Oxford Cambridge and RSA

## GCSE

## Mathematics B (Linear)

Component J567/04: Mathematics Paper 4 (Higher)
General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

Annotations used in the detailed Mark Scheme.

| Annotation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\checkmark$ | Correct |
| $x$ | 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 |
| A | 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.

## Subject-Specific Marking Instructions

1. $\mathbf{M}$ 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 $\mathbf{M}$ (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 $\mathbf{M}$ and $\mathbf{A}$ 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 $180 \times$ (their ' 37 ' +16 ), or FT $300-\sqrt{ }\left(\right.$ their ${ }^{\prime} 5^{2}+7^{2}$ '). Answers to part questions which are being followed through are indicated by eg FT $3 \times$ 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).
- 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. 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 $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ marks. Deduct 1 mark from any $\mathbf{A}$ or $\mathbf{B}$ 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 $\checkmark$ 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 $\checkmark$ 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 $\times$ 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.

## MARK SCHEME

| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | (a) |  | 1.61 final answer |  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { M1 for 1.60[8...] seen } \\ \text { Or for their answer seen to more than 2dp } \\ \text { corrected to 2dp } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { SC1 for answer } 3.96 \text { or } 5.35 \text { or } 5.94\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Both rounded and unrounded value } \\ \text { must be seen }\end{array}$ |
|  | (b) |  | 6.4 | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { M1 for } 2 \times 1.8-4 \times-0.7 \\ \text { or for } 3.6 \text { or } 2.8 \text { or }-2.8 \text { seen }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Accept any equivalent to } 6.4 \text { for } 2 \\ \text { marks }\end{array}$ |
|  | (c) |  | 26 | $\mathbf{1}$ |  | Not $26^{3}$ |$]$| Not $\frac{1}{2.5}$ |
| :--- |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (b) | 3.6 nfww | 4 | B1 for midpoints soi [1, 3, 5, 7, 9] <br> M1 for $19 \times 1+12 \times 3+8 \times 5+7 \times 7+4 \times 9$ condone one error or omission <br> M1 dep for their $180 \div$ their 50 | Condone one error or omission <br> FT their 'midpoints' where each midpoint is any point/endpoint in the interval $19+36+40+49+36 \text { or } 180 \text { seen }$ <br> implies B1M1 <br> For FT eg endpoints used gives $38+48+48+56+40$ implies B0M1 <br> Their 50 is from attempt to sum frequencies <br> Attempt to divide their sum by their 50 implied by correct answer to division after total seen, dependent on previous M1 |
|  | (c) | 31.7 cao | 3 | M1 for $158.66 \div 500[\times 100]$ <br> A1 for 31.73[2] or 0.317 <br> After A0, SC1 for their answer seen to more than 3sf rounded to 3sf or their decimal seen converted to percentage | M1 implied by answer 0.3173[2] <br> SC1 may be awarded after M1 or M0 |
| 3 | (a) | Perpendicular bisector of AD with correct arcs with two intersections <br> Arc centre C radius 4.5 cm <br> Correct area shaded | $2$ <br> 1 $1$ | B1 for bisector with insufficient or no arcs <br> FT their bisector parallel to AB and their arc centre C | For tolerance check distances on perimeter of rectangle Bisector 34 to 38 mm from $A$ and $B$ Arc 43 to 47 mm from C Accept solid or dashed lines and arcs Shaded part should be as below |
