

Level 3 Certificate Mathematical Studies

1350/2B - Paper 2B - Critical path and risk analysis

Final Mark scheme

1350

June 2018

Version/Stage: v1.0

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 Assessment Writer.

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.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aga.org.uk

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments			
1a	71.5	B1				
	Additional Guidance					

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
1b	Graph 1: EU immigration in the UK	E4	E1 for each valid improvement with a maximum of E2 for each graph
	Identify 'm' as millions or state what 'm' means		Ignore any additional but incorrect suggestions
	Reposition 'm'		
	Use grid/graph paper to enable more accurate readings		Not label the axes
	Extend the all curves to 2045/ same point		Not make lines distinct from each other
	Add a broken axis		Not define 'high' or 'low'
	Add a line for high net migration		Not make a bar chart
	The starting point for each line should be the same		SC1 (two errors identified but no suggestions for improvement)
	Graph 2: Brexit's impact on the pound		SC2 (three errors identified but no suggestions for improvement)
	Use a key		eg. Don't know what 'm' stands for, line not
	Indicate what 'NIESR' or 'OECD' stands for		extended to 2045 etc
	Use lines/points rather than bars		
	Switch or remove the higher and lower labels		
	Add more organisations		
	Add space between each column		
	Add (horizontal) grid lines		
	Make it clear which currency they are comparing with		
	Additional Guidance		,

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments		
1c	Alternative method 1				
	14 600 000 000 ÷ 52	M1	oe		
	or $1.46 \times 10^{10} \div 52$				
	or				
	14.6 ÷ 52				
	or				
	[280 000 000, 281 000 000]				
	[280 000 000, 281 000 000] and No	A1	oe SC1 14 600 000 000 ÷ 48 = 304million and No		
	Alternative method 2	•			
	350 000 000 × 52	M1	oe		
	or $3.5 \times 10^8 \times 52$ or				
	[18 000 000 000, 18 300 000 000]				
	[18 000 000 000, 18 300 000 000] and No	A1	oe SC1 350 000 000 × 48 = 16.8billion and No		
	Alternative method 3				
	14.6billion ÷ 350million	M1			
	41.7 weeks and No	A1			
	or 41.7 and 52 and No				
	Additional Guidance				
	For use of [48, 52) use SC1 rule				
	Use of 365 ÷ 7 or 365.25 ÷ 7 in place of 52 is correct				
	Allow use of words such as million/billion or s	standard	form rather than full ordinary figures		
	'Exaggeration' implies No				
	For final answer, allow self-correction				

	Answer	Mark	Comments
	Tim Alternative method 1		
	(46 500 001 – 33 577 342) ÷ 46 500 001 or 12 922 659 ÷ 46 500 001 or 0.278 or 33 577 342 ÷ 46 500 001 or 0.72	M1	oe Condone interchange of 33 577 342 with 33 551 983 accept [0.26, 0.285] or [27, 28]% accept [0.715, 0.74] or [71.5, 74]%
•	0.278 or 27.8(%) and No or 72 and 80 and No	A1	accept [0.27, 0.28] or [27, 28]% accept [71.5, 74]%
	Tim Alternative method 2	l	
	0.2 × 46 500 001 or 9 300 000 and 46 500 001 – 33 577 342	M1	accept [9 200 000, 9 400 000] accept [46 000 000, 13 000 000] Condone interchange of 33 577 342 with 33 551 983
	9 300 000 and 12 922 659 and No	A1	
•	Kelly Alternative method 1		
•	16 141 241 ÷ 12 or 1 345 103 and 17 410 742 ÷ 1 345 103 or 12.9()	M1	allow reverse order
	12.9() and Yes or 12.0() and Yes	A1	
	Kelly Alternative method 2		
	16 141 241 ÷ 17 410 742 or [0.925,0.928] or 12 ÷ 13 or 0.923	M1	allow reverse order
	[0.925,0.928] and 0.923 and Yes	A1	

Kelly Alternative method	3		
33 551 983 ÷ 25 ×12 or 33 551 983 ÷ 25 ×13	,	M1	Condone interchange of 33 577 342 with 33 551 983
16 104 951 and 17 4	47 031 and Yes	A1	
Kelly Alternative method	4	1	
12 ÷ 25 or 0.48 or 13 ÷ 25 or 0.52		M1	oe
0.48 and 0.52 and Y	es	A1	oe
Kelly Alternative method	5		
16 141 241 ÷ 12 or 1 345 103 and 17 410 742 ÷ 13 or 1 339 288		M1	
1 345 103 and 1 339	288 and Yes	A1	
Larissa			
2 000 000 + 16 141 2 or 2 000 000 + 33 577 3 or 2 000 000 + 33 551 9	342 or 35 577 342	M1	Condone interchange of 33 577 342 with 33 551 983
18 141 241 ÷ 35 577 342 (×100)	18 141 241 ÷ 35 551 983 (×100)	M1	oe Condone interchange of 33 577 342 with 33 551 983
0.509() or 0.51 and No (from using 35 577 342)	0.5102() or 0.5103 and Yes (from using 35 551 983)	A1	oe A1 for the correct answer and statement SC1 for 54.()%
Additional Guidanc	e		
Be careful not all pos	ssible alternatives are s	hown for	this question.
Any fully correct met	hod gains full marks.		
Condone interchange	e of 33 577 342 with 33	551 983	3

