healthcare \div population calculated for any year AND B1 for £1370 in 2002 or £2280 in 2012 Year need not be identified Values given to at least 3sf Exact values: 2002 £1370.37[0...] 2007 £1957.58[5...] 2012 £2276.29[5...]

Assessment Objectives (AO) Grid

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)	1	0	0	1
1(b)	1	0	0	1
2(a)	1	0	0	1
2(b)	1	0	0	1
2(c)	1	0	1	2
3(a)(i)	1	0	0	1
3(a)(ii)	1	0	1	2
3(b)	1	0	1	2
4(a)	2	0	0	2
4(b)	1	0	0	1
4(c)(i)	1	1	0	2
4(c)(ii)	2	0	0	2
5(a)	2	0	3	5
5(b)	2	1	0	3
6(a)	1	1	0	2
6(b)	0	2	0	2
7	0	2	1	3
8(a)	3	0	0	3
8(b)(i)	0	1	0	1
8(b)(ii)	0	1	0	1
9(a)	1	0	0	1
9(b)	2	0	0	2
9(c)	1	0	0	1
10(a)(i)	0	1	0	1
10(a)(ii)	0	1	0	1
10(b)	0	2	0	2
11(a)	0	1	0	1
11(b)	1	1	0	2
11(c)	0	2	0	2
12(a)	3	0	0	3
12(b)	2	0	0	2
13(a)	2	0	0	2
13(b)	2	0	0	2
14(a)	4	0	0	4
14(b)	1	0	2	3
15	0	2	3	5
16	1	1	2	4
17(a)	1	0	4	5
17(b)	0	0	2	2
18	1	0	2	3
19(a)	0	2	0	2
19(b)	1	1	0	2
19(c)	2	1	0	3
20(a)	2	0	1	3
20(b)	1	1	2	4
Totals	50	25	25	100