# Functional Skills Level 2 

 MATHEMATICS8362/1

Paper 1 Non-Calculator

Mark scheme
January 2022

Version: 1.0 Final

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 Examiner.

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.

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## Glossary for Mark Schemes

Functional Skills examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for Functional Skills Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

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

SC Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.

M dep $\quad$ A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.

B dep A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe
Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent. eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[a, b] Accept values between a and b inclusive.
[a, b) $\quad$ Accept values $\mathrm{a} \leq$ value $<\mathrm{b}$
3.14... Accept answers which begin 3.14 eg 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416

Use of brackets It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles.

## Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

## Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

## Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

## Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

## Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

## Further work

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

## Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

## Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

## Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

## Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

## Continental notation

Accept a comma used instead of a decimal point (for example, in measurements or currency), provided that it is clear to the examiner that the student intended it to be a decimal point.

## Section A

| $\mathbf{Q}$ | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 0.76 | B1 |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $7-5$ completed first and the result <br> cubed | M1 | implied by 8 |  |
|  | 14 | A1 |  |  |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  | M1A0 |
|  | eg $2^{3}=6 \quad 22-6=16$ |  |  |  |
|  | $22-6=16$ | M1A0 |  |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\frac{2}{6}$ <br> or <br> Change both fractions to a common denominator with at least one numerator correct | M1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eg } \frac{10}{12} \text { and } \frac{4}{12} \\ & \text { or } \frac{15}{18} \text { and } \frac{6}{18} \\ & \text { or } \frac{10+4}{12} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\frac{7}{6}$ or $1 \frac{1}{6}$ | A1 | oe eg $\frac{14}{12}$ or $1 \frac{2}{12}$ |  |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |  |
|  | Ignore any attempt to simplify a fraction or convert to a mixed number or decimal after a correct answer is seen |  |  |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | $(0) .217$ | B2 | B1 $(0) .2(\ldots)$ or digits 217 seen |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 27043060 | B1 |  |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |
|  | Ignore punctuation |  |  |
|  | Answer line takes precedence |  |  |

## Section B

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a) | 20 and 45 and 150 and 70 | M1 | may be seen in the table implied by 285 allow one error |  |
|  | ```their 20 + their 45 + their 150 + their 70 or 285``` | M1dep | may be seen in the table |  |
|  | their $285 \div 15$ or 19 or $20 \times 15$ or 300 | M1 | their 285 cannot be 15 or 20 and must not be the sum of the midpoints |  |
|  | 19 and Yes <br> or <br> 285 and 300 and Yes | A1 |  |  |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |  |
|  | If $285 \div 15$ is laid out using a division box then the 1 with yes is enough for A1, but if completed it must be correct$\text { eg } \quad 1 5 \longdiv { 2 8 5 } \text { and Yes }$ |  |  | M1M1M1A1 |
|  | First two marks can be awarded even if not used |  |  |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(b) | $3(+) 9(+) 18(+) 34(+) 26$ or 90 | M1 | allow one error may be on the chart implied by 12 and 78 |  |
|  | Selects their 3 and their 9 and adds or $12$ | M1 | their 3 and their 9 must be their frequencies for ratings of 1 and 2 and must be whole numbers |  |
|  | $\frac{12}{90}$ | A1 | oe fraction implied by $\frac{2}{15}$ |  |
|  | $\frac{2}{15}$ | B1ft | ft correct simplifi | heir $\frac{12}{90}$ |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |  |
|  | If their $\frac{12}{90}$ cannot be simplified they cannot access the final mark |  |  |  |
|  | Answer $\frac{2}{15}$ |  |  | M1M1A1B1 |
|  | Further work after simplified fraction seen B0 |  |  |  |




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