SAMPLE PAPER 1
Level 1 Functional Skills Mathematics

Duration: 25 minutes
Total marks: 15

SECTION 1 – CALCULATOR NOT PERMITTED
VERSION 1.1

Candidate name (first, last)
First
Last

Candidate enrolment number       Date of birth (DDMMYYYY)

Assessment date (DDMMYYYY)       Centre number

Candidate signature and declaration*
*I declare that I had no prior knowledge of the questions in this assessment and that I will not share information about the questions.

You should have the following for this assessment:
• a pen with black or blue ink
• a pencil (for diagrams, graphs and charts only)
• an eraser
• a 30cm ruler
• a protractor.

You must NOT use a calculator for Section 1.

General instructions
• Read through each question carefully.
• Write all your answers in this booklet.
• Check your calculations and check that your answers make sense.
• You must hand this section in before you can pick up your calculator to begin Section 2.
Section 1 – CALCULATOR NOT PERMITTED

There are 15 marks available in this section.

You should check all your work as you go along.

You must not use a calculator in this section.
Q1

4 + 3 \times 2 =

____________________

(1 mark)

Q2

25^2 =

____________________

(1 mark)

Q3

What is \frac{2}{5} as a decimal?

____________________

(1 mark)

Q4

-12 + 13 =

(tick one box)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1 mark)
Q5

60% of 300g is

(tick one box)

A 18g  
B 50g  
C 180g 
D 200g  

(1 mark)

Q6

What is the range of these numbers?

155 125 145 95 150 155
125 99 100 178 95 180

(1 mark)

Q7

A man puts £3000 into a savings account.
The interest rate is 5% per year.

How much will the interest be for the first year?

£ 

(1 mark)
Q8
This scale shows the probability that something will happen.

What probability does the scale show?

(tick one box)

A impossible  
B certain  
C unlikely  
D likely  

(1 mark)

Q9
What is the volume of this cube?

__________________ cm³  

(1 mark)

Q10
$5 \frac{2}{5}$ is the same as

\[
\frac{27}{5}
\]  

(1 mark)
Q11 A customer wants to buy a coat in the sale in a clothes shop. He has £30.

Can the customer afford to buy the coat?

Yes or No ___________

Show how you got your answer.

(2 marks)

Q12 A sandwich shop owner makes 1 sandwich with brown bread for every 4 sandwiches he makes with white bread.

Today he needs to make 600 sandwiches altogether.

How many sandwiches should he make with brown bread today?

_______________ sandwiches

(1 mark)
Q13 Jon is a checkout assistant in a supermarket.

There are 5 tills and 5 assistants. The supervisor allocates the tills to the assistants randomly at the start of each day.

No one likes the till next to the door.

What is the probability that Jon will get the till next to the door today? Give your answer as a fraction in its simplest form.

Q14 A van has a fuel tank that holds 60 litres when full.

This diagram shows the fuel gauge on the van.

Approximately how many litres of fuel are left in the tank? Give your answer in whole litres.

End of Section 1.
When you have finished you MUST hand this booklet in to the invigilator before you can pick up your calculator to start Section 2.
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SAMPLE PAPER 1
Level 1 Functional Skills Mathematics

Duration: 1 hour 20 minutes
Total marks: 45

SECTION 2 – CALCULATOR PERMITTED
VERSION 1.1

Candidate name (first, last)
First
Last

Candidate enrolment number Date of birth (DDMMYYYY)

Assessment date (DDMMYYYY) Centre number Candidate signature and declaration*

• If you have used any additional answer sheets write the number of additional sheets in this box.
• Please ensure that you staple additional answer sheets to the back of this booklet, clearly labelling them with your full name, enrolment number, centre number and date in BLOCK CAPITALS.
• You must use a black or blue pen. You may use a pencil for charts and diagrams.

*I declare that I had no prior knowledge of the questions in this assessment and that I will not share information about the questions.

You should have the following for this assessment
• a pen with black or blue ink
• a pencil (for diagrams, graphs and charts only)
• an eraser
• a 30cm ruler
• a protractor.

You may use a calculator for Section 2.

General instructions
• Read through each question carefully.
• Show your working out (where required).
• Write all your working out and answers in this booklet.
• Check your calculations and check that your answers make sense.
• There are additional pages including graph paper at the back of this booklet if you run out of space or ask the invigilator if you need additional sheets of paper.
SECTION 2 – CALCULATOR PERMITTED

There are 45 marks available in this section.

You should check all your work as you go along.

You may use a calculator.
Q1
Write eight hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and five in figures.

______________

(1 mark)

Q2
What is 2043.666666 rounded to 2 decimal places?

______________

(1 mark)

Q3
Which one of these nets will fold to make a cube?

A

B

C

D

(tick one box)


(1 mark)
Q4

Which one of these fractions is the **biggest** number?

