## AQA

# GCSE MATHEMATICS 

2023 PRACTICE PAPER SET 3 Foundation Tier Paper 3
Mark Scheme

Principal Examiners have prepared these mark schemes for specimen papers. These mark schemes have not, therefore, been through the normal process of standardising that would take place for live papers.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

## Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE 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 <br> lead to a correct answer. |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct <br> method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can <br> be implied. |
| B | Marks awarded independent of method. |
| ft | Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working <br> following a mistake in an earlier step. |
| SC | Special case. Marks awarded within the scheme for a common <br> misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth. |
| M dep method mark dependent on a previous method mark being |  |
| awarded. |  |

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.

## AQAE

| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | 4 | B1 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b )}$ | 9 | B1 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 ( c )}$ | 20 | B1 |  |


| 2(a) | $\frac{6}{7}$ | B1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 2(b) | 23 | B1 |  |
| 2(c) | 81 | B1 |  |


| 3(a) | Sight of denominator of 6 | M1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\frac{2}{6}$ | A1 | oe fraction, decimal or percentage correct <br> to 2sf or more. |
|  | $\frac{5}{6}$ | B1 |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 4(c) | 13.5(0) $\div 3$ or 4.5(0) | M1 |  |
|  | $13.5(0)$ - their $4.5(0)$ or $9(.00)$ or $13.5(0)+2.4(0)$ or $15.9(0)$ | M1 | $13.5(0) \times \frac{2}{3}$ oe gets M2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { their } 9(.00)+2.4(0) \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { their } 15.9(0)-\text { their } 4.5(0) \\ & \text { or } 11.4(0) \end{aligned}$ | M1 |  |
|  | their $11.4(0) \div 100 \times 10$ or 1.14 or their $11.4(0) \times 1.1$ | M1 | oe |
|  | 12.54 | A1 | SC4 11.66 |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |
|  | SC4 is for including drink in the d |  |  |


| 5(a) | 5.9(0) $\div 2$ or 2.95 | M1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | their $2.95 \times 5$ <br> or their $2.95 \times 3+5.9(0)$ | M1dep |  |
|  | 14.75 | A1 |  |
| 5(b) | ```500 < 8000 or 4000000 or 500\div1000 or 0.5 or 500\times8 or 8000\div2 or 8000 * 0.5 or 1 litre = 1000 millilitres seen or implied``` | M1 |  |
|  | 4000 | A1 |  |



| 7 | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $8400 \div 350$ or 24 | M1 | oe method to work out 24 |
|  | their $24 \times 175$ | M1dep |  |
|  | 4200 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | $8400 \div 3 \div 350$ or 8 | M1 | oe method to work out 8 |
|  | their $8 \times 3 \times 175$ | M1dep |  |
|  | 4200 | A1 |  |


| Q Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 8 | $8529 \div 42$ or $203(.07 \ldots$ ) or 204 | M1 | $\text { oe } 203 \frac{1}{14}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | their $203 \times 42$ or 8526 or their ( 0 ). $07 \ldots \times 42$ | M1dep | Multiplies their answ Multiplies answer | er part of of their |
|  | 3 | A1 |  |  |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |  |
|  | Accept long or short division with remainder 3 shown |  |  | M1M1A1 |


| 9 | Identifies 11 and 13 and 17 and 19 | M1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Identifies 23 and 29 | M1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1123, 1129, 1323, 1329, 1723, 1729, } \\ & 1923,1929 \end{aligned}$ | A1 | SC2 <br> all 8 correct with one incorrect number treated as prime <br> or any 6 correct with no incorrect SC1 <br> any 6 correct with one incorrect number treated as prime <br> or any 4 correct with no incorrect |


| Q Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 10(a) | 4 | B2 | B1 answer 1 or 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10(b) | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
|  | Lists multiples of 6 to at least 18 and 8 to at least 16 | M1 |  |
|  | 24 | A1 | SC1 any other common multiple $48,72 \ldots$ |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | $(6=) 2 \times 3$ <br> and $(8=) 2 \times 2 \times 2$ | M1 |  |
|  | 24 | A1 |  |


| 11(a) | It is more than the whole pot contains | B1 | oe |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |  |
|  | Correct answer is 12.7 |  |  | B1 |
| 11(b) | He has 450 and 57.15 the wrong way round | B1 | oe |  |


| 12 | (It should be) not all can be square | B1 | oe eg some (or all) will be rectangles |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | (It should be) 8 vertices | B1 | oe |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 125-52 \text { or } 73 \\ & \text { or } \\ & 120-52 \text { or } 68 \end{aligned}$ | M1 | May be seen in cinema only section of the Venn diagram <br> May be seen in bowling only section of the Venn diagram |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & (125-52)(+)(120-52)(+) 52(+) \\ & 47 \\ & \text { or } 73(+) 68(+) 52(+) 47 \end{aligned}$ | M1 | Fully correct Venn diagram |
|  | 240 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | $125+120-52$ or 193 | M1 |  |
|  | their $193+47$ | M1 | $125+120-52+47$ gets M2 |
|  | 240 | A1 |  |




| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15(a) | $5 \times 1.2 \times 1.2$ | M1 | oe |
|  | 7.2 | A1 |  |
| 15(b) | $2=5 t^{2}$ | M1 | oe |
|  | 0.4 seen | M1dep | oe implied by -0.6(3...) |
|  | 0.6(3...) | A1 | Must be the positive value only |


| 16(a) | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $P R=8 \mathrm{~cm}$ | M1 | May be on diagram |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times$ their 8 | M1 |  |
|  | 24 | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$ or 6 | M1 |  |
|  | their $6 \times 2^{2}$ or their $6 \times 4$ | M1 |  |
|  | 24 | A1 |  |
| 16(b) | It is larger than the answer to part (a) | B1 |  |


| 17(a) | 3 | B1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ (b) | $(10-3) \div(12-7)$ or $7 \div 5$ | M1 |  |
|  | 1.4 | A1 | oe |


| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | 7680000000 or 32000 or 240000 <br> or 2.4 or $10^{5}$ | M1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $2.4 \times 10^{5}$ | A1 |  |


| Q Answer Mark Comments <br> 19 $1-0.16$ or 0.84 <br> or <br> $0.16 \times 3$ or 0.48 $1-0.16-(3 \times 0.16)$ <br> or their $0.84-(3 \times 0.16)$ <br> or $1-0.16-$ their 0.48 or 0.36 M1 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| 0.18 |


| 20 | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $2(2 x+5)$ or $3(x-1)$ or $7(x+1)$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $2(2 x+5)+3(x-1)$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $4 x+10+3 x-3$ | M1dep | oe Allow one error |
|  | $7 x+7$ with correct working seen as answer to area of T-shape and $7(x+1)=7 x+7$ seen for area of rectangle <br> or <br> $7 x+7$ with correct working seen as answer to area of T-shape with factorisation to $7(x+1)$ and area of rectangle stated as $7(x+1)$ | A1 |  |


| Q | Answer | Mark | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 20 cont | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $5(x-1)$ or $2(x+6)$ or $7(x+1)$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $5(x-1)+2(x+6)$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $5 x-5+2 x+12$ | M1dep | oe <br> Allow one error |
|  | $7 x+7$ with correct working seen as answer to area of T-shape and $7(x+1)=7 x+7$ seen for area of rectangle <br> or <br> $7 x+7$ with correct working seen as answer to area of T-shape with factorisation to $7(x+1)$ and area of rectangle stated as $7(x+1)$ | A1 |  |
|  | Alternative method 3 |  |  |
|  | $5(2 x+5)$ or $3\left(\frac{x}{2}+3\right)$ or $7(x+1)$ | M1 | oe |
|  | $5(2 x+5)-2\left[3\left(\frac{x}{2}+3\right)\right]$ | M1 | oe <br> Allow one error |
|  | $10 x+25-3 x-18$ | M1dep | oe |
|  | $7 x+7$ with correct working seen as answer to area of T-shape and $7(x+1)=7 x+7$ seen for area of rectangle <br> or <br> $7 x+7$ with correct working seen as answer to area of T-shape with factorisation to $7(x+1)$ and area of rectangle stated as $7(x+1)$ | A1 |  |


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


| 21 | Pair of intersecting arcs, equal radii > <br> half $X Y$, above and below $X Y$ | M1 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | Perpendicular bisector of $X Y$ drawn <br> with correct construction | A1 |  |
|  | Arc, centre $X$, radius [5.8, 6.2] cm | B1 |  |
|  | Correct region identified | B1ft | ft region to right of their perpendicular <br> bisector and inside their arc |


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


| 22 | Alternative method 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 x+y=185 \\ & \text { and } 6 x+y=265 \end{aligned}$ | M1 | oe <br> using any letters or words |
|  | $6 x-4 x=265-185$ <br> or $2 x=80$ <br> or $3 y-2 y=555-530$ | M1 | oe elimination of a letter |
|  | Hourly rate $=40$ or Fixed charge $=25$ | A1 | oe |
|  | Hourly rate $=40$ and Fixed charge $=25$ | A1 | oe <br> SC3 Hourly rate $=25$ <br> and Fixed charge $=40$ |
|  | Alternative method 2 |  |  |
|  | Identifies a pair of values that satisfy one statement and correctly evaluates the second statement for those values | M1 |  |
|  | Identifies a different pair of values that satisfy one statement and correctly evaluates the second statement for those values | M1 |  |
|  | Hourly rate $=40$ and Fixed charge $=25$ | A2 | oe <br> SC3 Hourly rate $=25$ <br> and Fixed charge $=40$ |
|  | Additional Guidance |  |  |
|  | A1 is not possible in alternative method 2 |  |  |

[^0]
[^0]:    Copyright information
    AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered schools/colleges for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to schools/colleges to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

    Copyright © 2023 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