	Answer	Mark	Comments	
	Alternative method 1 – Euros	•		
	1.08 ÷ 0.9 or 1.2	M1		
=	17 000 × their 1.2 or 20 400	M1	Allow 1.08 or 1.188 or 1.19 in place of 1 to obtain 18 360 or 20 196 or 20 230	
	253 000 × 1.125 or 284 625	M1	ое	
-	their 284 625 x 1.08 or 307 395	M1	oe	
	their 20 400 + 307 395 or 20 400 + their 307 395 or 327 795	M1		
	327 795 and Yes	A1	SC4 for 325 755 or 327 591or 327 625	
	Alternative method 2– Pounds			
	1.08 ÷ 0.9 or 1.2	M1		
	17 000 × their 1.2 or 20 400	M1	Allow 1.08 or 1.188 or 1.19 in place of 1 to obtain 18 360 or 20 196 or 20 230	
	253 000 × 1.125 or 284 625	M1	oe	
	their 20 400 ÷ 1.08 or 18 888.(89) or 327 500 ÷ 1.08 or 303 240.(74)	M1	oe	
	their 18 888.(89) + 284 625 or 18 888.(89) + their 284 625 or 303 513.(89)	M1		
	303 513.(89) and 303 240.(74) and Yes	A1	SC4 for 301 625 or 303 325 or 303 356.(4815)	
	Additional Guidance			
ŀ	Alternative 2: Method of 17 000 ÷ 0.9 (=18 888.89) scores the 1 st M1, 2 nd M1 and 4 th M1			

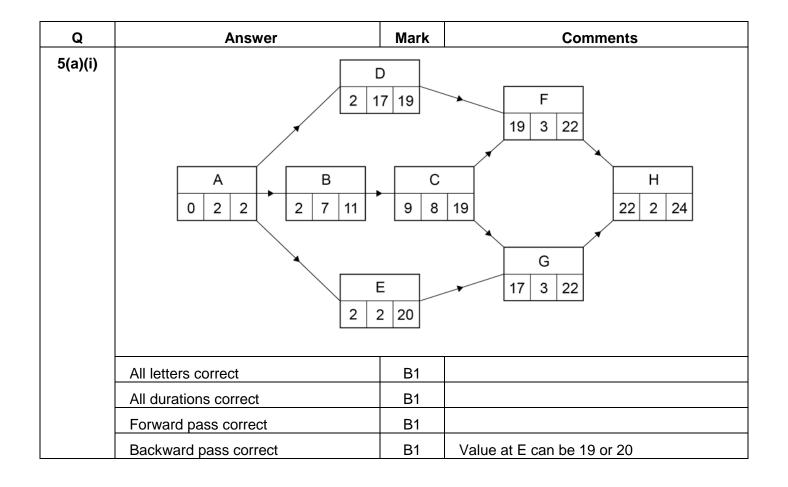
Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
3(a)	91 or 179 seen	M1	oe
	91/179	A1	or 0.51 or 0.508

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
3(b)	Office B	B1	
	A higher proportion of people walk or a lower proportion of people go by car	E1	Or other sensible reason "More people walk and cycle" is not sufficient.
	More people walk and fewer go by car		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
4(a)	$P(D S) = P(D) (=\frac{3}{4})$	E1	
	or		
	The probabilities on the second branches are the same: having a smart TV has not changed the probability of having a dishwasher		
	or		
	$P(D \cap S) = \frac{3}{10} \text{ and } P(D) \times P(S) = \frac{3}{10}$		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
4(b)(i)	$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 1220$	M1	oe
	183	A1	Accept 180 with working

