



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

**GCSE
MATHEMATICS – NUMERACY
UNIT 1 – HIGHER TIER
3310U50-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

WJEC GCSE MATHEMATICS - NUMERACY

SUMMER 2022 MARKING SCHEME

Unit 1: Higher Tier	Mark	Comments
<p>1(a) $420 \div 20 \times 17$</p> <p align="right">357 (people)</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M1 for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $420 \div 20 (= 21)$ • sight of 21 <p>CAO. Allow embedded as 420 : 357 Award A0 for 357 : 420</p>
<p><u>1(a) Alternative method 1</u> $(420 \div 20) \times (20 + 17) - 420$ $(= 777 - 420)$</p> <p align="right">357 (people)</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M1 for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $420 \div 20 (= 21)$ • sight of 21 • sight of 777 <p>CAO. Allow embedded as 420 : 357 Award A0 for 357 : 420</p>
<p><u>1(a) Alternative method 2</u> $420 - (20 - 17) \times (420 \div 20)$ $(= 420 - 63)$</p> <p align="right">357 (people)</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M1 for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $420 \div 20 (= 21)$ • sight of 21 • sight of 63 <p>CAO. Allow embedded as 420 : 357 Award A0 for 357 : 420</p>
<p><u>1(a) Alternative method 3</u> Full ratio method to find 357 people, e.g. $(20 \times) \frac{420}{(20)} : 17 \times \frac{420}{20}$</p> <p align="right">357 (people)</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Allow seen in stages, including written as an appropriate sum of equivalent ratios, e.g. attempting $17 + 340$ (from $20 : 17$ and $400 : 340$)</p> <p>M1 for any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $420 \div 20 (= 21)$ • sight of 21 <p>CAO. Allow embedded as 420 : 357 Award A0 for 357 : 420</p>
<p>1(b) (Price last year =) (£)4.2(0)</p> <p>(Price now =) $4.2(0) + 0.05 \times 4.2(0)$ = (£)4.41</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>FT 'their 4.20'</p> <p>A final answer of (£)4.4(0) (from $4 + 2 \times 0.2$) implies B1 M0 A0 If no marks awarded SC2 for sight of 4×1.1025 SC1 for sight of 4×1.05^2</p>

<p>2(a) Lowest common multiple of $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$ or 150 seen or implied, e.g. listing multiples to 150 for nuts and washers and sight of 30 boxes of bolts, sight of $5 \times 30 = 150$, $6 \times 25 = 150$ and sight of 30 boxes of bolts,</p> <p>Table completed correctly, or sight of correct number of boxes in working, e.g.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="229 439 523 533"> <tr> <td>Nuts</td> <td>5 boxes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bolts</td> <td>30 boxes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washers</td> <td>6 boxes</td> </tr> </table>	Nuts	5 boxes	Bolts	30 boxes	Washers	6 boxes	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M1 for a method looking at factors or multiples, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sight of $2 \times 3 \times 5$ and 5×5 sight of 6×5 and 5×5 30 with factors 5, 6 and 25 with factors 5, 5 listing 30, 60, 90 and 25, 50, 75 a common multiple of 150 (not the lowest) seen or implied, e.g. 300, 450, 600, ... <p>Answers in the table take precedence, e.g. if correct number of boxes 5 for nuts, 30 for bolts and 6 for washers in working but table incorrect, award M2 A0</p> <p>If no marks, award SC1 for an answer with whole numbers of nuts, bolts and washers in the ratio 5:30:6, e.g. answers of 10, 60 and 12 respectively</p>								
Nuts	5 boxes															
Bolts	30 boxes															
Washers	6 boxes															
<p>2(b) 13.5(0 mm)</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>B1 for sight of any one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $6 \times (2 + 0.25)$ $6 \times 2 + 6 \times 0.25$ sight of 2.25 (mm) correct evaluation of '$6 \times (2 + \text{their } 0.25)$' provided $0 < \text{'their } 0.25' \leq 0.5$ 														
<p>3(a) Suitable uniform scales on both axes, costs to £110 and number of bottles from 0 to 100</p> <p>Correct representation of costs for 0 to 100 bottles</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B2</p>	<p>Allow for cost axis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> starting from £10 final label is £100 (rather than £110 or £120) suitable for 'their plotted points' with increasing costs for increasing number of bottles <p>With no incorrect points plotted Joined with dotted or solid straight line Ignore any additional 'correct' points plotted for more than 100 bottles</p> <p>Examples of points:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="858 1218 1350 1276"> <tr> <td>Bottles</td> <td>0</td> <td>20</td> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>80</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costs £</td> <td>10</td> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> <td>70</td> <td>90</td> <td>110</td> </tr> </table> <p>B1 for any one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One incorrect plot, that is not (0, 10), on an otherwise correct graph. (0,10) must be plotted and joined correct graph for an inclusive range of 50 bottles at least 2 correct points plotted, with no incorrect points plotted, ignore vertical lines or 'line of best fit'. Allow for points not joined <p>Note: the drawing of a bar chart should only be awarded B1 maximum for the uniform scales</p>	Bottles	0	20	40	60	80	100	Costs £	10	30	50	70	90	110
Bottles	0	20	40	60	80	100										
Costs £	10	30	50	70	90	110										
<p>3(b) $1750 \div 1.75$ or $1750 \times 4/7$ or $1750 \div 7/4$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+ 10 £1010</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Allow sight of 1000 provided not from incorrect working (not for 1 litre = 1000 ml)</p> <p>If no marks, award SC1 for sight of '$\div 1.75$' or '$\div 7/4$' or '$\times 4/7$' or equivalent</p>														

