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Mark Scheme
Practice papers

GCSE Mathematics
Paper 5MM2F_01

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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 Mark schemes will indicate within the table where, and which strands of QWC, are being assessed. The strands are as follows:

i) *ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear*
Comprehension and meaning is clear by using correct notation and labeling conventions.

ii*) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter*
Reasoning, explanation or argument is correct and appropriately structured to convey mathematical reasoning.

iii) *organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate*.
The mathematical methods and processes used are coherently and clearly organised and the appropriate mathematical vocabulary used.

7 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If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.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.

8 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.

9 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 canceling 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.

10 Probability

Probability answers must be given a fractions, percentages or decimals. If a candidate gives a decimal equivalent to a probability, this should be written to at least 2 decimal places (unless tenths).

Incorrect notation should lose the accuracy marks, but be awarded any implied method marks.

If a probability answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the marks.

If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.

11 Linear equations

Full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously indicated in working (without contradiction elsewhere). Where the correct solution only is shown substituted, but not identified as the solution, the accuracy mark is lost but any method marks can be awarded.

12 Parts of questions

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

13 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 C1 – communication mark QWC – quality of written communication 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

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1			0.06, 0.2, 0.26, 0.62, 0.66	1	B1 cao
2	(a)		82.81	1	B1 cao
	(b)		63	1	B1 cao
	(c)		37	1	B1 cao
	(d)		63.5	2	M1 for 25.4 A1
3	(a)		8	1	B1 cao
	(b)		equal, equal/obtuse	1	B1 cao
	(c)		Decagon	1	B1 cao
	(d)	(7-2)×180	900	3	M1 for 7 - 2 M1 for '5'×180 A1 cao
	(e)	1800÷180-2	12	3	M1 for 1800 ÷ 180 M1 for '10' + 2 A1 cao **or** M1 for $(n - 2)\times180 = 1800$ M1 for $n = 1800\div180 + 2$ A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
4	(a)		16	1	B1 cao
	(b)		14	1	B1 cao
	(c)	(-11+3) ÷2	-4	2	M1 for (-11 + 3)÷2 **or** attempt to use number line to find mid point A1 cao
5	(a)		8.66025…	1	B1 for 8.66025(40…)
	(b)		4	2	B2 for 4 (B1 for 60)
6	(a)		20	1	B1 for 20
	(b)		38	2	M1 for 2×7 + 2×12 A1 for 38
7			$T = 2x + 4$	3	M1 for sight of $x + 4$ M1 for $x + x + 4$ A1 for $T = 2x + 4$ oe
8	(a)		12	1	B1 cao
	(b)	(32-5)÷3	9	2	M1 for 32 - 5 A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
9	(a)		$\frac{27}{50}$	2	M1 for $\frac{}{}$ A1 cao
	(b)		0.1	1	B1 cao
	(c)		16	1	B1 cao
	(d)		8	1	B1 cao
	*(e)		0.8 with reason	3	M1 for attempt to convert all three to decimals or percentages or fractions with common denominator A1 for 0.77 and 0.75 **or** 80% and 75% C1 for decision (ft working if at least M1 awarded)
10	(a)		11,16.5,136	3	B1 for 11 B1 for 16.5 B1 for 136
	(b)		-10 or $\times \frac{19}{24}$	2	B2 for -10 or $\times \frac{19}{24}$ (B1 for 10 seen)
11		600÷4	150	2	M1 for 600 ÷ 4 **or** 0.25×600 oe or 60+60+30 A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
12	(a)		$\frac{4}{9}$	2	M1 for $\frac{8}{18}$ A1 cao
	(b)		16 squares shaded	2	M1 for $\frac{2}{5} \times 40$ or 16 seen A1 for any 16 squares shaded
	(c)		4	2	M1 for 24 ÷ 8 **or** 3 **or** 9 A1 cao **or** M1 for evidence of shape being shaded in given ratio A1 cao
13		12.5×8×6.7	670 cm^3	3	M1 for 12.5×8×6.7 A1 for 670 B1 for cm^3
14			at least 6 correctly tessellating shapes	2	B2 for at least 6 correctly tessellating shapes (B1 for at least 3 correctly tessellating shapes)

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
*15		180-108(=72) 360-86-90-'72'	112	4	M1 for 180 – 108 (=72) M1 for 360 – '72' – 90 – 86 A1 cao C1 for Angles on a straight line add up to 180^o **and** Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360^o
16		8÷4×6	12	2	M1 for 8 ÷ 4 **or** 2 **or** 2 × 6 A1 cao
*17		1 – 0.625 – 0.05 – 0.2 =0.125	12.5%	4	M1 for attempt to add $\frac{5}{100}, \frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ $\left(=\frac{7}{8}\right)$ M1 for $1 - \frac{7}{8}$ A1 for $\frac{1}{8}$ C1 for 12.5% are green **or** M1 for attempt to convert all to percentages M1 for 100 – 5 – '62.5' – '20' A1 for 12.5% C1 for 12.5% are green
18		4.30÷5×7	£6.02	2	M1 for 4.30÷5 or 5×4.30 × 7 A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
*19		180 – 142 (=38) 180 – 2×'38'	104°	4	M1 for 180 – 142 (=38) M1 for 180 – 2×'38' A1 cao C1 for Angles on a straight line **and** isosceles triangle **and** alternate angles M1 for 180 – 142 (=38) M1 for 142 – 38 A1 cao C1 for Angles on a straight line **and** isosceles triangle **and** alternate angles
20		20×10 + 21×10 + 29×10 + 2 × $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20 × 21	1120	4	M1 for area of any face M1 for at least 3 of $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20 × 21 **or** 10×20 **or** 10×29 **or** 21×10 M1 for 20×10 + 21×10 + 29×10 + 2 × $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20 × 21 A1cao
21		200÷(3 + 5) (=25) 3×'25' 5×'25'	£75 : £125	3	M1 for 200 ÷ (3 + 5) M1 for '25'×3 or '25'×5 A1 cao
22		820 + 0.35×820	1107	3	M1 for 0.35×820 (=287) M1 for 820 + '287' A1 cao

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
23	(a)	$3\times(-8)^2 - 5\times-8$	232	2	M1 for $3\times(-8)^2 - 5\times-8$ **or** 192 **or** +40 A1 cao
	(b)	$f = 3c - t$ $f + t = 3c$ $c = (f + t) \div 3$	$(f + t)\div 3$	2	M1 for attempt to add t to both sides or divide all terms by 3 A1 CAO
24		$25\times16 - \pi\times3^2$	372	4	M1 for $\pi\times3^2$ M1 for 25×16 M1 for $25\times16 - \pi\times3^2$ A1 for answer 371.7 – 372
25		$\sqrt{(11-3)^2 - (7-2)^2}$	9.43	3	M1 for 11 – 3 or 7 – 2 or 8 or 5 M1 for $(11-3)^2 + (7-2)^2$ or '8'^{2} + '5'^{2} A1 9.43 – 9.434
26	(a)	$2(2x - 3) + 2(3x + 1) < 55$	proof	3	M1 for $2(2x - 3) + 2(3x + 1)$ oe M1 for $2(2x - 3) + 2(3x + 1) < 55$ A1 for correct expansion and simplification to complete proof
	(b)	$10x - 4 < 55$ $10x < 59$ $x < 5.9$	5	3	M1 for attempt to add 4 to both sides of inequality A1 for $x < 5.9$ A1 for 5

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