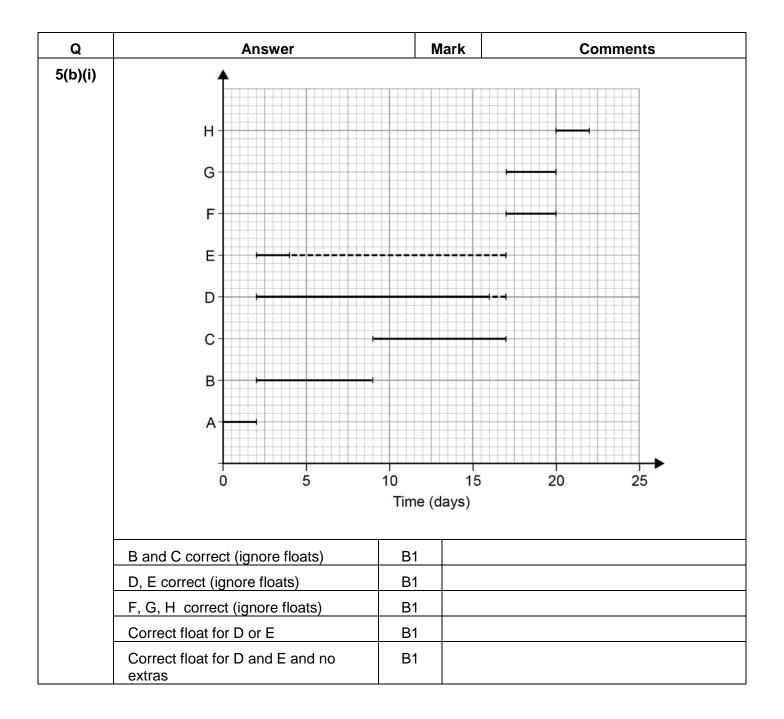
Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
4(b)(ii)	Assumption that the students in Hugo's survey are representative of the students in the school as a whole	E1	Or other reasonable answer



Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
5(a)(ii)	ADFH	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
5(a)(iii)			Auto-marked

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
5 (-)(:-)	2+7+8+3+3+2	M1	
5(a)(iv)	or 1 extra day		
	25 (days)	A1	



Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
5(b)(ii)	13 days	B1ft	Follow through a non-zero float from (b)(i)

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments		
6(a)	0.68 × 0.80 or 0.544	M1			
	0.32 × 0.49 or 0.1568	M1			
	0.7008 or 0.701	A1	Accept 0.7(0) with working		
Guidance					
Candidat	Candidates may use a tree diagram				

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(b)	3500 or 3504 or 3505	B1ft	Ft their answer to 6(a)

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(c)	0.66×0.75 or 0.495 or $(1 - 0.66)x$	M1	
	(1 - 0.66)x + 0.495 (=0.69)	M1	
	their $0.34x = 0.195$	M1	
	or $x = 0.5735$ or $x = 0.574$		
	(x =) 0.57	A1	Must be to 2 sig. fig.

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
7 (a)	2 × 3000 or 6000 or	B1	For working out cost of option C, either for 12 weeks or final two weeks
	12 × 3000 or 36 000		
	0.4 × 0.9 or 0.36	B1	For working out the probability of a one week delay
	0.4×0.1 or $(0.4 - 0.36)$ or 0.04	B1	For working out the probability of a two week delay
	0.36 × 9000 or 0.04 × 18000 or 0.40 × 9000	M1	For working out the (extra) cost of 11 weeks or 12 weeks
	or 0.36 × 39000 or 0.04 × 48000 or 0.04 × 42000		
	or 0.4 × 39000 or 0.04 × 9000		
	0.36 × 9000 + 0.04 × 18000	M1	For valid method to work out the expected
	or 0.4 × 9000 + 0.04 × 9000		cost of option A, either for 12 weeks or fina two weeks
	or 3960		
	or		
	10 × 3000 + 0.36 × 9000 + 0.04 × 18000		
	or 10 × 3000 + 0.4 × 9000 + 0.04 × 9000		
	or 0.6 × 30000 + 0.36 × 39000 + 0.04 × 48000		
	or 0.6 × 30000 + 0.4 × 39000 + 0.04 × 9000		
	or 33960		
	3000 + 0.04 × 9000 or 3 360	M1	For valid method to work out the expected
	or 33000 + 0.04 × 9000		cost of option B, either for 12 weeks or final
	or 0.6 × 33000 + 0.36 × 33000 + 0.04 × 42000		two weeks
	or 33 360		

(Option A) £33 960 or £3960	A1	
and		
(Option B) £33 360 or £3360		
and		
(Option C) £36 000 or £6000		
Recommends Option B after using probabilities to find expected values	E1	Follow through Option A or Option C if consistent with their expected values

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
7 (b)	(£640 × 5 =) £3200	B1	Cost of additional worker for five weeks
	Comparison of £3200 with their £3360 or	E1 ft	
	£33 200 with their £33 360		
	and		
	Yes, they should employ the extra worker.		Follow through correct conclusion based on their comparison