



GCSE MATHEMATICS 8300/2H

Higher Tier

Paper 2 Calculator

Shadow paper based on June 2023 paper

Mark scheme

June 2023

Version: 1.0

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

M	Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
A	Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied.
B	Marks awarded independent of method.
ft	Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step.
SC	Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
M dep	A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.
B dep	A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe	Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent. eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[a, b]	Accept values between a and b inclusive.
[a, b)	Accept values $a \leq \text{value} < b$
3.14 ...	Accept answers which begin 3.14 eg 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416
Use of brackets	It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles.

Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

Further work

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

Continental notation

Accept a comma used instead of a decimal point (for example, in measurements or currency), provided that it is clear to the examiner that the student intended it to be a decimal point.

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
1	$\frac{28}{8}$ or 3.5	B1	oe fraction, mixed number or decimal eg $\frac{7}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Additional Guidance		
	Ignore simplification or conversion attempt after correct answer seen eg $\frac{28}{8}$ in working with 3.6 on answer line		B1
	28 ÷ 8 with no further correct work		B0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
2	21	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
3	$\frac{8}{5}$ or 1.6	B1	oe fraction, mixed number or decimal eg $1\frac{3}{5}$
	Additional Guidance		
	Ignore conversion attempt after correct answer seen eg $\frac{8}{5} = 1.7$		B1
	Condone answer $\frac{1}{\frac{5}{8}}$		B1
	Condone answer $\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^{-1}$ (without brackets B0)		B1
	Do not allow $1 \div \frac{5}{8}$		B0
	$\frac{-8}{-5}$		B1

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
4	137.5% or 1.375 or $\frac{11}{8}$ or $38.17 \div 137.5 (\times 100)$ or $0.2776 (\times 100)$	M1	oe eg $1 + 0.375$ or $38.17 \div 11 \times 8$ or 3.47×8	
	27.76	A1		
	Additional Guidance			
	M1 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts			
	M1 may be seen in a trial (the answer to the trial can be ignored) eg 30×1.375			M1
	38.17×1.375			M1
	Do not allow misreads for 37.5% eg1 $38.17 \div 1.0375$ eg2 $38.17 \div 137$			M0 M0
137.5 not recovered			M0	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
5	35 × 9 or 315	M1	oe number of 2p coins may be embedded	
	35 × 9 × 2 or 315 × 2 or 630 or 6.3(0)	M1dep	oe value of 2p coins implied by 980 or 9.8(0)	
	14.3(0) – their 6.3(0) – 35 × 0.1(0) or 1430 – their 630 – 35 × 10 or 4.5(0) or 450	M1dep	oe value of 5p coins implied by 6.3 : 4.5 oe ratio not in simplest form or 4.5 : 6.3 oe ratio	
	7 : 5	A1	accept 1.4 : 1 or $\frac{7}{5} : 1$ or $1\frac{2}{5} : 1$ or 1 : 0.71(...) or $1 : \frac{5}{7}$	
	Additional Guidance			
	Up to M3 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts			
	Allow working in pence or pounds throughout			
	Must work consistently in pence or pounds for the third mark (or recover)			
	Ignore units in the ratio eg 7p : 5p or £1.40 : £1			M3A1
	630 may be seen in a ratio with the value of the 10p coins eg 630 : 350 or 6.3 : 3.5			M2
450 may be seen in a ratio with the value of the 10p coins eg 450 : 350 or 4.5 : 3.5			M3	
For information:				
	Coin	10p	2p	5p
	Number	35	315	90
	Value	£3.50	£6.30	£4.50

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(a)	360 ÷ 6 or 120 seen	M1	oe eg 60 × 6 = 360 or 180 – $\frac{(6-2) \times 180}{6}$ may be on diagram
	60	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	M1 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts		
	60 seen but not chosen as answer, even if linked to the wrong angle		M1A0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(b)	It is less than the answer to part (a)	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments																											
7(a)	All values correct	B2	B1 1 or 2 rows correct																											
	Additional Guidance																													
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>5x</th> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <th>8x</th> <td>8</td> <td>16</td> <td>24</td> <td>32</td> <td>40</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <th>x²</th> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> <td>16</td> <td>25</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1	2	3	4	5	6	5x	5	10	15	20	25	30	8x	8	16	24	32	40	48	x ²	1	4	9	16	25	36
	1	2	3	4	5	6																								
5x	5	10	15	20	25	30																								
8x	8	16	24	32	40	48																								
x ²	1	4	9	16	25	36																								

