

## GCSE 1 Exemplar Paper 2: Answers

Question	Answer	Marks
<b>Section A</b>		
A1 a	£4.50, £7.00	2
b	Correct vertical scale, graph with gradient 0.5 and y intercept 2	3
c	£2.80	2
d	Greater slope as each km of distance is more expensive	2
e	10km	3
A2 a	4 balls	2
b	If x is the number of balls then the LHS is $x+15$ And the RHS is $4x+3$ . As the scales balance these are equal.	2
c	Mary has taken 3 from one side only. To retain balance/equality you must take the same from both sides	2
A3 a	$72000\text{cm}^3$	2
b	Eg 15 by 80 by 60. doubled one side and halved other	2
A4	Eg Pete gets $\frac{3}{5}$ of a bar , Sue gets $\frac{5}{7}$ of a bar. $\frac{5}{7} > \frac{3}{5}$ so Pete is wrong	3
A5 a	$390 = \frac{3}{5}$ of 650	1
b	65,52,143	3
c	$\frac{65}{650} = \frac{1}{10}$ so correct	2
A6 a	24	1
b	3 cups	2
c	$\frac{1}{6}$ of a cup	2

A7	(a)	20 cups	2														
	(b)	$1\frac{3}{4}$ l or equivalent	2														
A8	(a)	44.44 sec	2														
	b	Correctly placed	2														
	c	1.02 sec	2														
A9	(a)	1/4	1														
	(b)	10%; measuring bar or other reason	2														
	(c)	24 students	2 ft														
	(d)	60 students	3														
A10	(a)	$1.5 \times 10^8$	1														
	(b)	Positioning on line between $\frac{1}{2}$ way and $\frac{3}{4}$	2														
	(c)	No he can't (with explanation)	3														
<b>Section B</b>																	
B1	a	No correlation (OR very weak positive correlation)	2														
	b	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Home and Away Wins</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>Data points from the scatter plot</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Home Wins</th> <th>Away Wins</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>7</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Home Wins	Away Wins	7	14	10	7	11	7	14	7	15	4	16	12	3
	Home Wins	Away Wins															
7	14																
10	7																
11	7																
14	7																
15	4																
16	12																
c	The graph in part b shows slight negative correlation, it was positive (or no) correlation in a	2															
B2	a	Number of away draws	Frequency	3													
		1	0														
		2	1														
		3	1														

		4	6		
		5	1		
		6	6		
		7	6		
		8	0		
		9	1		
		10	0		
b	There are 3 modes			2	
B3 a	25			1	
b	11			2	
c	The fourth team			2	
d	The height is the total number of games played; they have all played the same number of games			2	
B4 a	Each shows strong positive correlation			2	
b	Increase in goal difference has more of an effect in the Premiership; the gradient of the graph is steeper (0.7362 as opposed to 0.6562)			3	
c	He will get zero because goal diff = goals for – goals against but goals for one team are goals against the opposition and it all balances out			3	
d	$(31+22)-(16+22)=15$			3	
e	64			3	
B5	If they had played different numbers of games, those with more games played might be expected to do better			2	
B6	They might all support the same team OR small sample			1	
B7 a	Chart number 1 because it is easy to compare the bars OR Chart number 4 because the pie charts show the proportions			2	
b	Chart number 2 because there is no natural order to the components and/or it doesn't make sense to join with straight lines OR Chart number 3 because it is hard to read off/compare			2	