

**GCE**

**Quantitative Methods (MEI)**

Unit **G244**: Introduction to Quantitative Methods (MEI)

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2015**

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2015

## Annotations and abbreviations

<b>Annotation in scoris</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
✓ and ✕	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
Highlighting	
<b>Other abbreviations in mark scheme</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
E1	Mark for explaining
U1	Mark for correct units
G1	Mark for a correct feature on a graph
M1 dep*	Method mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working

**SUBJECT SPECIFIC MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**

A Annotations should be used whenever appropriate during your marking.

**The A, M and B annotations must be used on your standardisation scripts for responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks.** It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

For subsequent marking you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded.

B An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct *solutions* leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly.

Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an *apparently* incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, award marks according to the spirit of the basic scheme; if you are in any doubt whatsoever (especially if several marks or candidates are involved) you should contact your Team Leader.

C The following types of marks are available.

**M**

A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an **M** mark may be specified.

**A**

Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

**B**

Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

**E**

A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation *isw*. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

- D When a part of a question has two or more ‘method’ steps, the **M** marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several **B** marks allocated. (The notation ‘dep \*’ is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.
- E The abbreviation *ft* implies that the **A** or **B** mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, **A** and **B** marks are given for correct work only – differences in notation are of course permitted. **A** (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When **A** or **B** marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, exactly what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If this is not the case please consult your Team Leader.

Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, **A** marks will often be ‘follow through’. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow-through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

- F Wrong or missing units in an answer should not lead to the loss of a mark unless the scheme specifically indicates otherwise. Candidates are expected to give numerical answers to an appropriate degree of accuracy, with 3 significant figures often being the norm. Small variations in the degree of accuracy to which an answer is given (e.g. 2 or 4 significant figures where 3 is expected) should not normally be penalised, while answers which are grossly over-specified or under-specified should normally result in the loss of a mark. The situation regarding any particular cases where the accuracy of the answer may be a marking issue should be detailed in the mark scheme rationale. If in doubt, contact your Team Leader.

## G Rules for replaced work

If a candidate attempts a question more than once, and indicates which attempt he/she wishes to be marked, then examiners should do as the candidate requests.

If there are two or more attempts at a question which have not been crossed out, examiners should mark what appears to be the last (complete) attempt and ignore the others.

NB Follow these maths-specific instructions rather than those in the assessor handbook.

H For a *genuine* misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one **A** mark in the question.

Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	Distance = $28 \times 60 \times 3 \times 10^8$ m $5040 \times 10^8$ m $5.040 \times 10^8$ km 504 million km 500 million to 1 significant figure	M1 A1 B1 B1 B1 [5]	Or equivalent
2 (i)	Immigration 1.85, Teenage mothers 5.33, Pensioners 2.18, Muslims 4.2, Religion 1.51  Teenage mothers	M1  A1 [2]	
2 (ii)	There is no diagram/number showing actual for Germany Religion  The numbers are the wrong way round for Australia Immigration	B1  B1 [2]	Confirm list of possible responses at SSU

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(i)	Points plotted  A smooth curve drawn	B1  B1  [2]	
3	(ii)	Tangent is drawn  Year is about 2010  Gradient of tangent is calculated  Greatest increase is about 0.08 billion per year  $0.08 \times 10^9 / 365 = 219\,000$ people per day  No. This is difference between the number of babies born and the number of people dying per day.	B1  B1  M1  A1  B1  B1  [6]	Consistent with their graph  Accept 0.06 to 0.09 billion per year ( <b>Confirm range at SSU</b> )  FT from previous answer



Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4 (i)	20 years is 10 lots of 2 years $2^{10} = 1024$ $1024 \approx 10^3$	M1 A1 B1 [3]	Or equivalent
4 (ii)	At least two points plotted correctly Four correct points joined to give the correct straight line	B1 B1 [2]	
4 (iii)	It is a logarithmic scale	B1 [1]	
4 (iv)	50% increase is a factor of 1.5 $1.5^2 = 2.25 \neq 2$ so this is not doubling Let $f$ be the annual increase factor so $f^2 = 2$ $f = \sqrt{2} = 1.414\dots$ So the annual increase is 41.4% and not 50%	M1 A1 E1 [3]	Or equivalent
4 (v)	$f^{35} = 1\,000\,000$ $f = 1\,000\,000^{1/35}$ $f = 1.48\dots$ so the annual increase is 48%	M1 M1 A1 [3]	