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
7(b)	$\frac{5}{18}$ or 0.27(7...) or 0.28 or 27(.7...) % or 28%	B1ft	oe fraction, decimal or percentage ft their table with ≥ 12 values must be using 18 for the total number of possible scores
	Additional Guidance		
	Ignore simplification or conversion attempt (not ratio) after correct probability seen		
	Ratio answer eg 5 : 18, even alongside a correct probability is B0		
	ft decimals or percentages must be correct to the same accuracy as in the scheme eg 8 winning values in their table $\frac{8}{18}$ or 0.44(4...) or 44(.4...) %	B1ft	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
7(c)	$756 \times \text{their } \frac{5}{18}$	M1	oe ft their probability from (b) or if no probability in (b), ft their table with ≥ 12 values where $0 < \text{their probability} < 1$ probabilities, if rounded in (c), must be truncated or rounded to at least 2 sf
	210	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	Answer 210	M1A1	
	$\frac{210}{756}$ on answer line	M1A0	
	Condone 210 out of 756	M1A1	
	Do not treat estimating by rounding as a misread eg1 800 used instead of 756 eg2 (b) 0.27 (c) 0.3×756 (rounded to 1sf in (c) for the probability) eg3 (b) 0.3 (c) 0.3×756 (follows through their (b))	M0A0 M0A0 M1A0	
	Do not allow ft for a ratio from (b) but may ft their (a) instead		
	For 0.27×756 , accept $27\% \times 756$ but do not accept 27% of 756 unless recovered		
	The method mark may be implied by a ft answer (decimal or truncated to the nearest integer or rounded up to the nearest integer) eg1 (b) $\frac{6}{16}$ (c) 283.5 or 283 or 284 (correct ft method implied using (b)) eg2 (a) completed table has 6 winning values (b) no probability shown (c) 252 (correct ft method implied using (a))	M1A0 M1A0	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
8	$a = 8$ and $b = 5$	B2	B1 $a - 5 = 3$ or $a = 3 + 5$ or $a = 8$ or $4b = 20$ or $b = 20 \div 4$ or $b = 5$ SC1 $a = 5$ and $b = 8$	
	Additional Guidance			
	Ignore working if B2 or B1 or SC1 seen			
	$(a - 5)x^2 = 3x^2$ with no further correct work			B0
	For B1 do not allow embedded values eg $4 \times 5 = 20$			B0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
9	Identifies (6, 2) or (3, 8) or (–4, 2) or (–7, 8)	M1	may be seen on the grid mark intention on diagram eg parallelogram drawn with one of the vertices at (6, 2) or (6, 2) plotted
	Identifies (6, 2) and (3, 8) or identifies (–4, 2) and (–7, 8)	M1dep	may be seen on the grid mark intention on diagram eg parallelogram drawn with two of the vertices at (6, 2) and (3, 8) or (6, 2) and (3, 8) plotted
	Both diagonals drawn for one of the correct parallelograms or centre of one of the correct parallelograms identified or (2, 5) or (–3, 5)	M1dep	mark intention on diagram M3 may be implied eg $\left(\frac{1+3}{2}, \frac{8+2}{2}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{-4-2}{2}, \frac{8+2}{2}\right)$
	(2, 5) and (–3, 5)	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	Up to M3 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts		
	Both answers correct (ignore working)		M3A1
	One answer correct (ignore working)		M3A0
	For first 2 marks condone correct points plotted even if labelled incorrectly		
Up to M2 can be awarded for coordinates given as answers			
Arc centre A radius 5 cm passing through (6, 2) and/or (–4, 2) is not sufficient to award M1 etc			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
10	$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$	B2	B1 $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ SC1 $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
	Additional Guidance		
	$(5, -4)$ or $\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$	B0	
	Ignore words if a vector is also seen eg1 Reflection $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ eg2 5 right 4 up and $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ eg3 5 right 4 down eg4 Rotate 5 left and 4 up and $\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$	B2 B1 B0 SC1	
	Condone any type of brackets		
	Condone missing brackets for B2 or B1 or SC1 but must have two numbers in a column		
	Condone 'fraction line' for B2 or B1 or SC1 but must have two numbers in a column		
	$\begin{pmatrix} 5x \\ -4y \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} x5 \\ -y4 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} x+5 \\ y-4 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \text{ right} \\ 4 \text{ down} \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \text{ r} \\ 4 \text{ d} \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} 5 \rightarrow \\ 4 \downarrow \end{pmatrix}$	B0	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
11	Alternative method 1 Compares 80% of volume of hemisphere with volume of water		
	$\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$ or 972π or [3044, 3054] or $\frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$ or 486π or [1522, 1527]	M1	oe eg $\frac{4}{3} \pi \times 729$ allow without any multiplication signs eg $\frac{4}{3} \pi 9^3$
	$0.8 \times \text{their } 486\pi$ or 388.8π or [1217, 1222]	M1dep	oe $0.8 \times \text{their } [1522, 1527]$ or $\frac{1944}{5} \pi$ must be using volume of hemisphere
	185×7 or 1295	M1	oe
	[1217, 1222] and 1295 and Yes	A1	oe
	Alternative method 2 Works out volume of water as proportion of volume of hemisphere		
	$\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$ or 972π or [3044, 3054] or $\frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$ or 486π or [1522, 1527]	M1	oe eg $\frac{4}{3} \pi \times 729$ allow without any multiplication signs eg $\frac{4}{3} \pi 9^3$
	185×7 or 1295	M1	Oe
	their $1295 \div \text{their } 486\pi$ or [0.84, 0.86]	M1dep	oe eg their $1295 \div \text{their } [1522, 1527]$ or 85% dep on M2 must be using volume of hemisphere
	[84, 86](%) and Yes	A1	oe eg 0.85 and 0.8 and Yes