|  | (b) | 4.71[2...] or 4.713 | 2 | M1 for $2 \times \pi \times 0.75$ | Answer 4.7[...] implies M1 if more accurate answer not seen |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (c) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { [Interior] angle of [regular] hexagon }= \\ & 120^{\circ} \\ & 3 \times 120^{\circ}=360^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 2 | B1 for [Interior] angle of [regular] hexagon $=120^{\circ}$ Or [sum of angles at] point $=360^{\circ}$ Or [regular] hexagons tessellate | If any incorrect statement, award max B1 <br> Explanation may be clarified by their diagram |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | (a) | $\frac{43}{160} \text { or } 0.268[\ldots] \text { or } 0.269 \text { or } 0.27$ | 1 | Award mark if $\frac{43}{160}$ seen | Condone 26.8[...]\% or 26.9\% or 27\%, must have \% symbol or correct fraction seen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (b) | 285 or 286 | 2 | M1 for $\frac{38}{160}$ or $\frac{1200}{160}$ or $\frac{160}{1200}$ oe | M1 implied by 7.5 seen or by answer 285.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  | Ruled straight line passing at least between $(-5,0)$ and $(5,5)$ | 3 | B2 for correct ruled short or dashed line Or two correct points plotted | Tolerance 2 mm radially by eye for plots |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | OR | $x$ | -5 | -3 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $y$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  | integer $x$ or $y$ soi | B1 may be implied by one correct plot or their straight line clearly through a correct point for integer $x$ or $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & P=90 \\ & Q=60 \\ & k=2 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | B2 for two correct answers OR <br> B1 for one correct answer M1 for $2^{2} \times 3^{2} \times 5$ soi or $180=2^{k} \times 3^{k} \times 5$ or better | For B2 or B1 condone $P=2 \times 3^{2} \times 5$, $Q=2^{2} \times 3 \times 5$, but for 3 marks $P, Q$ must be evaluated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | (a) | [ $f=] \frac{e+5}{7}$ oe final answer | 2 | M1 for $e+5=7 f$ oe or $\frac{e}{7}=f-\frac{5}{7}$ oe OR <br> SC1 for answer <br> $e+\frac{5}{7}$ or $e+5 \div 7$ or $\frac{e}{7}+5$ or $\frac{e-5}{7}$ | Accept e.g. (e+5)/7 for 2 marks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question |  |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (b) |  | $x>4$ final answer | 2 | M1 for $5 x>17+3$ <br> or for $x>\frac{b}{a}$ after $a x>b$ seen, $a \neq 1, b \neq 0$ OR <br> SC1 for answer 4 or $x \ldots 4$ with any incorrect equality or inequality symbol or answer $5 \times 4-3>17$ or $5 \times 4-3=17$ | Condone use of = or incorrect inequality symbol for method mark |
| 8 | (a) | (i) | Correct translation Vertices (-5, 4), (-6, 5), (-4, 6) | 2 | B1 for correct horizontal or vertical movement SC1 for triangle with vertices $(-4,3)$, (-3, 2), (-2, 4) | Clear intention Use overlay |
|  |  | (ii) | $\begin{aligned} & (-4,8) \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | B1 for one correct Max 1 mark if second transformation mentioned | Condone missing brackets in coordinates, <br> Do not allow a vector <br> Condone 3 times (bigger) or $\times 3$ etc <br> Condone sf +3 <br> Condone $1: 3$ but not $3: 1$ |
|  | (b) | (i) | 40 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | 96 | 1 |  |  |
| 9 | (a) |  | $[S=] 5 n+1$ oe | 2 | M1 for 5n soi | Condone any alternative letters in place of $n$ and $S$ but eg $n=5 n+1$ scores M1 only Condone $n 5$ for $5 n$ for 2 or 1 marks |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (b) | $\begin{aligned} & n=17 \\ & v=86 \end{aligned}$ | 4 | B3 for $n=17$ or $v=86$ <br> or $17^{\text {th }}$ term or value 86 stated <br> OR <br> Algebraic method: <br> M1 for $120-2 n=$ their algebraic ' $5 n+1$ ' <br> M1 for correct simplification of their equation to $a n=b$ <br> OR <br> T \& I method: <br> M1 for one correct trial of same integer $n$ in both sequences <br> M1 for second correct trial of different integer $n$ in both sequences <br> OR <br> Sequence method: <br> M1 for one sequence continued for at least 10 more terms M1 for the other sequence continued until a common term is reached <br> AND <br> B1 for their $v$ resulting from correct substitution of their answer for $n$ into $120-2 n$ or $5 n+1$ or their ' $5 n+1$ ' soi | Method marks may only be awarded in one of the three alternatives, mark to candidate's advantage <br> Correct or FT their linear expression in $n$ only $\text { eg M2 scored for } 7 n=119$ <br> Correct or FT their expression from (a) <br> For this method, sequence must be correct not FT their (a) Condone one wrong value in only one sequence <br> Their $n$ must be positive integer Correct substitution seen or implied by correct evaluation of their $v$ from their $n$ |
| 10 | (a) | 30.8[0] | 3 | M2 for $34.65 \div 1.125$ oe OR <br> B1 for 1.125 or $112.5 \%$ seen | Implied by $\frac{112.5}{100}$ or $\frac{100}{112.5}$ seen |


