## Mathematics

## Mark scheme for Test 2 <br> Tiers 3-5, 4-6, 5-7 and 6-8



## Introduction

The test papers will be marked by external markers. The markers will follow the mark scheme in this booklet, which is provided here to inform teachers.

This booklet contains the mark scheme for paper 2 at all tiers. The paper 1 mark scheme is printed in a separate booklet. Questions have been given names so that each one has a unique identifier irrespective of tier.

## The structure of the mark schemes

The marking information for questions is set out in the form of tables, which start on page 12 of this booklet. The columns on the left-hand side of each table provide a quick reference to the tier, question number, question part, and the total number of marks available for that question part.

The Correct response column usually includes two types of information:

- a statement of the requirements for the award of each mark,
with an indication of whether credit can be given for correct working, and whether the marks are independent or cumulative
- examples of some different types of correct response, including the most common.

The Additional guidance column indicates alternative acceptable responses, and provides details of specific types of response that are unacceptable. Other guidance, such as when 'follow through' is allowed, is provided as necessary.

Questions with a Using and applying mathematics element are identified in the mark scheme by an encircled $U$ with a number that indicates the significance of using and applying mathematics in answering the question. The $U$ number can be any whole number from 1 to the number of marks in the question.

For graphical and diagrammatic responses, including those in which judgements on accuracy are required, marking overlays have been provided as the centre pages of this booklet.

## General guidance

## Using the mark schemes

Answers that are numerically equivalent or algebraically equivalent are acceptable unless the mark scheme states otherwise.

In order to ensure consistency of marking, the most frequent procedural queries are listed on the following two pages with the prescribed correct action. This is followed by further guidance relating to marking of questions that involve money, negative numbers, algebra, time, coordinates or probability. Unless otherwise specified in the mark scheme, markers should apply the following guidelines in all cases.

What if ...

| The pupil's response does not match closely any of the examples given. | Markers should use their judgement in deciding whether the response corresponds with the statement of requirements given in the Correct response column. Refer also to the Additional guidance. |
| :---: | :---: |
| The pupil has responded in a non-standard way. | Calculations, formulae and written responses do not have to be set out in any particular format. Pupils may provide evidence in any form as long as its meaning can be understood. Diagrams, symbols or words are acceptable for explanations or for indicating a response. Any correct method of setting out working, however idiosyncratic, is acceptable. Provided there is no ambiguity, condone the continental practice of using a comma for a decimal point. |
| The pupil has made a conceptual error. | In some questions, a method mark is available provided the pupil has made a computational, rather than conceptual, error. A computational error is a slip such as writing $4 \mathbf{t} 6$ e 18 in an otherwise correct long multiplication. A conceptual error is a more serious misunderstanding of the relevant mathematics; when such an error is seen no method marks may be awarded. Examples of conceptual errors are: misunderstanding of place value, such as multiplying by 2 rather than 20 when calculating $35 \mathbf{t} 27$; subtracting the smaller value from the larger in calculations such as $45-26$ to give the answer 21 ; incorrect signs when working with negative numbers. |
| The pupil's accuracy is marginal according to the overlay provided. | Overlays can never be $100 \%$ accurate. However, provided the answer is within, or touches, the boundaries given, the mark(s) should be awarded. |
| The pupil's answer correctly follows through from earlier incorrect work. | Follow through marks may be awarded only when specifically stated in the mark scheme, but should not be allowed if the difficulty level of the question has been lowered. Either the correct response or an acceptable follow through response should be marked as correct. |
| There appears to be a misreading affecting the working. | This is when the pupil misreads the information given in the question and uses different information. If the original intention or difficulty level of the question is not reduced, deduct one mark only. If the original intention or difficulty level is reduced, do not award any marks for the question part. |
| The correct answer is in the wrong place. | Where a pupil has shown understanding of the question, the mark(s) should be given. In particular, where a word or number response is expected, a pupil may meet the requirement by annotating a graph or labelling a diagram elsewhere in the question. |

What if ...

| The final answer is wrong but the correct answer is shown in the working. | Where appropriate, detailed guidance will be given in the mark scheme and must be adhered to. If no guidance is given, markers will need to examine each case to decide whether: <br> the incorrect answer is due to a transcription error; | If so, award the mark. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | in questions not testing accuracy, the correct answer has been given but then rounded or truncated; | If so, award the mark. |
|  | the pupil has continued to give redundant extra working which does not contradict work already done; | If so, award the mark. |
|  | the pupil has continued, in the same part of the question, to give redundant extra working which does contradict work already done. | If so, do not award the mark. Where a question part carries more than one mark, only the final mark should be withheld. |
| The pupil's answer is correct but the wrong working is seen. | A correct response should always be marked as correct unless the mark scheme states otherwise. |  |
| The correct response has been crossed or rubbed out and not replaced. | Mark, according to the mark scheme, any legible crossed or rubbed out work that has not been replaced. |  |
| More than one answer is given. | If all answers given are correct or a range of answers is given, all of which are correct, the mark should be awarded unless prohibited by the mark scheme. If both correct and incorrect responses are given, no mark should be awarded. |  |
| The answer is correct but, in a later part of the question, the pupil has contradicted this response. | A mark given for one part should not be disallowed for working or answers given in a different part, unless the mark scheme specifically states otherwise. |  |