Question 11 continues on the next page

11 cont	Alternative method 3 Works out time to fill 80% of volume of hemisphere		
	$\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$ or 972π or [3044, 3054] or $\frac{2}{3} \times \pi \times 9^3$ or 486π or [1522, 1527]	M1	oe eg $\frac{4}{3} \pi \times 729$ allow without any multiplication signs eg $\frac{4}{3} \pi 9^3$
	$0.8 \times$ their 486π or 388.8π or [1217, 1222] or their $486\pi \div 185$ or [8.1, 8.3]	M1dep	oe $0.8 \times$ their [1522, 1527] or $\frac{1944}{5}\pi$ or their [1522, 1527] $\div 185$ must be using volume of hemisphere
	$0.8 \times$ their $486\pi \div 185$ or $0.8 \times$ their [1522, 1527] $\div 185$ or [6.5, 6.61]	M1dep	oe their [1217, 1222] $\div 185$ or $0.8 \times$ their [8.1, 8.3]
	[6.5, 6.61] and Yes	A1	oe

Question 11 continues on the next page

Additional Guidance		
11 cont	Up to M3 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts	
	Allow 1.33(...) for $\frac{4}{3}$	
	Allow 0.66(...) or 0.67 for $\frac{2}{3}$	
	π may be seen as [3.14, 3.142] eg Alt 1 $\frac{2}{3} \times 3.14 \times 9^3$	M1
	If a number (or calculation) in terms of π is seen but π is subsequently omitted, treat as a miscopy for M marks eg Alt 1 486 π $0.8 \times 486 = 388.8$ $185 \times 7 = 1295$ Yes	M1 M1dep M1A0
	Yes cannot be implied by inequalities	
	Alts 1 and 2 $185 \text{ cm}^3 \times 7$ seen is M1 even if evaluated incorrectly $185^3 \times 7$ seen is M0 unless recovered to 1295	
	Do not allow misreads of the given formula unless recovered eg1 using 9^2 instead of 9^3 eg2 using $\frac{3}{4}$ instead of $\frac{4}{3}$	
	For $0.8 \times$ their 486π , do not accept $80\% \times$ their 486π unless recovered	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
	$9 \div 4$ or $13.5 \div 6$ or $\frac{9}{4}$ or $\frac{13.5}{6}$ or 2.25 or $6 \div 4$ or $13.5 \div 9$ or $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{13.5}{9}$ or 1.5	M1	oe use of a valid pair of sides to make an appropriate calculation or value eg $4 \div 9$ or 0.44(...) or $4 \div 6$ or 0.66(...)
	$9 \div 4 = 13.5 \div 6$ or $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{13.5}{6}$ or $6 \div 4 = 13.5 \div 9$ or $\frac{6}{4} = \frac{13.5}{9}$	A1	oe showing sides are in proportion eg $4 \div 9 = 6 \div 13.5$ or $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{9}{13.5}$
Additional Guidance			
12	For A1 equating may be implied by two calculations or two fractions with correct evaluation eg $9 \div 4 = 13.5 \div 6$ is implied by $9 = 4 \times 2.25$ and $13.5 = 6 \times 2.25$		M1A1
	For A1 equating may be implied by calculations eg1 $9 \div 4 = 13.5 \div 6$ is implied by $9 \div 4 = 2.25$ and $6 \times 2.25 = 13.5$		M1A1
	eg2 $9 \div 4 = 13.5 \div 6$ is implied by $\frac{9}{4} \times 6 = 13.5$		M1A1
	$4 \times 13.5 = 9 \times 6$		M1A1
	$4 \times 13.5 = 54$ and $9 \times 6 = 54$		M1A1
	Non-contradictory working can be ignored eg correct response along with area calculations		M1A1
	Ignore words eg references to scale factors, enlargement, angles		
	Working on diagrams may be seen eg1 Arrows or lines from 4 to 9 and 6 to 13.5 with $\times 2.25$ on them eg2 Arrows or lines from 4 to 9 and 6 to 13.5 with 2.25 on them Arrows or lines must unambiguously link relevant numbers		M1A1 M1A0
	For $9 \div 4$ or $\frac{9}{4}$ allow $9 : 4$ etc		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
13	$100 \times x$ or $100x$ or $x \times 100$ or $x100$ or $x \div 60$ or $\frac{x}{60}$ or $\frac{1}{60}x$ or $x\frac{1}{60}$ or $100 \div 60$ or $\frac{100}{60}$	M1	plasters per hour boxes per minute
	$\frac{100x}{60} \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$ or $100 \div 60 \times x \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$	A1	oe showing 100 and 60 and x eg $\frac{100 \times x}{60} \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$ or $x\frac{100}{60} \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$ or $\frac{100}{60} \times x \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$ or $100x \div 60 \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$