Question		Answer				Marks	Guidance																				
5	(i)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PATIENTS</th> <th>Control Group Treatment as usual</th> <th>New treatment Group</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Improved</td> <td>28</td> <td>40</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not improved</td> <td>38</td> <td>31</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>66</td> <td>71</td> <td>137</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				PATIENTS	Control Group Treatment as usual	New treatment Group			Improved	28	40			Not improved	38	31			Total	66	71	137		B2	1 mark for one correct entry, 2 marks for all three correct
PATIENTS	Control Group Treatment as usual	New treatment Group																									
Improved	28	40																									
Not improved	38	31																									
Total	66	71	137																								
						[2]																					
5	(ii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PROBABILITY</th> <th>Control Group Treatment as usual</th> <th>New treatment Group</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Improved</td> <td>0.424</td> <td>0.563</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not improved</td> <td>0.576</td> <td>0.437</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				PROBABILITY	Control Group Treatment as usual	New treatment Group			Improved	0.424	0.563			Not improved	0.576	0.437			Total	1	1			B2	1 mark for each correct table
PROBABILITY	Control Group Treatment as usual	New treatment Group																									
Improved	0.424	0.563																									
Not improved	0.576	0.437																									
Total	1	1																									
						[2]																					

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(iii)	It seems to have benefited some patients, but not all.	B1  [1]	Confirm acceptable responses at SSU
5	(iv)	(A) $\frac{11}{16} = 0.6875$  (B) $\frac{7}{16} = 0.4375$	B1  B1 [2]	
5	(v)	The new treatment might be harmful for less severely affected patients.  The sample size was very small.  Further tests should be carried out with larger numbers of patients.	B1  B1  B1 [3]	Confirm acceptable responses at SSU



Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
	(C)	<p><b>D2</b> = A2 – C2</p> <p><b>F2</b> = B2 * D2</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p><b>[6]</b></p>	
<b>6</b>	(iv)	The best price is £10	<p>B1</p> <p><b>[1]</b></p>	FT from their answers in spreadsheet

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(i)	Normal curve      Shape  Mean  Realistic spread	B1  B1  B1  [3]	
7	(ii)	The wind speed is never negative	B1  [1]	
7	(iii)	9 ms <sup>-1</sup> is 2 standard deviations from the mean  95% lies within 2 standard deviations so 5% is outside  So 2.5% at each side. The wind should be above 9 ms <sup>-1</sup> for 2.5% of the time	M1  A1  A1  [3]	
7	(iv)	2.05 + 1.01 + 0.51 + 0.25 + 0.12 + 0.05 + 0.02 + 0.01  = 4.02%	M1  A1  [2]	
7	(v)	It is not quite Normal but not far off either.	B1  [1]	
7	(vi)	The numbers should be at the ends of the intervals  The bars should cover the full width of the intervals	B1  B1  [2]	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(i)	(A) To go from UK to USA sizes, subtract 4	B1	
		(B) To go from UK to France sizes, add 28	B1	
			[2]	
8	(ii)	(A) $w = 76 \Rightarrow S = \frac{2}{5} \times (76 - 41) = 0.4 \times 35 = 14$ as required	B1	
		(B) $w = 73 \Rightarrow S = \frac{2}{5} \times (73 - 41) = 0.4 \times 32 = 12.8$	B1	
		Round to nearest even number	B1	
		(C) $F = \frac{2}{5}(w - 41) + 28$	M1	
		$F = \frac{2}{5}(w + 29)$	A1	
			A1	
			[6]	
8	(iii)	In Japan 61 cm is size 7, 66 cm is size 9 etc	B1	
		So subtract 3 to find the USA equivalent	B1	
			[2]	

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**1 Hills Road**  
**Cambridge**  
**CB1 2EU**

**OCR Customer Contact Centre**

**Education and Learning**

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: [general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

**[www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)**

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
**is a Company Limited by Guarantee**  
**Registered in England**  
**Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU**  
**Registered Company Number: 3484466**  
**OCR is an exempt Charity**

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
**Head office**  
**Telephone: 01223 552552**  
**Facsimile: 01223 552553**

© OCR 2015