| Question |  |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (b) |  | 6184.75 or 6184.74 or 6184.76 final answer | 3 | M2 for $5760 \times 1.024^{3}$ oe <br> OR M1 for $5760 \times 1.024^{n}$ oe <br> Or for $5760 \times$ their $1.024^{3}$ oe <br> After M0, SC1 for answer 6174.72 | Implied by answer 6184.74 to 6184.8 Allow M2 for step by step method for total after exactly 3 years <br> Where $n \geq 1, n \neq 3$ <br> M1 implied by 5898.24 seen <br> Where $1<$ their $1.024<2$ |
| 11 | (a) |  | 5.099[..] or 5.1[0] or $\sqrt{26}$ following use of Pythagoras | 4 | M1 for triangle ABC drawn correctly Or pair of horizontal and vertical differences for their $\mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{BC}$ or AC Or longest side AC identified AND <br> M2 for calculation for their hypotenuse $\sqrt{5^{2}+1^{2}}$ or $\sqrt{3^{2}+2^{2}}$ soi OR <br> M1 for attempt to use Pythagoras to find hypotenuse soi by their $a^{2}+$ their $b^{2}$ | Condone translation, rotation or reflection of overlay <br> FT their identified values of sides in a relevant right-angled triangle <br> Where $a$ and $b$ are integers $<10$ <br> Any of the following seen implies M1M2 <br> $\sqrt{(7-2)^{2}+(4-3)^{2}}$ or $\sqrt{26}$ <br> $\sqrt{(7-4)^{2}+(4-6)^{2}}$ or $\sqrt{13}$ <br> $\sqrt{(4-2)^{2}+(6-3)^{2}}$ or $\sqrt{13}$ |
|  | (b) | (i) | $(3,3,3)$ | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | C | 1 |  |  |


| Question |  |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | (a) |  | Correct complete box plot | 3 | B1 for min 0, max 54 indicated B1 for $L Q$ at $5, U Q$ at 22 indicated B1 for median 8 indicated, dependent on being greater than their LQ Max 2 marks if box plot incomplete or incorrect | Use overlay, half square accuracy Indication may be a dot/cross for up to 2 marks Minimum acceptable for complete box plot: $\qquad$ or $\square$ - |
|  | (b) | (i) | 15 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  | (ii) | $60 \%$ in Sonia's survey is less than 75\% <br> Or <br> 225 people in national survey is more than 180 people in Sonia's survey | 4 | M1 for at least 3 of $33,62,85,60,45,15$ <br> M1 dep for sum of their 6 frequencies <br> M1 for $0.75 \times$ their ' 300 ' <br> Or their ( $33+62+85$ ) $\div$ their ' 300 ' <br> M1 for correct comparison of their percentage with $75 \%$ or their number of people with their 225 <br> Max 3 marks if errors in working | Frequencies may be seen on graph 300 seen implies M1M1 or 180 seen implies M1 <br> Dependent on previous method mark, may be implied by correct total of their 6 seen frequencies accept eg $\frac{180}{300}$ <br> See exemplars for acceptable comments <br> Allow equivalent method marks if areas of bars used eg $82.5,155,212.5,150,112.5,37.5$ leading to $\frac{450}{750}$ |