Question 13 additional guidance on the next page

		Additional Guidance	
13		M1 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts	
		Do not allow M1 if only seen embedded in an incorrect expression or calculation eg $100x \times 5 = 500x$	M0
		$60 \times \frac{5x}{3} = 100x$ (M1 allowed as $100x$ is not embedded in an incorrect expression or calculation, A0 because using the given answer)	M1A0
		Condone $x = 100 \div 60$	M1A0
		$\frac{100x}{60} \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$	M1A1
		$\frac{100}{60} = \frac{5}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{3} \times x \left(= \frac{5x}{3} \right)$	M1A1
		$\frac{100}{60} = \frac{5}{3}$ and $\frac{5x}{3}$	M1A0
		No equivalentents allowed for M1	
		Ignore units	
		Condone 1.66(...) for $\frac{5}{3}$	
	Ignore non-contradictory working after M1A1 seen		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
14(a)	Alternative method 1 Works out best estimate of the percentage of employees with hourly rate more than £16		
	28 ÷ 2 or 14	M1	oe implied by 43 or 70
	(12 + 17 + their 14) ÷ 113 or 43 ÷ 113 or 0.38(...) or (56 + their 14) ÷ 113 or 70 ÷ 113 or 0.61(...) or 0.62	M1dep	oe eg (113 – 56 – their 14) ÷ 113 or [12, 12.4] (%) + 15(.0...) (%) + [10.6, 11] (%)
	38(.0...)(%) or 38.1(%)	A1	oe SC3 40 (or 39.55) and explains that a minimum of 11 of 28 people earn more than £16
	Alternative method 2 Compares best estimate of the number of employees with hourly rate more than £16 with 35% of number of employees		
	28 ÷ 2 or 14	M1	oe implied by 43 or 70
	0.35 × 113 or 39.55 or 0.65 × 113 or 73.45	M1	oe accept 39.6 or 40 for 39.55 accept 73.5 or 73 or 74 for 73.45
	43 and 39.55 or 70 and 73.45	A1	accept 39.6 or 40 for 39.55 accept 73.5 or 73 or 74 for 73.45 SC3 40 (or 39.55) and explains that a minimum of 11 of 28 people earn more than £16

