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**FUNCTIONAL SKILLS LEVEL 1  
MATHEMATICS  
(8361)**

Paper 1 Non-Calculator Paper

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**Mark scheme**

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Version 1.0

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 learners' 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 learners' 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 Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of learners' 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 [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

## Glossary for Mark Schemes

Examinations are marked to award positive achievement.

To facilitate marking, the following categories are used:

- M** Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
- A** Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied.
- B** Marks awarded independent of method.
- ft** Follow through marks. Marks awarded following a mistake in an earlier step.
- SC** Special case. Marks awarded within the scheme for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
- oe** Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent.  
eg, accept 0.5 as well as  $\frac{1}{2}$

**dep** If a mark is given as 'M1dep' it means that if the values used for the mark are incorrect a learner must have been awarded the previous mark(s) to gain this mark. However, the use of correct values for this mark implies the previous mark(s).  
eg

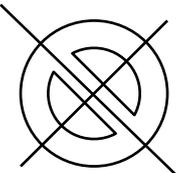
$17 \div 2$ or 8.5	M1	
their $8.5 \times 9$ or 76.5	M1dep	

eg1: a learner shows  $17 \div 2 = 9.5$ , then  $9.5 \times 9$  M1 for  $17 \div 2$  calculated, then M1dep for correct use of the result of that calculation; a correct method has been shown for the first mark, even though the result is incorrect

eg2: a learner shows  $9.5 \times 9$  M0, as the first mark cannot be awarded because no method has been shown

eg 3: a learner shows 76.5 M2, as the correct value gains the second mark and implies the first mark.

MARK SCHEME – FUNCTIONAL SKILLS MATHEMATICS – 8361/1 – SPECIMEN

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
1	120	B1	
2	32 000	B1	
3		B1	Mark intention
4	1.82	B1	
5	12	B1	
6	19	B1	
7	35 ÷ 5 calculated before adding to 15	M1	15 + 7
	22	A1	
	<b>Additional Guidance</b>		
	Answer 10 (from operations done in given order)		0

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
<b>8(a)</b>	2 cm by 2 cm square in one corner and 6 cm by 1 cm rectangle on one edge	B2	B1 2 cm by 2 cm square in one corner or 6 cm by 1 cm rectangle on one edge or both shapes correct size but in incorrect positions
	Circle with radius 3 squares	B1	Allow freehand drawing if intention clear
	<b>Additional Guidance</b>		
	Features may touch at edges or vertices		
	Overlapping features		Max B2
<b>8(b)</b>	$11 \times 9$ or 99	M1	
	their $99 \times 10$ or 990	M1	their 99 must come from a calculation involving 11 and 9
	(their 990 +) $49.99 + 62.73$ or (their 990 +) 112.72	M1	
	1102.72	A1	
	<b>Additional Guidance</b>		
	$(11 + 9) \times 10 = 200$ or $2 \times (11 + 9) \times 10 = 400$		
<b>8(c)</b>	$48 \div 3$ or 16 or $48 \div 8$ or 6 or $3 \times 8$ or 24	M1	
	2	A1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
8(d)	<b>Alternative method 1</b>		
	$2 \times 100$ or $200$ (cm) or $5 \div 100$ or $0.5$ (m) and their $200 \div 50$ or $2 \div$ their $0.5$ or 4	M1	may be seen on a diagram as 4 columns or rows
	(their $4$ ) <sup>2</sup>	M1	May be seen on a diagram as 4 columns and rows
	16	A1	
	<b>Alternative method 2</b>		
	$2 \times 100$ or $200$ (cm) and (their $200$ ) <sup>2</sup> or $40\,000$ or $5 \div 100$ or $0.5$ (m) and $0.5^2$ or $0.25$	M1	
	(their $200$ ) <sup>2</sup> $\div 50^2$ or $40\,000 \div 2500$ or $2^2 \div$ (their $0.5$ ) <sup>2</sup> or $4 \div 0.25$	M1	
	16	A1	
	<b>Additional Guidance</b>		
	Alt 2 is allowed in this case as the paving stones fit exactly along each edge. This method of dividing areas will not be allowed when this is not the case.		