## Marking specific types of question

Responses involving money
For example: £3.20 £7

| Accept $\sqrt{ }$ | Do not accept x |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Any unambiguous indication of the correct amount <br> eg $£ 3.20$ (p), £3 20, £3,20, <br> 3 pounds 20, £3-20, <br> £3 20 pence, £3:20, <br> £7.00 | $x$ Incorrect or ambiguous indication of the amount eg $£ 320, £ 320$ p or $£ 700$ p |
| $\checkmark$ The unit, £ or $p$, is usually printed in the answer space. Where the pupil writes an answer outside the answer space with no units, accept responses that are unambiguous when considered alongside the given units eg with $£$ given in the answer space, accept 3.20 $7 \text { or } 7.00$ <br> $\checkmark$ Given units amended <br> eg with $£$ crossed out in the answer space, accept 320p 700p | $x$ Ambiguous use of units outside the answer space <br> eg with $£$ given in the answer space, do not accept 3.20p outside the answer space <br> x Incorrect placement of decimal points, spaces, etc or incorrect use or omission of 0 eg £3.2, £3 200, £32 0, £3-2-0 $£ 7.0$ |

Responses involving negative numbers
For example: -2

| Accept $\checkmark$ | Do not accept $\times$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| To avoid penalising the error below <br> more than once within each question, <br> do not award the mark for the first <br> occurrence of the error within each <br> question. Where a question part <br> carries more than one mark, only the <br> final mark should be withheld. <br> $\times$ Incorrect notation <br> eg 2- |  |


| Responses involving the use of algebra For example: $2 \mathrm{p} n \quad n \mathrm{p} 2 \quad 2 n \quad \frac{n}{2} \quad n^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accept $\sqrt{ }$ | Take care ! Do not accept x |
| ```\checkmark Unambiguous use of a different case or variable eg }N\mathrm{ used for } x used for n``` | ! Unconventional notation <br> eg $n \mathbf{t} 2$ or $2 \mathbf{t} n$ or $n 2$ <br> or $n \mathrm{p} n$ for $2 n$ <br> $n \mathbf{t} n$ for $n^{2}$ <br> $n$ d 2 for $\frac{n}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2} n$ <br> $2 \mathrm{p} 1 n$ for $2 \mathrm{p} n$ <br> 2 p 0 n for 2 <br> Within a question that demands simplification, do not accept as part of a final answer involving algebra. Accept within a method when awarding partial credit, or within an explanation or general working. <br> $x$ Embedded values given when solving equations <br> eg in solving $3 x \mathrm{p} 2=32$, $3 \text { t } 10 \mathrm{p} 2=32 \text { for } x=10$ <br> To avoid penalising the two types of error below more than once within each question, do not award the mark for the first occurrence of each type within each question. Where a question part carries more than one mark, only the final mark should be withheld. |
| $\checkmark$ Words used to precede or follow equations or expressions <br> eg $t$ enp2 tiles or tiles etenp2 for $t$ enp 2 | ! Words or units used within equations or expressions <br> eg $n$ tiles p 2 <br> $n \mathrm{~cm} \mathrm{p} 2$ <br> Do not accept on their own. Ignore if accompanying an acceptable response. |
| $\checkmark$ Unambiguous letters used to indicate expressions eg $\quad t \mathrm{e} n \mathrm{p} 2$ for $n \mathrm{p} 2$ | $x$ Ambiguous letters used to indicate expressions eg $n e n p 2$ for $n \mathrm{p} 2$ |

## Responses involving time

A time interval For example: 2 hours 30 minutes

| Accept $\sqrt{ }$ | Take care ! Do not accept $\times$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Any unambiguous indication eg 2.5 (hours), 2 h 30 <br> $\checkmark$ Digital electronic time ie 2:30 | $x$ Incorrect or ambiguous time interval eg 2.3(h), 2.30, 2-30, 2h 3, 2.30min <br> ! The unit, hours and/or minutes, is usually printed in the answer space. Where the pupil writes an answer outside the answer space, or crosses out the given unit, accept answers with correct units, unless the question has specifically asked for other units to be used. |
| A specific time For example: 8:40am | 7:20 |
| Accept | Do not accept x |
| $\checkmark$ Any unambiguous, correct indication <br> eg $08.40,8.40,8: 40,0840,840$, $8-40$, twenty to nine, 8,40 <br> $\checkmark$ Unambiguous change to 12 or 24 hour clock eg 17:20 as 5:20pm, 17:20pm | x Incorrect time <br> eg $8.4 \mathrm{am}, 8.40 \mathrm{pm}$ <br> x Incorrect placement of separators, spaces, etc or incorrect use or omission of 0 eg 840, 8:4:0, 084, 84 |

Responses involving coordinates
For example: $(5,7)$

| Accept $\sqrt{ }$ | Do not accept x |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Unconventional notation <br> eg ( 05,07 ) <br> (five, seven) <br> $\left(\begin{array}{l}x, \\ (5,7) \\ 7\end{array}\right.$ <br> ( $x$ e $5, y$ e 7 ) | x Incorrect or ambiguous notation <br> eg $(7,5)$ <br> $\left(\begin{array}{ll}y \\ 7 & , x \\ 5\end{array}\right)$ <br> ( $5 x, 7 y$ ) <br> ( $5^{x}, 7^{y}$ ) <br> ( $x \mathrm{~m} 5, y \mathrm{~m} 7$ ) |