Question 14(a) continues on the next page

14(a) cont	Alternative method 3 Shows that a value of x gives a percentage $> 35\%$		
	$(17 + 12 + x) \div 113$ where $11 \leq x \leq 28$	M2	oe eg $(29 + x) \div 113$ must see 17 and 12 or 29
	$(17 + 12 + x) \div 113$ where $11 \leq x \leq 28$ and evaluates $(17 + 12 + x) \div 113 \times 100$ correctly	A1	evaluations rounded or truncated to nearest integer or better SC3 40 (or 39.55) and explains that a minimum of 11 of 28 people earn more than £16
	Alternative method 4 Shows a number of employees that gives a percentage $> 35\%$		
	0.35×113 or 39.55	M1	oe accept 39.6 or 40 for 39.55
	$17 + 12 + x$ or $29 + x$ where $11 \leq x \leq 28$	M1dep	must see 17 and 12 or 29
	39.55 and evaluates $17 + 12 + x$ correctly where $11 \leq x \leq 28$	A1	accept 39.6 or 40 for 39.55 SC3 40 (or 39.55) and explains that a minimum of 11 of 28 people earn more than £16
	Additional Guidance		
	Up to M2 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts		
	14 may be seen by the table		
	Alt 1 62% needs further explanation to score A1		
	Ignore irrelevant working in an otherwise fully correct response		
	For the SC3, minimum of 11 may be implied by an explanation that $12 + 17 + x$ is at least 40 or $29 + x$ is at least 40		
	Responses involving interpolation should be escalated		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
14(b)	Valid reason	B1	eg all employees in the second interval may earn less than £16
	Additional Guidance		
	Fewer than 11 employees could earn more than £16 per hour		B1
	Only 9 might get more than £16 in second class interval (9 could be replaced by any integer from 0 to 10 inclusive)		B1
	More than 11 in group 2 earn less than £16		B0
	Everyone in second group may earn 12 or 13 or 14 or 15		B1
	18 people may earn between £12 and £16 (18 could be replaced by any integer from 18 to 28 inclusive)		B1
	More people may earn between £12 and £16		B0
	People in the 12 to 20 group aren't evenly distributed		B0
	Not everyone in 12 – 20 earns more than £16		B0
	Not many in second group may get more than £16		B0
	Some of second group may get more than £16		B0
	12 to 20 includes people who get less than £16		B0
	2nd group includes some getting less than 16 and some getting more than 16		B0
	We don't know what each person earns		B1
	We don't know how many of 2nd group earn less than £16 per hour		B1
	Under £16 isn't in the data		B1
	Grouped data or it is only an estimate or using midpoints or data is wrong		B0
Ignore irrelevant working but do not ignore incorrect working			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
14(c)	10 × 56 or 560 and 16 × 28 or 448 and 30 × 17 or 510 and 50 × 12 or 600	M1	oe implied by 2118 may be seen by the table allow one product or fx value to be incorrect	
	(their 560 + their 448 + their 510 + their 600) ÷ 113 or 2118 ÷ 113	M1dep	oe eg $\frac{560 + 448 + 510 + 600}{56 + 28 + 17 + 12}$ condone bracket error if working seen eg $560 + 448 + 510 + 600 \div 113$	
	18.7(4...)	A1	Allow 18.70 if M2 seen and no errors	
	Additional Guidance			
	Four values with three correct from 560, 448, 510, 600 can score up to M2 if they add and divide by 113			
	Correct products or values seen but a different method used eg $113 \div 4$			M0M0
	18.7(4...) in working with answer given as the interval $12 \leq p < 20$			M2A0
Ignore any references to statement B eg £18.74 which makes B wrong			M2A1	
Do not allow rounding of any of their 4 values in the second mark eg 560 448 510 600 (600 + 448 + 510 + 600) ÷ 113			M1 M0	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
14(d)	Valid reason referring to the distribution	B1	eg most employees earned below £18
	Additional Guidance		
	Less than a half earned more than £18	B1	
	Lots earned 8 to 12	B0	
	29 people were over £20	B0	
	Not many earned more than the mean	B0	
	Most earned less than £18	B1	
	Some earned less than the mean, some earned more	B0	
	Mean is not a real amount of money	B0	
	Median is better or mode is better	B0	
	Modal class is $8 \leq p < 12$	B1	
	The mode is between £8 and £12 (condone mode as modal class)	B1	
	We don't know what each person earns	B0	
	Grouped data or it is only an estimate or using midpoints or data is wrong	B0	
	The range is large	B0	
	The data has extreme values or outliers or anomalous values	B1	
	The data is (positively) skewed	B1	
	The distribution is not symmetrical	B1	
	The distribution is not evenly spread	B1	
	Not representative	B0	
	Lots of low values or high values can make the mean inaccurate	B0	
Ignore irrelevant working but do not ignore incorrect working			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
15	$3a^3 + 2a^2b - 21a^2b - 14ab^2$	M1	exactly 4 terms with 3 correct terms in any order may be seen in a grid implied by $3a^3 - 19a^2b$ with one other term or $-19a^2b - 14ab^2$ with one other term
	$3a^3 + 2a^2b - 21a^2b - 14ab^2$ or $3a^3 - 19a^2b - 14ab^2$	A1	terms in any order do not allow if only seen in a grid
	Additional Guidance		
	A correct term includes the sign (in a grid allow eg $2a^2b$ for $+2a^2b$)		
	Condone four correct terms followed by incorrect simplification of a^2b terms, otherwise do not allow further incorrect work eg1 $3a^3 + 2a^2b - 21a^2b - 14ab^2 = 3a^3 + 19a^2b - 14ab^2$ eg2 $3a^3 - 2a^2b - 21a^2b - 14ab^2 = 6a^5b - 21a^2b - 14ab^2$		M1A1 M1A0
	Allow equivalent fully simplified terms eg $2a^2b$ may be seen as $2ba^2$		
	For M1 allow coefficients to be incorrectly positioned eg $a^33 + 2a^2b - b21a^2 - 14ab^2$		M1A0
	$3a^3 + 2a^2b - 21a^2b + -14ab^2$ has 4 correct terms but needs further simplification to score A1		M1A0
Terms must be processed eg do not allow $a^2 \times 3a$ for $3a^3$			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
16	$22 = 9a - 5$ or $(a =) 3$	M1	oe eg $\frac{22 - -5}{9 - 0}$ may be implied eg $(y =) 3x - 5$
	$(y =) \frac{5}{2}x \dots$ or (gradient B =) $\frac{5}{2}$	M1	oe eg (gradient B =) 2.5 allow $(y =) \frac{5x + 7}{2}$
	gradient A = 3 and gradient B = $\frac{5}{2}$	A1	oe eg $3 > \frac{5}{2}$ condone $3x > \frac{5}{2}x$
	Additional Guidance		
	Up to M2 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts		
	Condone incorrect y -intercept eg $a = 3$ $y = \frac{5}{2}x + 7$ gradient A = 3 gradient B = $\frac{5}{2}$		M1M1 A1
	It must be clear that the values 3 and $\frac{5}{2}$ are being used to answer the question to award A1 eg1 gradient A = 3 and gradient B = $\frac{5}{2}$ (no statement needed) eg2 $a = 3$ $y = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$ eg3 $y = 3x - 5$ and $y = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$ 3 is greater than $\frac{5}{2}$ eg4 $y = 3x - 5$ and $y = \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$ gradient of A > gradient of B		M2A1 M2A0 M2A1 M2A0
$22 = 9x - 5$ or $x = 3$ must be recovered to award 1st M1			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
17	Alternative method 1 Works out AC and uses it in triangle ABC		
	$\cos 42 = \frac{AC}{6}$	M1	oe eg $\sin 48 = \frac{AC}{6}$ allow 0.74(...) for cos 42 or sin 48
	(AC =) $6 \times \cos 42$ or (AC =) [4.45, 4.5]	M1dep	oe eg (AC =) $6 \times \sin 48$ allow 0.74(...) for cos 42 or sin 48 may be seen on diagram
	$\sin x = \frac{\text{their [4.45, 4.5]}}{11.7}$ or (x =) $\sin^{-1}[0.38, 0.385]$	M1dep	oe eg $\cos x = \frac{\sqrt{11.7^2 - \text{their [4.45, 4.5]}^2}}{11.7}$ or (x =) $90 - \cos^{-1}[0.38, 0.385]$
	[22.3, 23]	A1	
	Alternative method 2 Works out angle ADC and uses it in triangle ABD		
	(angle ADC =) $90 - 42$ or (angle ADC =) 48	M1	oe eg (angle ADC =) $180 - 90 - 42$ may be seen on diagram
	$\frac{\sin x}{4} = \frac{\sin(90 - 42)}{11.7}$	M1dep	oe eg $\frac{6}{\sin x} = \frac{11.7}{\sin 48}$
	(sin x =) $\frac{\sin(90 - 42)}{11.7} \times 6$ or (x =) $\sin^{-1}[0.38, 0.385]$	M1dep	oe
	[22.3, 23]	A1	

