## GCSE MARKING SCHEME

AUTUMN 2017

GCSE
MATHEMATICS - COMPONENT 1 (FOUNDATION)
C300U10-1

## INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2017 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.


| $\begin{array}{lll} \hline \text { 3.(a) } & & \\ 0.08 & \frac{3}{4} & 76 \% \end{array}$ | B2 | Allow e.g. 0.08, 75\%, 76\% <br> B1 for changing at least one value into a form such that 2 or more values can be compared e.g. $\left(\frac{3}{4}=\right) 0.75 \text { or }\left(\frac{3}{4}=\right) 75 \%$ <br> or $(76 \%=) 0.76$ or $(0.08=) 8 \%$ <br> or $\left(\frac{3}{4}=\right) \frac{75}{100}$ and $(76 \%=) \frac{76}{100}$ <br> Allow $0.08=08 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.(b) <br> $200-\frac{1}{4} \times 200-\frac{30}{100} \times 200$ or equivalent $(=200-50-60)$ <br> OR $\frac{45}{100} \times 200$ or equivalent <br> 90 | M2 | Award M2 for a complete method which may be seen in stages <br> Award M1 for $200-x-60$ or 200-50-y or equivalent if method not seen. <br> If no marks award SC1 for $50+60(=110)$ or for sight of $45 \%$ or equivalent CAO |
|  | (5) |  |
| 4.(a) <br> Valid explanation <br> e.g. ' $£ 15.03$ shared between 5 does not give you an answer in pounds and pence' | E1 | Allow e.g. <br> 'You cannot divide 15.03 by 5' or 'The sandwiches would be $£ 3$ each and that would add up to $£ 15$ plus the salad would be $£ 18$. He has been charged $3 p$ too much.' <br> or 'The sandwiches should all cost the same amount but the bill suggests they do not.' <br> or showing that <br> (£) $3 \times 5+(£) 3=(£) 18$ and <br> $(£) 3.01 \times 5+(£) 3=(£) 18.05$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4.(b) } \\ & (9.45-1.05) \div 4 \end{aligned}$ | M2 | or <br> M1 for 9.45-1.05 <br> or for 'their (9.45-1.05)' $\div 4$ |
|  | A1 |  |
|  | (4) |  |


| 5.(a) <br> Any six-sided closed shape with exactly one line of symmetry | B2 | B1 for any hexagon, or for any shape with greater than 4 sides with exactly one line of symmetry <br> If more than one shape has been drawn and not all are hexagons, it must be clear which shape is the answer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.(b)(i) <br> Shape completed correctly. | B2 | Must be a closed shape for B2 <br> B1 for angle BCD measuring $60^{\circ}$ ( $\pm 2^{\circ}$ ) <br> or for side CD $=4 \mathrm{~cm}( \pm 2 \mathrm{~mm})$. or for side $A D$ parallel to $B C$. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5.(b)(ii) } \\ & \text { Parallelogram } \end{aligned}$ | B1 | CAO <br> Ignore incorrect spelling if intent is clear. |
|  | (5) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6.(a)(i) } \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | B1 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6.(a)(ii) } \\ & -17 \end{aligned}$ | B1 |  |
| 6.(a)(iii) | B1 |  |
| 6.(b) <br> A correct example of an even number resulting in an integer output. <br> A correct example of an odd number resulting in a non-integer output. | E1 | Allow a general argument e.g. 'Even numbers such as $2,4,6 \ldots$. will always result in whole number outputs because an even number divided by 2 is a whole number' <br> Allow a general argument e.g. 'Odd numbers such as $1,3,5, \ldots$ will have ' 5 ' at the end of the output' |
|  | (5) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.(a) } \\ & 9,11,11,13 \end{aligned}$ | B2 | B1 for sight of 9 or for $\ldots . ., 11,11,13$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7.(b)(i) } \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | B1 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 .(\mathrm{b})(\mathrm{ii)} \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | B1 | Accept 'zero' or equivalent, do not accept 'impossible' or 'none' or equivalent. <br> Allow $\frac{0}{18}$ (teams) or <br> $\frac{0}{3}$ (8-seater boats) <br> or $\frac{0}{4}$ (junior teams) |
|  | (4) |  |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 8.(a)(i) } \\
\& 8
\end{aligned}
\] \& B2 \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Not from wrong working \\
B1 for \(4 \times 2\) or equivalent or for a complete list or for a list of at least 6 distinct correct options with a numerical answer or a complete possibility space e.g.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
8.(a)(ii) \\
Valid explanation \\
e.g. 'Half the people may not choose apple pie.' or 'Toffee may be more popular than apple.' or 'We do not know if they are equally likely to be chosen.'
\end{tabular} \& E1 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 8.(b)(i) } \\
\& 60(\%)
\end{aligned}
\] \& B1 \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Or equivalent fraction or decimal} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
8.(b)(ii) \\
\((40 \%\) of \(120=) 48\) or \((60 \%\) of \(120=) 72\) \\
\((120-48) \times 3+48 \times 2\) or equivalent or \(72 \times 3+(120-72) \times 2\) or equivalent or \\
(£) \(312(.00) \mathrm{CAO}\)
\end{tabular} \& B1
M2