## Responses involving probability

A numerical probability should be expressed as a decimal, fraction or percentage only
For example: $0.7 \quad \frac{7}{10} \quad 70 \%$

| Accept $\sqrt{ }$ | Take care ! Do not accept x |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ Equivalent decimals, fractions and percentages $\text { eg } \quad 0.700, \frac{70}{100}, \frac{35}{50}, 70.0 \%$ | The first four categories of error below should be ignored if accompanied by an acceptable response, but should not be accepted on their own. However, to avoid penalising the first three types of error below more than once within each question, do not award the mark for the first occurrence of each type of error unaccompanied by an acceptable response. Where a question part carries more than one mark, only the final mark should be withheld. |
| $\checkmark$ A probability correctly expressed in one acceptable form which is then incorrectly converted, but is still less than 1 and greater than 0 $\text { eg } \quad \begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 100 \end{aligned} \text { e } \begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | ! A probability that is incorrectly expressed <br> eg 7 in 10 <br> 7 over 10 <br> 7 out of 10 <br> 7 from 10 |
|  | ! A probability expressed as a percentage without a percentage sign. <br> ! A fraction with other than integers in the numerator and/or denominator. <br> ! A probability expressed as a ratio eg 7:10, $7: 3,7$ to 10 <br> $x$ A probability greater than 1 or less than 0 |

## Recording marks awarded on the test paper

All questions, even those not attempted by the pupil, will be marked, with a 1 or a 0 entered in each marking space. Where 2 m can be split into 1 m gained and 1 m lost, with no explicit order, then this will be recorded by the marker as 1

The total marks awarded for a double page will be written in the box at the bottom of the right-hand page, and the total number of marks obtained on the paper will be recorded on the front of the test paper.

A total of 120 marks is available in each of tiers $3-5,4-6$ and $6-8$.
A total of 121 marks is available in tier 5-7.

## Awarding levels

The sum of the marks gained on paper 1, paper 2 and the mental mathematics paper determines the level awarded.

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| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  | Thinking angles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 6 5-7 | 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a |  |  | 1m | Indicates Angle $d$, ie |  |
| b |  |  | 1m | Gives a correct explanation eg <br> - It's a right angle <br> - It must be $90^{\circ}$ | $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable explanation eg <br> - Right <br> - Quarter turn <br> ! Units incorrect or omitted <br> eg <br> - $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> - $90 \%$ <br> - 90 <br> Condone <br> X Incomplete explanation <br> eg <br> - It's a square angle <br> - It's a corner |


| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  | Moving on a grid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 4-6 5 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a |  |  | 1m | Gives the correct direction eg <br> - South 1 <br> - 1 S | ! Correct compass point(s) indicated, but indication of the number of squares to move incorrect or omitted <br> Penalise only the first occurrence eg, for parts (a) and (b) <br> - South 2 [for part (a)] then <br> North 1 <br> East 2 <br> South 3 [for part (b)] <br> Mark as 0,1 |
| b |  |  | 1m | Gives all three correct directions in a correct order to form a square eg <br> - North 1 <br> East 1 <br> South 1 <br> - 1 S <br> 1 E <br> 1 N | ! For part (b), response uses additional directions but a square is still formed eg <br> - West 1 [repeated] <br> South 2 <br> East 2 <br> North 2 <br> Condone |


| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Cards |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a |  | 1m | £ 2.60 | ! Final zero omitted Provided this is the only error, penalise only the first occurrence |
| b |  | 1m | £ 6.10 | ! Value given in pence without the corresponding change in units Provided this is the only error, penalise only the first occurrence |
| c |  |  | Gives a correct pair of codes in either order, ie C and D <br> or <br> $B$ and $E$ <br> Gives a correct pair of codes, other than any previously credited | $\checkmark$ Unambiguous indication eg, for C and D <br> - Digits 165 and 195 <br> - C and 1.95 <br> eg, for B and E <br> - Digits 125 and 235 |



| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Joining points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a |  | 1m | Joins only four points to make a square eg | ! Lines not ruled or accurate <br> Accept provided the pupil's intention is clear <br> ! Points correctly indicated but line(s) incorrect or omitted Penalise only the first occurrence |
| b |  | 1m | Joins only three points to make an equilateral triangle eg |  |
| c |  | 1m | Joins only three points to make an isosceles triangle eg <br> - | ! Equilateral triangle made for part (c) Accept provided a set of three points other than one credited for part (b) is used |


| Tier \& Question |  |  | Mirror lines |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 |  | -7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1 |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  |  | 2m $o r$ 1m | Reflects the triangle correctly in both mirror lines, completing the triangles in all three quadrants correctly, ie <br> Completes the triangles in any two of the three quadrants correctly <br> or <br> Makes an error in the position of one triangle, and follows through correctly if the incorrect image may have been used for further reflection eg <br> or <br> Makes an error in the position of one vertex, but still draws a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse in the correct orientation, and follows through correctly if the incorrect image may have been used for further reflection eg | ! Lines not ruled or accurate <br> Accept provided the pupil's intention is clear <br> X For 1m, error in the orientation of a reflected triangle |






| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  |  | Pregnancy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 4-6 | 5-7 | 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 12 | 5 |  |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a | a |  |  | 1m | Whale | $\checkmark$ Unambiguous indication <br> eg, for part (a) <br> - W <br> - 365 |
| b | b |  |  | 1m | Seal |  |
| c | c |  |  | 1m | Dolphin |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | Missing numbers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 6 |  |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  |  |  | 1m | 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1m | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1m | 50 |  |



| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  |  | Sponsored swim |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 8 |  |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a | a |  |  | 1m | £ 400 | ! Zeros given after the decimal point <br> Condone two zeros eg, for part (a) accept <br> - £ 400.00 |
| b | b |  |  | 1 m | £ 430 | Penalise only the first occurrence of one zero eg, for parts (a) and (b) <br> - £ 400.0 <br> £ 430.0 <br> Mark as 0,1 |




| Tier \& Question |  |  | Wine gums (cont) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 |  | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 16 | 10 | 2 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| b | b | b | 1m | Explains that Tina used the largest sample size eg <br> - The more tests you do, the more reliable the results <br> - Tina asked more people than the others <br> - 200 is bigger than 100 or 50 | $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable explanation <br> eg <br> - More tests <br> - More people <br> - More wine gums <br> - 200 is bigger <br> - She asked 200 and the others asked 100 or 50 [comparison implicit] <br> - She asked twice as many people as Sita [comparison with Ravi implicit] <br> ! Irrelevant information or claim <br> eg <br> - It was 50/50 <br> - Hers were more evenly split <br> - She asked a wider range of people Ignore if accompanying a correct response <br> X Incomplete or incorrect explanation eg <br> - More <br> - She asked 200 people [no comparison] <br> - Her results are more reliable as it was half and half |



|  |  | Thinking triangularly |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1912 | 4 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | or 1m | Gives all four correct responses, including examples for the two true statements eg <br> Gives any three correct responses, including a correct example for any true statement <br> or <br> Gives correct responses for the two true statements, including correct examples, but leaves the spaces for the false statements blank <br> Gives a correct response for one of the true statements, including a correct example <br> or <br> Correctly labels all four statements 'true' or 'false' but examples for the true statements are incorrect or omitted | $\checkmark$ Unambiguous indication of 'true' and 'false' eg <br> - $V$ for true, $X$ for false <br> ! 'True’example(s) drawn correctly but indication of 'true' omitted Condone, provided the examples show unambiguously that the statement is true <br> ! Angles in the triangles not marked or marked incorrectly Ignore <br> ! Triangles not drawn accurately Accept provided the pupil's intention is clear eg, for the first 'true' example accept <br> ! Acute or obtuse angles look like right angles Do not accept if the angles are $90^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$ Otherwise, condone <br> ! Example(s) given alongside 'false' <br> As these may be trials, ignore |


| Tier \& Question |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3-54-65-76-8$ | Toilet rolls |

3m
Indicates the pack of 6 toilet rolls
and
gives a correct justification, based on a pair of comparable values
eg

- The 6 -pack costs $£ 1.25$ for 3 rolls, but the 9 -pack costs $£ 1.30$ for 3 rolls
- $3.9(0)$ d 9 e $0.43(\ldots)$
$2.5(0) \mathrm{d} 6$ e $0.41(\ldots)$
- For 9 rolls we have 3.90 and 2.50 d 2 t 3 e 3.75
- 6 rolls: 390 d 3 t 2 e 260, ie 10p more
- The 3 extra toilet rolls in the 9 -pack cost $£ 1.40$, but in the 6 -pack 3 rolls cost $£ 1.25$
- If the 9 -pack were decreased by 3 rolls its price should go down by $£ 1.30$, but the difference is $£ 1.40$ so it's a better reduction
- 3 extra rolls cost $£ 1.40$ so 12 rolls using the large pack is 3.90 p 1.40 e 5.30 , whereas 2.50 p 2.50 for the small pack is only 5.00

Shows a correct pair of comparable values but makes either an incorrect or no decision
or
Attempts to find a pair of comparable values, making not more than one computational or rounding error, then follows through to make their correct decision eg

- The 6 -pack is $£ 1.30$ (error) for 3 rolls and so is the 9 -pack, so they are the same
- The 9 -pack is $£ 3.90$ but should be 2.50 d $6 \mathbf{t} 9$ e 0.41 (rounding error) $\mathbf{t} 9$ e 3.69 so 6-pack is cheaper

Shows, or implies by a correct value, a correct method to calculate at least one value for comparison, even if there are computational or rounding errors
or
Shows the difference in price for $3,6,9$ or 18 rolls, even if the comparable values or the methods to calculate them are not shown eg

- The 6 -pack is 5 p cheaper
- The big pack is 10 p more
- 15p difference
- 30p less