Question 17 continues on the next page

		Additional Guidance	
17 cont		Up to M3 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts	
		Allow any unambiguous notation for angles, eg allow B for x	
		Alt 1 Allow any unambiguous notation for AC eg y (condone x if clearly referring to AC)	
		Alt 1 1st M1 must be an equation where AC is the only variable eg $AC^2 + (6 \sin 42)^2 = 6^2$	M1
		Alt 1 A calculation that leads to AC scores M1M1 eg $\sqrt{6^2 - (6 \sin 42)^2}$	M1M1
		Alt 1 3rd M1 must have $\sin x$ (or $\cos x$) as the subject or be a calculation that leads to x	
		Alt 2 48 only marked at angle BAC on diagram	M0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
18	$xz = xy + 4$ or $z = y + \frac{4}{x}$	M1	oe equation with fraction eliminated or oe equation with single fraction split into two terms eg $x \times z = xy + 4$ or $z = \frac{xy}{x} + \frac{4}{x}$	
	$xz - xy = 4$ or $x(z - y) = 4$	M1dep	oe equation with x terms collected eg $xy - xz = -4$	
	$x = \frac{4}{z - y}$ or $x = \frac{-4}{y - z}$	A1	oe equation with x the subject eg $-\frac{4}{y - z} = x$	
	Additional Guidance			
	Up to M2 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts			
	Correct answer in working with answer repeated on answer line without $x =$ eg $x = \frac{4}{z - y}$ seen in working with answer $\frac{4}{z - y}$			M1M1A1
Do not allow incorrect simplification after correct answer seen eg $x = \frac{4}{z - y}$ $x = \frac{4}{z} - \frac{4}{y}$			M2A0	
$xz - xy - 4 = 0$ with no further correct working			M1M0	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
19	Alternative method 1 $nth\ term = an^2 + bn + c$		
	(second differences =) 10 or $a = 5$ or $5n^2$	M1	second difference seen at least once and not contradicted by a different value unless recovered may be seen by the sequence
	$6 - 5 \times 1^2$ and $24 - 5 \times 2^2$ or 1 and 4 or $b = 3$ or $3n$	M1dep	oe subtraction of $5n^2$ from any two consecutive terms eg $52 - 5 \times 3^2$ and $90 - 5 \times 4^2$ or 7 and 10 implied by $5n^2 + 3n \dots$
	$5 \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1 + c = 6$ or $5 + 3 + c = 6$ or ($3n + c$ and) $3 \times 1 + c = 1$	M1dep	oe substitution of $a = 5$ and $b = 3$ eg $5 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2 + c = 24$
	$5n^2 + 3n - 2$	A1	terms in any order SC2 $a = 5$ and $c = -2$ SC1 $c = -2$
	Alternative method 2 $nth\ term = an^2 + bn + c$		
	(second differences =) 10 or $a = 5$ or $5n^2$	M1	second difference seen at least once and not contradicted by a different value unless recovered may be seen by the sequence
	$3 \times 5 + b = 18$ or $b = 3$ or $3n$	M1dep	oe substitution of $a = 5$ eg $5 \times 5 + b = 28$ implied by $5n^2 + 3n \dots$
	$5 \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1 + c = 6$ or $5 + 3 + c = 6$	M1dep	oe substitution of $a = 5$ and $b = 3$ eg $5 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2 + c = 24$
	$5n^2 + 3n - 2$	A1	terms in any order SC2 $a = 5$ and $c = -2$ SC1 $c = -2$

