



Pearson  
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2021

Pearson Edexcel Level 2 Award  
In Number and Measure (ANM20)  
Paper 2B

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## NOTES ON MARKING PRINCIPLES

- 1** All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- 2** Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- 3** All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- 4** Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- 5** Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- 6** **With working**  
If there is a wrong answer indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.  
If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.  
If it is clear from the working that the "correct" answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks. Send the response to review, and discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.  
If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.  
Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks. Discuss each of these situations with your Team Leader.  
If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.
- 7** **Follow through marks**  
Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working since you can check the answer yourself, but if ambiguous do not award.  
Follow through marks which involve more than one stage of calculation can only be awarded on sight of the relevant working, even if it appears obvious that there is only one way you could get the answer given.

**8 Ignoring subsequent work**

It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question: e.g. incorrect cancelling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect e.g. algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

**9 Parts of questions**

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another.

**10 Range of answers**

Unless otherwise stated, when an answer is given as a range (e.g 3.5 – 4.2) then this is inclusive of the end points (e.g 3.5, 4.2) and includes all numbers within the range (e.g 4, 4.1)

**Guidance on the use of codes within this mark scheme**

M1 – method mark

A1 – accuracy mark

B1 – Working mark

oe – or equivalent

cao – correct answer only

ft – follow through

sc – special case

dep – dependent (on a previous mark or conclusion)

indep – independent

isw – ignore subsequent working

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1		-5,-3,-2, -1,2,4,6,9	1	B1 cao
2		16 : 31	1	B1 cao
3		24, 60	2	M1 for a first step eg $84 \div (2 + 5) (=12)$ oe or for three other ratios which are multiples of 2:5 eg 4:10, 6:15, 8:20 etc. or for any other count up method  A1 for the numbers 24 and 60, in any order.
4		$\frac{3}{20}$	2	M1 for $\frac{60p}{\pounds 4}$ or $\frac{60}{400}$ or $\frac{0.6}{4}$ or equivalent fraction (eg partially cancelled)  A1 for $\frac{3}{20}$ cao

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes																																	
5 (a)		188.46	2	<p>M1 for correct alignment of digits ready for calculation with two operations performed correctly eg <math>208+34.26 (=242.26)</math> or <math>13.8+40 (=53.8)</math> or <math>34.26-13.8 (=20.46)</math> or <math>208+34.26-13.8 (=228.46)</math> shown</p> <p>NB operations can occur at any stage of a partitioned calculation; professional decision as to whether those operations are appropriate.</p> <p>A1 cao</p>																																	
5 (b)		437.52	2	<p>M1 for evidence of correctly set up method, which may be by traditional methods, by a bones method or using grids, or partitioning; or correct multiplication seen eg carry 7 from <math>9 \times 8</math></p> <p>5469  <math>\underline{\quad} 8 \times</math>                      43752</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="992 772 1406 922"> <tr><td></td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td><math>\times</math></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td><math>\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 0 \end{array}</math></td><td><math>\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array}</math></td><td><math>\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 8 \end{array}</math></td><td><math>\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 2 \end{array}</math></td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="992 957 1547 1075"> <tr><td><math>\times</math></td><td>5000</td><td>400</td><td>60</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>40000</td><td>3200</td><td>480</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr><td>or</td><td>400</td><td>32</td><td>4.8</td><td>.72</td></tr> </table> <p>A1 cao</p>		5	4	6	9	$\times$		$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 2 \end{array}$	8	4	3	7	5	2		$\times$	5000	400	60	9	8	40000	3200	480	72	or	400	32	4.8	.72
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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
6		336	3	M1 for 20% of 280 eg $280 \times 0.20$ or $28 + 28 (=56)$ or any other equivalent partitioning method  M1 for increasing 280 by 20% eg $280 + "56"$ or $280 \times 1.2$ oe or for 224  A1 cao
7 (a)		$\frac{5}{8}$	2	M1 for use of a common denominator with at least one correct numerator eg $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{2}{8}$ or $\frac{28}{32} - \frac{8}{32}$ oe  A1 oe eg $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{20}{32}$
(b)		$\frac{15}{28}$	1	B1 for $\frac{15}{28}$ or any other equivalent fraction
8	$\frac{8 \times 30}{0.8} = \frac{240}{0.8}$ or $\frac{1 \times 30}{0.1}$ $\frac{8 \times 31}{0.8} = \frac{248}{0.8}$ or $\frac{1 \times 31}{0.1}$ $\frac{8 \times 32}{0.8} = \frac{256}{0.8}$ or $\frac{1 \times 32}{0.1}$	300 to 320	3	M1 for rounding at least two figures to 8, 30, 31, 32 or 0.8 (which could be evidenced through partial calculation)  M1 for rounding and one operation eg sight of 240, 248, 256, 10, 37.5, 0.1  A1 for answer in the range 300 to 320 from use of 3 rounded numbers
9		450	3	M1 for $540 \div 6 (=90)$ or $540 \times 5 (=2700)$  M1 for $540 \div 6 \times 5$ oe or $540 - (540 \div 6)$ oe  A1 cao

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Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
10		55	2	M1 for $\frac{385}{700}$ (=0.55) oe  A1 cao
11		$\frac{1}{5}$ of 75	3	M1 for $75 \div 5$ (=15) or for $84 \div 6$ (=14) oe  A1 for 15 and 14  A1 ft (dep on M1 and on two figures shown) for conclusion eg “1/5 of 75”
12		$3\frac{1}{5}$	3	M1 for writing both fractions as improper fractions eg $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{12}{5}$ , $\frac{20}{15} \times \frac{36}{15}$  M1 for multiplying eg $\frac{48}{15}$ , $\frac{720}{225}$ oe or $3\frac{3}{15}$ oe or 3.2  A1 cao