## $\times$ For 3m, no decision

$\checkmark$ For 3m, correct decision and any pair of comparable values shown
Note that common pairs (in pounds) are:
1.3 and 1.25 (per 3 rolls)
$0.43(\ldots)$ and $0.41(\ldots)$ or 0.42 (per 1 roll)
(3.9 and) 3.75
2.6 (and 2.5)
(per 9 rolls)
(per 6 rolls)
7.8 and 7.5
(per 18 rolls)
15.6 and 15
(per 36 rolls)
23.4 and 22.5
1.4 and 1.25 [or 1.3]
2.3(...) and 2.4
(per 54 rolls)
(3 extra rolls)
(rolls per pound)
! Comparison is per 9 rolls or per 6 rolls but the given price is not restated

## Condone

eg, for 3 m accept

- The 6-pack, because 9 rolls should be $£ 3.75$
! Units omitted, incorrect or inconsistent
Condone provided the pupil's intention is clear
eg, for 3 m accept
- The 6 -pack, because $3.9(0)$ d 9 e 43
$2.5(0) \mathrm{d} 6$ e 42


## ! Additional incorrect working Ignore

Note that common calculations are:

| 3.9 d 3 or 2.5 d 2 | (per 3 rolls) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.9 d 9 or 2.5 d 6 | (per 1 roll) |
| $2.5 \mathrm{~d} 2 \mathbf{t} 3$ | (per 9 rolls) |
| $3.9 \mathrm{~d} 3 \mathbf{t} 2$ | (per 6 rolls) |
| $3.9 \mathbf{t} 2$ or $2.5 \mathbf{t ~} 3$ | (per 18 rolls) |
| $3.9 \mathbf{t} 4$ or $2.5 \mathbf{t} 6$ | (per 36 rolls) |
| $3.9 \mathbf{t} 6$ or $2.5 \mathbf{t ~} 9$ | (per 54 rolls) |
| 3.9 m 2.5 or 2.5 d 2 [or 3.9 d 3$]$ | (3 extra rolls) |
| 9 d 3.9 or 6 d 2.5 | (rolls per pound) |





|  |  |  |  |  | Balancing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Tier \& Question } \\ \hline 3-5 & 4-6 \\ \hline-7 & 6-8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | 9 | 2 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a | a | a | 1m | 5 |  |
| b | b | b | 1m | 35 | ! Answers to parts (a) and (b) transposed but otherwise correct <br> Mark as 0,1 |



| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  | $n$th term |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 | 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 19 | 11 | 4 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a | a | a | 1m | Gives a correct expression eg <br> - $4 n \mathrm{p} 2$ <br> - 4n p 1 p 1 | ! Unsimplified expression or unconventional notation <br> eg, for part (a) <br> - $4 \mathbf{t} n \mathrm{p} 2$ <br> - $n 4$ p 2 <br> Condone |
| b | b | b | 1m | Gives a correct expression eg <br> - $3 n \mathrm{p} 3$ <br> - 3(n p 1) <br> - $\frac{1}{2}$ ( $6 n \mathrm{p} 6$ ) <br> - $(6 n$ p 6) d 2 <br> - $\frac{6 n}{2} p \frac{6}{2}$ | X Necessary brackets omitted <br> eg, for part (b) <br> - $6 n$ p 6 d 2 <br> eg, for part (c) <br> - 2 t $5 n \mathrm{~m} 3$ |
| c | c | c | 1m | Gives a correct expression eg <br> - 10 n m 6 <br> - 2(5n m 3) <br> - $(5 n \mathrm{~m} 3) \mathrm{t} 2$ |  |


| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Enlargement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 20 | 125 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | 1m <br> 1m | Indicates the correct centre of enlargement for the first diagram, ie <br> Indicates the correct centre of enlargement for the second diagram, ie | ! Centre of enlargement indicated only by intersection of construction lines Accept provided there is no ambiguity <br> ! Inaccurate indication <br> Accept provided their indication is within 2 mm of the correct position <br> ! Incorrect construction lines shown Ignore |


| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  | Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | 14 | 6 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  | a | a | $1 \mathrm{~m}$ $1 \mathrm{~m}$ | 120 <br> 84 | ! Incorrect use of \% sign Ignore |
|  | b | b | 2m <br> or <br> 1m | Gives two correct percentages that sum to 100 eg <br> - 39 <br> 61 <br> - 38.8 <br> 61.2 <br> - 38.83 <br> 61.17 <br> Gives one correct percentage even if truncated, ie 38 or better, or 61 or better <br> or <br> Shows or implies a correct method for both percentages <br> eg <br> - 80 d 206 <br> 126 d 206 <br> - Digits 38(...) (or 39) and 61(...) | ! Values rounded <br> For 2 m , accept percentages correctly rounded to two or more significant figures, provided they sum to 100 <br> Note to markers: <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Correct percentages are } \quad & 38.834951456 \ldots \\ & 61.165048543 \ldots\end{array}$ |