Question 19 continues on the next page

19 cont	Alternative method 3 n th term = $an^2 + bn + c$		
	Any 3 of $a + b + c = 6$ $4a + 2b + c = 24$ $9a + 3b + c = 52$ $16a + 4b + c = 90$	M1	oe 3 equations
	$3a + b = 18$ and $5a + b = 28$ or $a = 5$ and $b = 3$	M1dep	oe pair of equations in a and b eg $8a + 2b = 46$ and $15a + 3b = 84$ implied by $5n^2 + 3n \dots$
	$5 \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1 + c = 6$ or $5 + 3 + c = 6$	M1dep	oe substitution of $a = 5$ and $b = 3$ eg $5 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2 + c = 24$
	$5n^2 + 3n - 2$	A1	terms in any order SC2 $a = 5$ and $c = -2$ SC1 $c = -2$
	Additional Guidance		
	Up to M3 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts		
	Second differences = 10 scores M1 even if used incorrectly eg $10n \dots$		
	Condone $n = 5n^2 + 3n - 2$ or $5n^2 + 3n - 2 = 0$		M3A1
	Condone working in a different variable eg $5x^2 + 3x - 2$		M3A1
The 3rd method mark cannot be implied ie $c = -2$ is only awarded M3 if the previous two method marks are seen			
Alt 1 2nd M1 cannot be awarded for subtracting in the wrong order unless recovered			
SC2 or SC1 can be awarded from work seen in the working lines			
SC2 or SC1 can be implied by a quadratic answer eg1 answer $5n^2 + 6n - 2$ eg2 answer $10n^2 + 4n - 2$		SC2 SC1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
20(a)	75	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
	75 unambiguously linked to x on diagram with answer line blank		B1

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
20(b)	It could be bigger or smaller than the answer to part (a)	B1	
	Additional Guidance		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
20(c)	No and valid statement	B1	eg AB and CD are not parallel or no $y = 50^\circ$ (alternate segment theorem)
	Additional Guidance		
	Angles may be seen on the diagram		
	No may be implied eg1 angle ADC is not 50 eg2 angle y is 50		B1 B1
	Allow unambiguous indication of angles eg A and D are both 65 so he is wrong		B1
	No and angle $ADC = 65^\circ$		B1
	y is not 80 so no		B1
	No, neither angle is correct		B1
	No, he thinks AB and CD are parallel		B1
	No, he's used alternate angles		B1
	He has made mistakes		B0
	Ignore irrelevant working but do not ignore incorrect working		B0
	Responses saying he is correct		B0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
21	Alternative method 1		
	3200 ÷ 2500 or 1.28	M1	oe
	$\sqrt[5]{\text{their } 1.28}$ or [1.05 1.0506] or [5.0, 5.06]	M1dep	may be implied eg $\frac{r}{100} = [0.05, 0.0506]$
	5.1	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	Trial of the form $2500 \times x^5$ with $1 < x \leq 1.1$ and correct evaluation	M1	allow correct evaluation truncated or rounded to nearest integer or better allow working year by year value of x used must be seen
	Two trials of the form $2500 \times x^5$ each with $1 < x \leq 1.1$ and correct evaluations, one with answer < 3200 and one with answer > 3200	M1dep	allow correct evaluations truncated or rounded to nearest integer or better allow working year by year values of x used must be seen
	5.1	A1	

Question 21 continues on the next page

Additional Guidance																																	
21 cont	<p>Up to M2 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.01</td> <td>2627.525125</td> <td>1.0505</td> <td>3198.308</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.02</td> <td>2760.202008</td> <td>1.04</td> <td>3041.632256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.03</td> <td>2898.185186</td> <td>1.05</td> <td>3190.703906</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.051</td> <td>3205.926703</td> <td>1.06</td> <td>3345.563944</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.07</td> <td>3506.379327</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.08</td> <td>3673.320192</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.09</td> <td>3846.559887</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.1</td> <td>4026.275</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1.01	2627.525125	1.0505	3198.308	1.02	2760.202008	1.04	3041.632256	1.03	2898.185186	1.05	3190.703906	1.051	3205.926703	1.06	3345.563944			1.07	3506.379327			1.08	3673.320192			1.09	3846.559887			1.1	4026.275
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		1.09	3846.559887																														
		1.1	4026.275																														
	<p>Alt 2 example of working year by year (allow intermediate values to be truncated or rounded to the nearest penny, also allow if given to the next penny)</p> <p>$2500 \times 1.03 = 2898.19$</p> <p>$2898.19 \times 1.03 = 2985.1357$ (allow 2985.13 or 2985.14)</p> <p>$2985.13 \times 1.03 = 3074.6839$</p>																																
	<p>Incorrect trials and evaluations can be ignored</p>																																
	<p>5.1 from incorrect working eg $3200 - 2500 = 700$ $\sqrt[4]{700} = 5.1$</p>	M0M0A0																															
	<p>Wrong answer with no correct method seen</p>	M0M0A0																															
	<p>Apply the scheme that favours the student eg 2500×1.05^5 scores M1M1 using Alt 1</p>																																
	<p>$\frac{3200 - 2500}{2500}$ with no further correct work</p>	M0M0																															

