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## Mark Scheme (Results)

March 2010

Functional Skills

Functional Skills Mathematics - FM101
Paper: FM101/ 01

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Publications Code FC023190
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| No | Process | Evidence | Mark | Notes |
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| Q1(a) | Decide and Justify | Written answer | 1 or | A statement that partially addresses the question with some reference to the table. |
|  |  |  | 2 | A statement that addresses the question with a clear conclusion and a table reference. |
| Q1(b) |  |  | 1 or | A statement that is correct but only partially addresses the question |
|  |  |  | 2 | A complete statement that makes a comparison using figures from the table, OR a link made between percentage increasing and age increasing |
| Q2(a) | Sets out totalling work |  | 1 or | Adds numbers from the table. |
|  |  | M1 | 2 | Adds numbers and includes interpretation of multiple tallies eg subtotals. |
|  | Totals |  | 1 or | Shows the correct result of some addition eg subtotals or 1843 |
|  |  | M2 | 2 | Correct answer: 2415 |
| Q2(b) | Uses criteria | M1 | 1 or | States / demonstrates an intended plan / process of action relating to items in the table; could be implied by use of figures from the table. |
|  |  |  | 2 | Includes figures from Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner and includes some drinks (must be shown or listed). |
|  | Communicates <br> Solution | Considers changing items | 1 or | Does some totalling or deductions using figures from the table. |
|  |  | Calorie total 1850-1900 M2 | 2 | Calculations demonstrate how final figures can result in a final total between 1850 and 1900; assume figures quoted are those arrived at in part (a); could be done by finding differences from target total, or adding to (eg if using 1843). |


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| Q3 | Use of data to attempt convert to time (hours). | Method demonstrating use of figures given in the question. | 1 or | One of [run] $24 \mathrm{~km} \times 5 \mathrm{~min}(=120 \mathrm{~min}$ or 2 h$) \mathbf{O R}$ [cycle] $75 \mathrm{~km} \times 2 \mathrm{~min}(=150$ min or $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~h}$ ) OR [swim] $8 \mathrm{~km} \times 1000(=8000 \mathrm{~m}) \div 25$ (=320 lengths) $\times 30 \mathrm{~s}$ (=9600s or 160 min or 2 h 40 min ) or equivalent methods. |
|  |  |  | 2 or | Two of [run] $24 \mathrm{~km} \times 5 \mathrm{~min}$ ( $=120 \mathrm{~min}$ or 2 h ) OR [cycle] $75 \mathrm{~km} \times 2 \mathrm{~min}$ $\left(=150 \mathrm{~min}\right.$ or $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~h}$ ) OR [swim] $8 \mathrm{~km} \times 1000(=8000 \mathrm{~m}) \div 25(=320$ lengths $) \times$ $30 \mathrm{~s}(=9600 \mathrm{~s}$ or 160 min or 2 h 40 min ) or equivalent methods. |
|  |  |  | 3 | All of [run] $24 \mathrm{~km} \times 5 \mathrm{~min}(=120 \mathrm{~min}$ or 2 h$)$ OR [cycle] $75 \mathrm{~km} \times 2 \mathrm{~min}(=150$ min or $2^{1 ⁄ 2} \mathrm{~h}$ ) OR [swim] $8 \mathrm{~km} \times 1000(=8000 \mathrm{~m}) \div 25(=320$ lengths $) \times 30 \mathrm{~s}$ (=9600s or 160 min or 2 h 40 min ) or equivalent methods. |
|  | Calorie calculations | Method demonstrating conversion to caloriesM2 | 1 or | One of [run] $\times 500$ OR [cycle] $\times 300$ OR [swim] $\times 600$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | Two of [run] $\times 500$ OR [cycle] $\times 300$ OR [swim] $\times 600$ |
|  | Calories used | Calculates calories <br> Allow 2.6 or 2.7 h M3 | 1 or | One of [run] 1000 calories OR [cycle] 750 calories OR [swim] 1500-1620 cal. |
|  |  |  | 2 | Answer in the range 3200-3400 |


| No | Process | Evidence | Mark | Notes |
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| Q4 | Best fit width | Uses isometric grid | 1 or | Evidence shows extraction of at least one correct dimensions of box: 3, 7 or 10 (could be drawn on the diagram). |
|  |  |  | 2 | Use of at least one dimension of box in a valid calculation. |
|  |  | Overall design | 1 or | An overall design of at least 3 shelves (as shown) showing clearly a number of boxes on each shelf or takes the size of each box into consideration of the design. |
|  |  | M2 | 2 | Design shows where all boxes are placed, no more than 43 on each shelf. |
|  |  | Dimensions given | 1 or | Shows at least one dimension on the design (other than width=130cm), or demonstrates a calculation leading to a dimension of the shelving unit (using their figures from box) |
|  |  | M3 | 2 | Shows clearly the correct height and width of the shelving unit sufficient to accommodate the 100 boxes. |