| Tier \& Question |  |  | Tomatoes |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 15 | 7 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| a | a | a | 1m | Gives a value between 7.2 and 7.5 inclusive, or equivalent |  |
| b | b | b | 1m | Indicates A and gives a correct explanation <br> The most common correct explanations: <br> Use the trend line for type A eg <br> - It is closest to the line for type A <br> - $(3.2,5.8)$ is close to $(3,6)$ which is on line A <br> - Type A have smaller diameters with bigger heights than the other types <br> - For A, the height is about double the diameter, and that's roughly true for this one <br> Refer to the diameters of type B being consistently larger than 3.2 cm , or to the heights of type A differing from their diameters eg <br> - It's between the lines for A and B , but all the type Bs have diameters between 6 and 7 <br> - It's too far from the type C line so it's A or B, and the A ones don't have similar diameters and heights | $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable explanation <br> eg <br> - It's closest to that line <br> - The line goes through $(3,6)$ which is very close <br> - It is closest to type A [with point correctly plotted on graph] <br> - Type A have small diameters with big heights <br> - For A, height is bigger than diameter <br> - A tomatoes are thin but tall <br> X Incomplete or incorrect explanation <br> eg <br> - It is closest to type A <br> - It's in the A section <br> - For A, the height is double the diameter <br> - The graph shows it <br> - It is on A's line <br> - Type A tomatoes have small diameters <br> $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable explanation <br> eg <br> - B tomatoes have bigger diameters <br> - A tomatoes have diameters that are not roughly equal to their heights <br> X Incomplete explanation <br> eg <br> - It could be A or B but it's more like A |


| Tier \& Question |  | Tomatoes (cont) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
| 22 | 157 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
| c | c c | $1 \mathrm{~m}$ | Indicates B and gives a correct explanation <br> The most common correct explanations: <br> Refer to the position of its line on the graph <br> - B's graph is closest to $y \mathrm{e} x$ (or $h \mathrm{e} d$ ) <br> - The line for $B$ is closest to the line drawn [line $h$ e $d$ correctly indicated on graph] <br> Refer to the dimensions of the tomatoes eg <br> - The height and the diameter of a sphere are equal and that's also roughly true for B <br> - The height and diameter of B are both around 6 <br> - A tomatoes are too tall for their diameter, but C tomatoes are too fat for their height | $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable explanation <br> eg <br> - B's line is about $45^{\circ}$ through the middle <br> - It goes through $(0,0)$ then when $d$ goes up by 1 , so does $h$ <br> - The $x$ and $y$ (or $h$ and $d$ ) coordinates are nearly equal <br> $X$ Incomplete or incorrect explanation <br> eg <br> - B's line is at about $45^{\circ}$ <br> - B's line is a diagonal through the middle <br> - The graph shows it <br> - B has $h$ e 2 and $d$ e 2 <br> $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable explanation eg <br> - Same height and diameter <br> - $h$ and $d$ are closest <br> - The two values are nearly equal <br> - The others are either too tall and thin or too short and wide |
|  | d d | 2m <br> or <br> 1m | Gives the value $22.4(\ldots)$ or 22.5 <br> Shows or implies a correct method with not more than one computational or rounding error <br> eg <br> - 3.14 t $3.5^{3}$ d 6 <br> - $\frac{1}{6} \pi 3.5^{2}$ t 3.5 <br> - $\pi \mathrm{d} 6 \mathrm{e} 0.52$ (premature rounding), 0.52 t 12.25 t 3.5 e 22.3 <br> - Answer of 22 or 23 , with no correct method or more accurate value | ! For 2m, answer of 22 or 23 <br> Do not accept unless a correct method or a more accurate value is seen <br> $\times$ For 1m, no indication of multiplication eg $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6} \pi 3.5^{2} 3.5 \\ & \cdot \frac{1}{6} \pi 12.253 .5 \end{aligned}$ <br> X For 1m, conceptual error eg - $\frac{1}{6} \mathbf{t} \pi \mathbf{t} 7 \mathbf{t} 3.5$ |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Tier \& Question \\
3-5 4-6 5-7 6-8
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Expressions} \\
\hline 23 \& 13 \& 8 \& \& Correct response \& Additional guidance \\
\hline \& \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2 \mathrm{~m} \\
\begin{array}{c}
o r \\
\mathbf{1 m}
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Shows or implies the four correct terms resulting from multiplying out the brackets, even if there is incorrect further working eg \\
- \(5 x, 10,21,3 x\) \\
- \(5 x \mathrm{p} 10\) and \(21 \mathrm{p} 3 x\) \\
- \(5 x\) p 31 p \(3 x\) \\
- \(8 x\) p 10 p 21 \\
or \\
Multiplies out both sets of brackets with not more than one error, then follows through using their expansion to give a fully simplified expression \\
eg \\
- \(5 x\) p 10 p 27 (error) p \(3 x\) e \(8 x\) p 37
\end{tabular} \& X For 1m, incomplete processing in constant terms eg, for the first expression - \(5 x\) p 5 t 2 p \(3 t 7\) p \(3 x\) \\
\hline \& \& \& 2m