| Question | Answer | Marks | Answer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13* | Fully correct and clear method to find pitch angle of roof leading to identification of Pantile and Low Profile tiles. Clear correct calculations using correct trig statements Angle calculated must be identified as pitch angle or $x$ and must be correct and given to at least 2sf | 5 | $\text { eg pitch angle }=\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{0.79}{1.77}\right)=24.1^{\circ} \text { or } 24.05[\ldots]^{\circ}$ <br> Pantile and low profile tiles suitable for this angle <br> Alternative methods: $\sin ^{-1}\left(\frac{0.79}{1.94}\right)=24.0[3 \ldots]^{\circ} \text { or } \cos ^{-1}\left(\frac{1.77}{1.94}\right)=24.2^{\circ} \text { or } 24.16[\ldots]^{\circ}$ |
|  | Pantile and low profile tiles identified with correct angle seen, working not clearly set out and/or angle not identified as pitch OR <br> Correct pitch angle found with clear correct calculations but no/incorrect identification of tiles <br> OR <br> Clear correct calculations with method with max one error leading to correct choice of tiles for their angle | 4-3 | Correct angle found with no/incorrect identification of tiles and working not clearly set out OR <br> Correct inverse trig statement seen $\tan ^{-1}\left(\frac{0.79}{1.77}\right) \text { or } \sin ^{-1}\left(\frac{0.79}{1.94}\right) \text { or } \cos ^{-1}\left(\frac{1.77}{1.94}\right)$ |
|  | Correct trig statement for $x$ or their identified angle seen $\tan =\frac{0.79}{1.77}$ or $\sin =\frac{0.79}{1.94}$ or $\cos =\frac{1.77}{1.94}$ <br> OR <br> Attempt at scale drawing with reasonable scale identified OR <br> Attempt to use trigonometry or scale drawing and correct choice of tiles for their angle | 2-1 | Attempt to use trigonometry or attempt at scale drawing eg incorrect statement using trigonometry and at least one of 1.94, 1.77 or 0.79 <br> OR <br> Correct choice of tiles for their stated angle |
|  | Allow equivalent marks for use of sine rule or cosine rule: $\text { eg } \sin ^{-1}\left(\frac{0.79 \sin 90}{1.94}\right)=24.0[3 \ldots] \quad \text { or } \quad \cos ^{-1}\left(\frac{1.94^{2}+1.77^{2}-0.79^{2}}{2 \times 1.94 \times 1.77}\right)=24.0[3 \ldots]$ <br> Allow equivalent marks for reverse calculations using pitch angles, for full marks both slate and pantiles must be considered: Eg Min height for each tile, must be compared with 0.79: plain $=1.77 \tan 35=1.23$, slate $=1.77 \tan 25=0.825$, pantile $=1.77 \tan 22.5=0.733$, low profile $=1.77 \tan 17.5=0.558$ |  |  |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | (a) | $-\frac{5}{3} \text { oe }$ | 3 | M1 for eliminating fraction $5(2 x+3)=x$ <br> M1FT for collecting their $x$ terms on one side, their constants on other dependent on equation with $x$ terms on both sides $10 x-x=-15$ <br> M1FT for $x=\frac{b}{a}$ after $a x=b$ seen max 2 marks if answer incorrect | ISW incorrect simplification of fraction after $x=-\frac{15}{9}$ oe seen <br> First two method marks may be awarded in reverse order, with elimination mark awarded for reaching single fraction eg <br> M1 for $2 x-\frac{x}{5}=-3$ <br> M1FT for $\frac{9 x}{5}=-3$ <br> $a \neq 1$ or $-1, b \neq 0$, but may be products in $a x=b$ If decimal, correct to 3 sf or better Condone -1.67 or better for final answer |
|  | (b) | $\frac{7}{10 y}$ oe final answer | 2 | M1 for $\frac{3 \times 5}{5 \times 2 y}$ and $\frac{4 \times 2}{2 \times 5 y}$ oe soi OR SC1 for final answer $\frac{7}{10}$ oe | Accept integer/integer values only for 2 marks eg $\frac{7 y}{10 y^{2}}$ but not eg $\frac{3.5}{5 y}$ which would get M1 |
| 15 | (a) | 505 or 504.9 | 1 |  |  |
|  | (b) | 38 nfww | 3 | B1 for figs 195 used <br> M1 for mass of large bag $~$ mass of small bag <br> M1 for answer to their division seen rounded down max 2 marks if answer incorrect or 38 from incorrect values | Division seen using consistent units of value in range 19 kg to 21 kg by value in range 400 g to 600 g <br> If answer >1 |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | (a) | $(3 x-1)(5 x+2)$ | 2 | M1 for ( $3 x \pm 1$ )( $5 x \pm 2$ ) seen or pair of factors giving two correct terms when expanded, seen or implied in table | Condone omission of final bracket only Accept ( $1-3 x)(-5 x-2)$ for 2 marks Accept eg $(15 x-1)(x+2)$ for M1 |
|  | (b) | 1.25 and -2.92 | 3 | M2 for $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^{2}-4 \times 3 \times-11}}{2 \times 3}$ or $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{157}}{6}$ seen <br> or for 1.25 or -2.92 as final answer or for final answer 1.3 and -2.9 or for both solutions seen rounded or truncated to 2dp or more <br> OR <br> M1 for use of formula with two errors or $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{k}}{6}$ <br> or one solution seen to 2 dp or more | Condone formula used with one error for M2, examples of one error: <br> - a substituted wrongly twice <br> - short division line <br> - one error in quoted formula but just $\frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{k}}{6}$ where $\mathrm{k} \neq 157$ implies more than one error <br> For completing the square method award M2 for <br> $\left(x+\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2}=\frac{11}{3}+\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2}$ oe, condoning one error <br> Exact solutions: <br> 1.254994..., -2.92166... |
| 17 |  | 659.6 to 660 or 660.5[...] | 3 | M2 for $\frac{170}{3.5^{3}} \times 5.5^{3}$ oe OR <br> M1 for $\frac{170}{3.5^{3}}$ or $170=k \times 3.5^{3}$ or $m=k d^{3}$ soi <br> OR <br> SC2 for answer 665.5 or 666 | Method marks may be awarded for complete method in stages with inappropriate intermediate rounding, eg use of $k=4$ <br> Allow any letters in place of $m, k, d$ |