| No | Process | Evidence | Mark | Notes |
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| Q5(a) | Finds savings | $3.72-2.93$ | 1 or | One of $3 \times 1.24$ (=3.72) OR 1.75+1.18 (=2.93) OR 1.75+1.24 (=2.99) |
|  |  |  | 2 or | Both $3 \times 1.24$ (=3.72) AND 1.75+1.18 (=2.93) OR one of these seen in calculating a difference. |
|  |  |  | 3 | $£ 0.79$ oe correct money notation is required |
| Q5(b) |  |  | 1 or | Uses 1.75 in working towards $£ 10$, either $10 \div 1.75(=5.7 \ldots)$ or adds up at least five lots of $1.75(=8.75)$ or subtracts from $10(=1.25)$ or equivalent method. |
|  |  |  | 2 or | Uses 1.75 in working towards $£ 10$, either $10 \div 1.75$ ( $=5.7 \ldots$ ) or adds up at least five lots of $1.75(=8.75)$ or subtracts from $10(=1.25)$ AND realises they can fit in at least 1 more box (eg adds/subtracts in 1.24 or 1.18) <br> OR shows there are 10 boxes so far (eg shows 10 as an answer). |
|  |  |  | 3 | States 11 boxes. |


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| Q6 | 'Tinned' <br> Calculations | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cost per day (oe) } \\ & 36 \text { p (oe) } \\ & \text { M1 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 or | 2 cans per day: $1.80 \div 10 \times 2$ oe: or $0.18 \times 2$ or $3.60 \div 10$ |
|  |  |  | 2 | (£) 0.36 or 36(p) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 'Complete' | Credit other valid methods | 1 or | Identifies 80 g as the required amount AND attempts at least one proportional calculation using a pack weight: "price" $\div$ "weight" $\times 80$ |
|  | Calculations | M2 | 2 | Calculates a pack weight: 0.3776 [ 500 g ]; 0.364 [1 kg]; 0.32 [2 kg]; 0.3 [ 4 kg ] |
|  | Comparisons |  | 1 or | Arrives at two clearly stated answers which may be compared (may be figures restated from the question). |
|  | Made | M3 | 2 | Uses two clearly stated prices to make a correct deduction as to the cheapest (using their answers); must be related to the same units of time. |


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| Q7 | Finds perimeter | Interprets diagram <br> Attempts to find perimeter M1 | 1 or | Identifies either 4.31m \& 4.27m, or $14^{\prime} 2$ \& 14 |
|  |  |  | 2 | Perimeter calculation: $4.31 \times 2+4.27 \times 2,14^{\prime} 2 \times 2+14 \times 2$ oe or sight of 17.16 or $56^{\prime} 4$ |
|  | Interprets and uses Table |  | 1 or | Identifies correct row (2.60-2.75) and column (arrow on or between relevant figures associated with their calculated perimeter) eg marks on table. |
|  |  |  | 2 or | Identifies a number of rolls on row 2.60-2.75 with their calculated perimeter (given as a range or two values either side of their perimeter value), or states 8 rolls. |
|  |  | M2 | 3 | Identifies the correct (rounded up) number of rolls for their calculated perimeter, or states 9 rolls. |
| Q8 | Number of packs. | Finds best combination of packs and individual tiles. | 1 or | $100 \div 44(=2.27 .$.$) or addition of 44s and use of either 2$ or 3 boxes. |
|  |  |  | 2 or | 2 packs chosen and evidence that individual tiles need to be purchased. |
|  |  |  | 3 | A calculation for any one tile involving "cost per pack" $\times 2+$ "cost each" $\times 12$ eg $14.88 \times 2+12 \times 0.34$ ( $=29.76+4.08$ ), or $13.52 \times 2+12 \times 0.32(=27.04+3.84)$, or $13.08 \times 2+12 \times 0.31(=26.16+3.72)$ |
|  | Calculates cost Of tile colours Tile choice |  | 1 or | At least one total stated for one of the tiles. |
|  |  |  | 2 or | At least one answer of $£ 33.84, £ 30.88$ or $£ 29.88$ |
|  |  | M2 | 3 | "Raspberry" stated with $£ 29.88$ calculated (alone). |

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