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
22(a)	$(x_2 =) 5.3(1\dots)$	B1	
	$(x_3 =) [5.553, 5.555]$ or 5.55	B1ft	ft their 5.3(1...) rounded to at least 2 dp SC1 $x_2 = [5.553, 5.555]$ or 5.55
	Additional Guidance		
	Allow second B1 for $x_3 = 5.6$ with acceptable answer seen in working		
	$x_2 = 12.247$ $x_3 = 9.986$		B0 B1ft
SC1 is for using $x_0 = 5$			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
22(b)	$5.85 < \text{value} \leq 6.23$	B1	ignore any iteration number
	Additional Guidance		
	Ignore other values if B1 response seen		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
23	$\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9}$ or $\frac{6}{90}$ or $\frac{1}{15}$	M1	oe fraction, decimal or percentage allow $\frac{2}{9}$ to be 0.22(2...) or 22(.2...)% allow $\frac{6}{90}$ to be [0.066, 0.067] or [6.6, 6.7]% may be seen on a tree diagram allow 6 out of 90
	$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{2}{9}$ or $\frac{2}{90}$ or $\frac{1}{45}$	M1	oe fraction, decimal or percentage allow $\frac{2}{90}$ to be 0.022(...) or 2.2(...)% may be seen on a tree diagram allow 2 out of 90 or 4 out of 90
	$\frac{6}{90}$ and $\frac{2}{90}$	A1	oe fractions, decimals or percentages allow 6 out of 90 and 2 out of 90
	Probabilities in comparable form and Option 1	A1ft	ft their $\frac{6}{90}$ and their $\frac{2}{90}$ with M2A0 correct comparisons include $\frac{1}{15}$ and $\frac{1}{45}$ [0.066, 0.067] and 0.022(...) [6.6, 6.7]% and 2.2(...)% 6 out of 90 and 2 out of 90

Question 23 continues on the next page

Additional Guidance		
23 cont	Up to M2 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts	
	3 ways to win in Option 1 and 2 ways to win in Option 2 so Option 1	M0M0A0A0
	Assuming replacement can score a maximum of M0M1A0A0	
	Choosing Option 1 cannot be implied by inequalities	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
24	44.5 or 45.5 or 65 or 75	M1	allow $45.\dot{4}9$ or $74.\dot{9}$ implied by 1980.25 or 2070.25 or 11881.5 or 12421.5 or 4225 or 5625
	6 × their 45.5^2 – their 65^2 or 6 × 2070.25 – 4225 or 12421.5 – 4225	M1	their 45.5 must be (45, 46] their 65 must be [60, 70)
	45.5 and 65 and 8196.5	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	Up to M2 may be awarded for correct work with no answer or incorrect answer, even if this is seen amongst multiple attempts		
	If multiple attempts are seen and one is fully correct, the correct one must be unambiguously selected (eg ticked or circled) to award A1 if the answer line is blank		
	Note that M0M1A0 is possible eg $6 \times 46^2 - 61^2$		M0M1A0
Condone eg 45.50 for 45.5			

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
25	$\frac{(x-7)(x+4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} \text{ and } \frac{(x+7)(x-4)}{(x+4)(x-4)}$	M1	(x – 4)(x + 4) or $x^2 - 4x + 4x - 16$ must be seen (expansion may be seen in a grid) brackets in any order if the brackets are not shown for the numerators, expansions must be correct may be seen as a single fraction
	$x^2 - 7x + 4x - 28 \text{ or } x^2 - 3x - 28$ or $x^2 + 7x - 4x - 28 \text{ or } x^2 + 3x - 28$	M1	correct expansion of (x – 7)(x + 4) or (x + 7)(x – 4) ignore denominators may be seen in a grid implied by $2x^2 - 56$ if no errors seen in expansions
	M2 seen with no errors and $\frac{2x^2 - 56}{x^2 - 16}$	A1	allow M2 seen with no errors and $a = 2 \quad b = 56$
Additional Guidance			
25	Missing brackets must be recovered but condone missing closing bracket at the end of a numerator or denominator eg $\frac{(x-7)(x+4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} + \frac{(x+7)(x-4)}{(x+4)(x-4)}$		1st M1
	2nd M1 is awarded for four correct terms even if subsequently simplified incorrectly		
	For terms seen in a grid, signs must be correct (allow eg 4x for + 4x)		
	For 1st M1 allow multiplication signs		
	After M2A1 ignore incorrect values stated eg $a = 2 \quad b = -56$		
	$\frac{2x^2 - 56}{x^2 - 16}$ may come from wrong working or incomplete working eg $\frac{(x-7)(x+4)}{(x-4)(x+4)} + \frac{(x+7)(x-4)}{(x+4)(x-4)}$ $\frac{x^2 - 28 + x^2 - 28}{x^2 - 16} = \frac{2x^2 - 56}{x^2 - 16}$		M1 M0A0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
26(a)	(0, -3)	B1	
	Additional Guidance		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
26(b)	$y = 2 - x^2$	B1	oe equation eg $x^2 = 2 - y$
	Additional Guidance		
	$y = -1x^2 + 2$		B1
	$y = -(x^2) + 2$		B1
	$-x^2 + 2$		B0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments	
26(c)	Translation	B1	allow eg translate(d)	
	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	B1		
	Additional Guidance			
	Do not accept a vector given as coordinates or with missing brackets or with 'fraction line'			
	Translation from (0, 0)			B1B0
	Translation horizontally by 2			B1B0
	Translate 2 to the right and 2 down			B1B0
	Reflect by $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$			B0B1
	Giving a combined transformation is B0B0			
	Ignore references to movement if vector is correct eg Move to the left by $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$			B0B1