| Question |  | Answer | Marks |  | Part marks and guidance |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | (a) |  | Correct translation of given parabola | $\mathbf{1}$ |  | Clear intention but clearly not <br> touching/crossing given parabola <br> 3 need not be indicated |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | (b) |  | Sketch of $y=\cos x$ through (0, 1), (90, <br> $0),(180,-1),(270,0),(360,1)$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |  | Clear intention of curve through these <br> 5 points |
| $\tan 62=\frac{O E}{3}$ or better | $\mathbf{M 1}$ | Or $\frac{O E}{\sin 62}=\frac{3}{\sin 28}$ or better | Accept any letter/term in place of OE <br> Method starting with a correct trig <br> statement using 5.64 scores M1 only <br> Allow complete alternate long <br> methods for 2 marks |  |  |  |
|  | (b) | 67.68 to 67.71 | A1 | $\frac{3 \sin 62}{\sin 28}=5.642 \ldots$ |  |  |

## APPENDIX

Exemplar responses for Q.3(c)

|  | Response | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Angle in a hexagon $=120,360 \div 120=3$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 2 | As the interior angle is $120^{\circ}$ it can have three times next to each other to create $360^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 3 | She can do it because they tessellate and fit together | B1 |
| 4 | Because the outer angle on a hexagon is $120^{\circ}$ so 3 can make up 360 ['outer' implies exterior but if diagram included showing <br> 120 as interior angle give bod 2] | $\mathbf{B 1}$ |
| 5 | Because a hexagon has an exterior angle of 72 so they can fit together. Because it is regular so all the shapes are the same. | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 6 | Because the exterior angles all add up to $360^{\circ}[360$ must be linked with angles at a point for B1] | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 7 | Interior angle of a hexagon $=360 \div 6=60$. So $3 \times 60=180$, so 3 points of hexagon will all fit on a straight line and meet at point | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 8 | Because hexagons are regular so they can fit each other as they're the same shape | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 9 | Angles in a regular hexagon add up to make $360^{\circ}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| 10 | Three don't fit together because their angles don't add to 360 with just 3 of them | $\mathbf{0}$ |

Exemplar responses for Q.12(b)(ii) comparison

|  | Response | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Assume values used in these comments follow from the candidate's working. These are given as examples to clarify when the final M1 mark may be awarded. This M1 can only be awarded if percentage/no of people (ft their working) is used in the reason. |  |
| 1 | Sonia's results are close to national survey as $75 \%$ of Sonia's is 19.125 and only 18 people got to work with 30 minutes or less | M1 |
| 2 | Sonia's survey says that less than 75\% take 30 minutes or less [scores M1 if their \% less than 75\% has been clearly identified] | M1 |
| 3 | Sonia's survey shows that $10 \%$ less take less than 30 mins to get to work in comparison with the national survey [following their calculation giving 65\%] | M1 |
| 4 | Around 70\% of workers took 30 minutes or less to travel to work, 5\% less than national survey | M1 |
| 5 | Hers are different to the national survey as only $58 \%$ of people she surveyed take 30 mins or less which is different | M1 |
| 6 | Sonia's results are wrong because only $59 \%$ of people took 30 minutes or less [wrong is incorrect] | M0 |
| 7 | There are 179/349 which is 51.3\% meaning Sonia's survey is different to the national survey [not quite enough to imply less] | M0 |
| 8 | Sonia's is 60\% under 30 mins but isn't far off national survey | M0 |
| 9 | Sonia's survey wasn't the same results as the national survey as $60 \%$ took 30 mins or less to travel home from work ['only 60\%' would just imply this M1] | M0 |
| 10 | Only 60\% of workers are home within 30 minutes [doesn't mention what it's comparing with] | M0 |

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
1 Hills Road
Cambridge
CB1 2EU
OCR Customer Contact Centre
Education and Learning
Telephone: 01223553998
Facsimile: 01223552627
Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

## www.ocr.org.uk

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Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU
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OCR is an exempt Charity
OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)
Head office
Telephone: 01223552552
Facsimile: 01223552553