or

1 m \& | $x^{2} \mathrm{p} 7 x \text { p } 10$ |
| :--- |
| Shows or implies the four correct terms resulting from multiplying out the brackets, even if there is incorrect further working eg $\begin{aligned} & . x^{2}, 2 x, 5 x, 10 \\ & : x \mathbf{t} x \mathrm{p} 5 x \text { and } 2 \mathrm{t} x \mathrm{p} 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| or |
| The only error in an otherwise correct and simplified expression is to give an incorrect but non-zero constant term, or to leave incomplete processing in the correct constant term eg $\begin{aligned} & =x^{2} \mathrm{p} 2 x \mathrm{p} 5 x \mathrm{p} 7 \text { (error) }=x^{2} \mathrm{p} 7 x \mathrm{p} 7 \\ & =x^{2} \mathrm{p} 7 x \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{t} 5 \\ & =x \mathrm{t} x \mathrm{p} 7 \mathrm{t} x \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{t} 5 \end{aligned}$ | \& ! Expression equated to zero Condone <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Tier \& Question |  |  | Marking overlay available |  | Tracking elephants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 6 5-7 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16 | 9 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> or $1 \mathrm{~m}$ | Uses compasses to draw two arcs centred on A and B within the tolerances as shown on the overlay, and indicates the correct region <br> Draws two arcs centred on A and B within the tolerances as shown on the overlay, even if compasses are not used, and/or an incorrect or no region is indicated <br> or <br> Indicates the correct region for their arcs centred on A and B, even if they are outside the tolerance as shown on the overlay <br> or <br> The only error is that the two arcs are centred on the incorrect vertices of the square | ! Arcs extended Ignore <br> ! Extra arcs drawn <br> Ignore provided there is no ambiguity <br> ! For 1m, follow through <br> Accept unambiguous indication of a correct region formed by an attempt at two symmetrical arcs or sets of lines 'centred' on $A$ and $B$, even if inaccurately drawn eg, accept <br> Do not accept follow through from only one arc or line, or from non-symmetrical arcs or lines |



| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Four kites |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
|  | 1811 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | $2 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> or 1m | Shows the value 230 or 130 <br> or <br> Shows the value 90 , provided there is no evidence that this value has been assigned to angle $k$ <br> or <br> Shows or implies a complete correct method with not more than one computational error eg <br> - $\frac{1}{2}\left(320 \mathrm{~m} \frac{360}{4}\right)$ <br> - 180 m 45 m 20 <br> - $\frac{1080 \mathrm{~m} 4 \mathrm{t} 40}{8}$ <br> or <br> Forms a correct equation involving $k$, even if the $90^{\circ}$ angle has not been found <br> eg <br> - $2 k$ e $360 \mathrm{~m} 40 \mathrm{~m} x$ <br> - (ke) $160 \mathrm{~m} \frac{1}{2} x$ |  |



| Tier \& Question |  | Bias |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
|  | 2013 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | $2 \mathrm{~m}$ or 1m | Indicates the coin is not biased (eg 'Not biased' or ' No ') <br> and gives a correct justification eg <br> - Of the 200 trials, 110 are heads $\begin{aligned} & \frac{110}{200} \text { e } 0.55 \\ & 0.55<0.56 \\ & \cdot 0.56 \text { t } 200 \text { e } 112 \\ & 112>110 \end{aligned}$ <br> - The mean number of heads is 11 $20 \mathbf{t} 0.56$ e 11.2, $11<11.2$ <br> - 0 p 3 p1p1p2p2p1m1p0p1e10, 10 d 200 e $5 \%$, so it's $55 \%$ which is less than $56 \%$ <br> Shows a correct estimate of probability based on all 200 results, even if it is written unconventionally, but makes an incorrect or no decision eg <br> - 0.55 <br> - 55(\%) <br> - $\frac{110}{200}$ <br> - $\frac{11}{20}$ <br> - 110 out of 200 <br> or <br> Shows the values 110 and 112 , or 11 and 11.2, but makes an incorrect or no decision <br> or <br> Shows or implies a correct method with not more than one computational error, then follows through to make their correct decision eg <br> - 5 p 6.5 p 5.5 p 5.5 p ... p 5.5 so not biased <br> - 10 p 13 p 11 p... p 11 e 114 (error), $\frac{114}{200}>0.56 \text { so biased }$ | $\checkmark$ Minimally acceptable justification <br> eg <br> - 55\% <br> - $\frac{110}{200}$ <br> - 110, 112 <br> - 11, 11.2 <br> ! Response assumes the pupil has already concluded the coin is biased Condone <br> eg, for 2 m accept <br> - $55 \%$, so her conclusion is wrong <br> ! Irrelevant information <br> eg <br> - 7 of the 10 sets of results were less than 11.2 <br> Ignore if accompanying a correct response, otherwise do not accept <br> $\times$ For 2m, incomplete or incorrect justification eg <br> - They add up to 110 <br> - The mean is 11 <br> - 0.56 t 20 e 11.2 <br> - Median e 11 and $11<11.2$ |



| Tier \& Question |  |  |  |  | Field voles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 | 5-7 | 6-8 |  |  |  |
|  | 22 |  |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | a | 1m | Gives a value between 0.65 and 0.68 inclusive or equivalent probability eg <br> - $\frac{660}{1000}[0.66]$ |  |
|  |  | b | 1m | Gives a value between 0.5 and 0.61 inclusive or equivalent probability eg <br> - $\frac{160}{290}[0.5517 \ldots]$ <br> - $\frac{150}{290}[0.5172 \ldots]$ <br> - $\frac{160}{300}[0.5333 \ldots]$ |  |