<p>6. 5.1×10^8</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>Allow $5.10(00\dots) \times 10^8$ B1 for the correct value written in index form, e.g. 51×10^7 or 510×10^6 or B1 for the sight of either of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $51\ 000\ 000$ and 5.1×10^7 • $5\ 100\ 000\ 000$ and 5.1×10^9 • 5×10^8
<p>7. (Capacity of original enclosure =) $5 \times 8 \times 3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 5 \times 8 \times 1.5$ (120) (20) = 140 (m³) (Volume of wooden cuboid = $4 \times 3.5 \times 0.5$) = 7 (m³) (Percentage =) $\frac{140-7}{140} (\times 100)$ OR $100 - \frac{7}{140} \times 100$ = 95 (%)</p>	<p>M2 A1 B1 M1 A1</p>	<p>M1 for $5 \times 8 \times 3 + n \times 5 \times 8 \times 1.5$ where $0 < n \leq 1$ CAO May be implied by 'their original capacity' – 7 FT 'their derived 140' and 'their $4 \times 3.5 \times 0.5$' On FT, their answer needs to be correctly calculated with any slips only being allowed in the decimal part of the percentage, provided it would round to the appropriate whole number. If their division not seen, their rounded answer needs to be correct for their division.</p>
<p>8(a) $40 \times 0.3 + 10 \times 1$ OR $80 - (10 \times 1.8 + 15 \times 1.6 + 20 \times 0.8)$ = 22 (trees)</p>	<p>M1 A1</p>	<p>$12 + 10$ OR $80 - (18 + 24 + 16)$ If no marks awarded, SC1 for sight of 58 (trees greater than 50cm) from $10 \times 1.8 + 15 \times 1.6 + 20 \times 0.8$</p>
<p>8(b)(i) 60 cm</p>	<p>B1</p>	
<p>8(b)(ii) Search for the lower quartile (Working fwds from 40) (Working bwds from 50) $1x = 20 - 40 \times 0.3$ OR $1x = 10 - 10 \times 0.8$ $x = 8$ OR $x = 2$ Search for the upper quartile (Working fwds from 60) (Working bwds from 75) $1.6y = 20$ OR $1.6y = 20 - 20 \times 0.8$ $y = 12.5$ OR $y = 2.5$ (Inter-quartile range =) $(60 + 12.5) - (40 + 8)$ or equivalent OR $(75 - 2.5) - (50 - 2)$ or equivalent = 24.5 (cm)</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 M1 A1</p>	<p>OR $\frac{8}{10} \times 10$ OR $\frac{2}{10} \times 10$ Needs to be unambiguous work leading towards their lower quartile Lower quartile of 48 implies M1A1 OR $\frac{20}{15 \times 1.6} \times 15$ ($= \frac{20}{24} \times 15$) OR $\frac{20 - 20 \times 0.8}{15 \times 1.6} \times 15$ ($= \frac{4}{24} \times 15$) Needs to be unambiguous work leading towards their upper quartile Allow improper fractions Upper quartile of 72.5 implies M1A1 72.5 – 48 FT 'their 12.5' or 'their 2.5' AND FT 'their 8' or 'their 2' in an appropriate calculation provided one of the quartiles is correct and the other quartile is in the correct group (40-50 or 60-75) CAO</p>

<p>9(a) $\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times \text{radius}^3 = 128\pi$ or equivalent</p> <p>(radius³ =) $\frac{128\pi \times 3}{4 \times \pi}$ or equivalent</p> <p>radius³ = 96 OR (radius =) $\sqrt[3]{96}$</p> <p>(radius =) $2\sqrt[3]{12}$ (mm)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p>	<p>If an equation is not seen, only award if appropriate calculations with 128, 4 and 3 seen Note: simplifying the cube root of 128 alone does not imply M1</p> <p>Must be from correct working FT 'their derived 96' provided their answer can be written the form $a\sqrt[3]{12}$ An unsupported $2\sqrt[3]{12}$ (mm) is awarded M0m0A0B0</p>
<p>9(b) (Total surface area =)</p> <p>$\pi \times 8 \times 12 + 2 \times \frac{4 \times \pi \times 4^2}{2}$ or equivalent</p> <p>= 160π (mm²)</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>M1 for sight of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\pi \times 8 \times 12$ (96π) or • $2 \times \frac{4 \times \pi \times 4^2}{2}$ (64π) <p>CAO</p>
<p>10(a) Appropriate tangent drawn at a time between t=5.7 and t=5.9 seconds</p> <p>Difference in y ÷ difference in x</p> <p>Correctly evaluated gradient from a tangent drawn at a time between t=5.7 and t=5.9 seconds, given in its simplest form</p>	<p>M2</p> <p>m1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>Note: A tangent that follows the curve between t=6 and t=7 is not appropriate i.e. it should not pass through (7, 10) or below M1 for a tangent drawn at any other time</p> <p>FT from M1 previously awarded Award m1A0 if only 1 correct difference in the division</p> <p>FT for a tangent drawn at any time from t=5.6 onwards Mark final answer Accept a correct improper fraction (unless it gives a whole number), mixed number or decimal If a decimal answer is given, it needs to be correctly evaluated to at least 1 decimal place, rounded or truncated</p> <p>If no marks awarded, SC1 for a final answer of 3/2 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 1.5 from convincing work that they are calculating the average acceleration (12/8) over the 8 seconds</p>