A1 \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{| seen or implied |
| :--- |
| FT 'their 48' or 'their 72 ' (120 - 'their 48 ') $\times 3+$ 'their 48 ' $\times 2$ or 'their $72 \prime \times 3+(120-$ 'their $72 \prime) \times 2$ |
| or M1 for either product in the sum seen or implied |
| 'their 48' must be an attempt at finding $40 \%$ of 120 ; 'their 72 ' must be an attempt at finding $60 \%$ of 120; if finding $40 \%$ of 120 and $60 \%$ of 120 independently, 'their 72' + 'their 48' must total 120. |} <br>

\hline \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 8.(c) } \\
& 20
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& B2 \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{| B1 for $\frac{15}{0.75}$ or equivalent seen; may be in steps |
| :--- |
| Allow B1 for e.g. repeated addition of 75 p to try to make $£ 15$ |} <br>

\hline \& (10) \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Do not allow a column vector.}} <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { 9.(a) } \\
& (-4,3)
\end{aligned}
$$ \& B1 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | 9.(b) |
| :--- |
| Points correctly plotted at (1, 3) and (4, -2) | \& B2 \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{B1 for each, ignoring mis-labelling or missing labels} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



| lis.(a) <br> No and valid explanation <br> e.g. 'According to the formula, it takes 20 <br> minutes to cook no meat.' or ' $t$ should be 0 <br> when $p$ is 0. .' | E1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { *16.(a) } \\ 9 \\ 9.5\end{array}\right)$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| ${ }^{*} 18$. Correct construction with arcs | B2 | B1 for correct arcs <br> Tolerance $\pm 2^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (2) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & { }^{*} 19 .(\mathrm{a}) \\ & x^{2}-3 x-10 \end{aligned}$ | B2 | B1 for $x^{2}-3 x+\ldots$ or for any three correct terms in $x^{2}+2 x-5 x-10$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \star 19 .(\mathrm{b}) \\ & 18 a \end{aligned}$ | B2 | Condone $18 a^{1}$ for 2 marks. <br> B1 for $k \times a^{1}$ or equivalent |
|  | (4) |  |
| *20(a)(i) <br> $y$ is inversely proportional to $x$ indicated | B1 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & * 20(\mathrm{a}) \text { (ii) } \\ & (x=0.25 \text { or equivalent } \end{aligned}$ | B2 | B1 for $100=\frac{25}{x}$ seen <br> Do not accept $y=0.25$ or equivalent |
| *20(b) <br> $\frac{4}{0.8}$ or equivalent <br> $5(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s})$ or equivalent | M1 <br> A1 | Allow e.g. '1 metre every 0.2 seconds.' |
|  | (5) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { *21(a)(i) } \\ & 14 \pi \end{aligned}$ | B1 | allow 43.96 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { *21(a)(ii) } \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | B1 |  |
| *21(b) (diameter =) $6(\mathrm{~cm})$ <br> $9 \pi$ or $\pi \times 9$ or equivalent | B1 B2 | May be on diagram <br> Mark final answer B1 for $\pi \times 3^{2}$ or equivalent <br> If no marks award SC1 for an answer of $36 \pi$ or $144 \pi$ |
|  | (5) |  |
| 22. <br> (a) $\frac{30}{35}-\frac{14}{35}$ | M1 | or equivalent |
| $\frac{16}{35}$ | A1 |  |


| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { *22.(b) } \\ (a=) 28 & (b=) 35 \quad(c=) 55 \end{array}$ | B3 | B1 for each correct value <br> or <br> B2 for 35 and attempting $4 \times 7$ and $11 \times 5$ <br> or for a set of values in the correct ratio that are not 2-digit e.g. 56, 70, 110 <br> or <br> B1 for a common multiple of 5 and 7 or for two pairs of two-digit numbers in the ratio 4:5 AND 7:11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *22.(c) <br> $205 \div 5 \times 8$ or equivalent <br> 328 (cm) or equivalent | M1 <br> A1 | Must be a complete method CAO |
|  | (7) |  |
| *23.(a) <br> $3 \times \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{10}{5}$ or equivalent, seen or implied <br> 4 (hours) | M2 | May be in steps or as statements e.g. <br> or <br> M1 for one correct step seen or implied $\text { e.g. } 3 \times \frac{10}{5} \text { or } 3 \times \frac{4}{6}$ <br> or one correct statement e.g. <br> or equivalent <br> NB 4 workers 5 tonnes 3 hours is given and does not score on its own |
| *23.(b) <br> Valid assumption. <br> e.g. 'The goods are all of the same type.' or 'The vehicles used are the same.' or 'The goods can all be loaded into one vehicle.' <br> Valid impact. <br> e.g. 'If the goods are heavier, they may take longer to load.' <br> or 'The load time would be longer if the vehicle could not take all 10 tonnes at once.' | E1 | Allow 'The workers did not need to take any breaks.' <br> Do not allow e.g. 'They can all lift the same weight.' <br> Allow 'The load time would be longer if they had to take breaks.' |
|  | (5) |  |