| Tier \& Question |  | Equations of lines |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
|  | 17 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  | a | 1m | Gives the equation of a straight line, other than $y \mathrm{e} x \mathrm{p} 1$, that passes through $(0,1)$ <br> eg <br> - $y$ e $2 x$ p 1 <br> - ye mxp 1 <br> - ypxel <br> - $3 y \mathrm{p} 3 x$ e 3 <br> - ye 1 <br> - $x$ e 0 <br> Gives a correct equation, other than one previously credited | ! Throughout the question, unsimplified equation or unconventional notation eg, for part (a) <br> - $y=2 \mathbf{t} x \mathrm{p} 1$ <br> - $y=x \mathrm{p} \times \mathrm{p} 1$ <br> Condone <br> X Same equation as the given line, but rearranged eg <br> - $y \mathrm{~m} x$ e 1 <br> - $y$ exp 2 m 1 <br> - $2 y=2 x$ p 2 <br> $X$ Same equation as the given line or one previously credited, but rearranged |
|  | b | 1m | Gives the equation of a straight line that is parallel to $x \mathrm{p} y \mathrm{e} 5$ eg <br> - $x$ pye 3 <br> - yemxp6 | X Same equation as the given line, but rearranged eg <br> - $2 x$ p $2 y$ e 10 <br> - $y$ e $5 \mathrm{~m} x$ |


| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Households |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
|  | 18 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{~m} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} o r \\ 2 \mathrm{~m} \end{array} \\ \hline \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Shows the value $98.4,98.3(\ldots)$ or 98 <br> or <br> Shows or implies a correct method even if there are rounding or truncation errors <br> eg <br> - $100 \mathrm{~m}^{20.97} \frac{\mathbf{t} 2.34 \mathbf{t} 100}{49.87}$ <br> - 20.97 t 2.34 e 49.07 <br> 49.87 m 49.07 e 0.8 $\frac{0.8}{49.87}$ <br> - $\left(\frac{49.87}{20.97} \mathrm{~m} 2.34\right) \mathbf{t} \frac{20.97}{49.87} \mathbf{t} 100$ <br> - $\frac{49.87}{2.34}$ e 21.(...), $\frac{21 .(\ldots)}{21 .(\ldots)}$ <br> - Gives an answer that rounds or truncates to 1.6 , or is equivalent to 1.6 <br> - Shows the digits $16(\ldots)$ <br> Shows the number of people who did live in households <br> eg <br> . 49.0698 million <br> - 49.1 million <br> , 49.0(...) million <br> or <br> Shows the number of people who did not live in households <br> eg <br> - 0.8(...) million <br> - 800200 <br> - 800000 <br> or <br> Shows the number of households there would have been if every person had lived in one eg <br> - 21.3(...) million | X For 3m, equivalent fractions or decimals <br> $\checkmark$ For 1m, 'million' omitted <br> ! Value of 49 (million) given as the number of people who did live in households For 1 m , do not accept unless a correct method or a more accurate value is seen |


| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Cuboid |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |  |
|  |  |  | Gives both correct surface areas, ie 88 and 104 <br> Gives one correct surface area <br> or <br> Shows the values 22 and 26 <br> or <br> Shows a complete correct method with not more than one computational error eg <br> - 24 d 6 e 4 , <br> $(4 \mathbf{t} 6 \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{t} 1) \mathrm{t} 4$ and <br> $(2 \mathbf{t} 6 \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{t} 3 \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{t} 2) \mathrm{t} 4$ <br> - 24 t 6 e 144 , <br> 144 m 14 t 4 and <br> 144 m 10 t 4 <br> - 24 d 6 e 3 (error) <br> Answers: 66 and 78 <br> - 24 t 6 e 124 (error) <br> 124 m 14 t 4 e 68 <br> 124 m 10 t 4 e 84 <br> or <br> The only error is to take 24 as the area of one face of each small cube, ie gives the answers 528 and 624 | ! For 1m, other working shown As these may be trials, ignore |  |




| Tier \& Question |  |  |  | Population of Wales |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3-5 4-6 | 5-7 6-8 |  |  |  |
|  | 22 |  | Correct response | Additional guidance |
|  |  | 2m <br> or <br> 1m | $2 \frac{2}{3}$ or equivalent <br> Shows or implies that 3 million represents $\frac{9}{8}$ eg <br> - 3 t 8 d 9 <br> - 3000000 m 3000000 d 9 <br> . 3 e $112.5 \%$ <br> or <br> Shows the digits 27 or $266(\ldots)$, with no evidence of an incorrect method | ! For 2m, value rounded or truncated Accept 2.7 or 2.66 or better, provided there is no evidence of an incorrect method Do not accept 2.6 unless a correct method or a more accurate value is seen <br> ! For $2 m$ or $1 m$, million repeated <br> eg, for 2 m accept <br> - 2666667 <br> $X$ For $2 m$ or 1m, evidence of an incorrect method <br> eg <br> - $3 \mathrm{~d} 8 \mathbf{t} 7$ which is about 2.7 <br> - 2.625 , so 2.7 |



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Index to mark schemes

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## Tracking elephants

Tier 5-7 Paper 2 Question 16
Tier 6-8 Paper 2 Question 9