(tick one box)

☐ A  \( \frac{4}{10} \)

☐ B  \( \frac{3}{4} \)

☐ C  \( \frac{2}{5} \)

☐ D  \( \frac{1}{3} \)

(1 mark)

Q5

Which one of the following lists is in decreasing order from the largest to the smallest?

(tick one box)

A  252,080  252,300  250,900  ☐

B  252,080  250,900  252,300  ☐

C  252,300  252,080  250,900  ☐

D  252,300  250,900  252,080  ☐

(1 mark)
Q6 A customer wants to buy a sofa. The salesperson says he must pay a deposit.

You can pay 10%, that's £39.90
Or you can pay 20%, that's £49.90

Q7 A gardener needs to order fertiliser for a piece of land.
The piece of land is a square with sides measuring 8 metres.

This formula shows how many grams of fertiliser she needs.

grams of fertiliser needed = length in metres x width in metres x 25

The supplier sells these bags of fertiliser.

1kg 2kg 5kg 10kg
1 kilogram 2 kilograms 5 kilograms 10 kilograms

Which bag of fertiliser should the gardener order? Include figures to explain your answer.

Show all your working.

Explanation

_______________ kg bag

(3 marks)
A shelf stacker is making a display in a shop. It is made from six identical boxes. Each box is a cube.

Each box has sides measuring 0.5m

Work out the area of this side of the display. Give units in your answer.

Show all your working.

Area ________________

Each box weighs 950g

What is the weight of the whole display in kilograms?

Show all your working.

_______________________ kg

(4 marks)
Q9 A tourist wants to know how long it will take to walk to a museum. This map shows the route from a nearby station to the museum.

The route measures 6.5cm on the map.

It takes the tourist 10 minutes to walk a kilometre.

How long will it take him to walk to the museum from the station? **Give units in your answer.**

Show all your working.

Amount of time to walk _______________

(4 marks)
A sales rep needs some cardboard boxes to store samples at work.

The office supplier has three different sized boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>35cm</td>
<td>35cm</td>
<td>55cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>40cm</td>
<td>40cm</td>
<td>40cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>30cm</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>30cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which box has the largest volume?

Explain your answer. Include figures to support your explanation.

**Answer**

Show all your working.

**Explanation**

(4 marks)
Q11 A carpet fitter needs to order some fixing strips to hold the carpet all around the edges of this floor.

He can cut and join fixing strips.

An online shop has packs of fixing strips on offer

**Carpet Supplies Direct**

Fixing strips: 6-metre packs
£7.99 per pack

*** Buy one get one free ***

Work out the total cost for the packs of fixing strips the carpet fitter needs to order.

Show all your working.

Total cost £

(5 marks)
Q12 A doctors' receptionist wants to display a notice to show patients how long, on average, they will wait to see a doctor.

The receptionist recorded how long past their appointment time patients at the surgery waited to see their doctor yesterday morning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes waiting (to the nearest minute)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the notice.

Show all your working.

**Hilltop Surgery**

Average waiting time

You should expect to wait _____ minutes to see a doctor today.

Explain why using the waiting times for yesterday morning might not give a suitable waiting time to put on the notice.

Explanation

(3 marks)
Q13  A customer needs to buy a washing machine. He wants to pay monthly.

Two different shops have the washing machine he wants.

**BROWNS**

Price £470

Pay monthly offer:
Interest is 15% of the price.
Pay the total amount in 10 equal monthly instalments. First instalment must be paid today.

**HS**

Home Superstore

Price £525

Pay monthly offer:
Interest is 5% of the price.
Pay 1/3 today and the rest in 4 equal monthly payments.

Work out which offer is cheaper and by how much. How much would the customer need to pay today?

Show all your working.

Shop_________ offer is cheaper by £__________________

Amount to pay today £_________________

(5 marks)
Q14 This table shows the number of orders a sales person got in six months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of orders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draw a line graph to show this information.

Explain what your graph shows about the number of orders.
Q15 Your boss needs to go to a meeting in London on Sunday. He lives half an hour drive from Stockport station. He doesn’t want to leave home too early.

The meeting starts at 14:00. It is in a hotel a 15-minute walk from the station in London.

This is the train timetable for Sunday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sundays</th>
<th>Manchester</th>
<th>Stockport</th>
<th>Stoke-on-Trent</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0920</td>
<td>0928</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>1257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td>1328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1135</td>
<td>1144</td>
<td>1214</td>
<td>1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>1205</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The website also has information about ticket prices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices between Stockport and London</th>
<th>Off-peak (weekends)</th>
<th>Peak (any day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single (one way)</td>
<td>£44.55</td>
<td>£175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return (two journeys)</td>
<td>£89.10</td>
<td>£242.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your boss will travel back on Monday

Work out the cheapest cost for your boss to travel to London and back.

Show all your working.

Cheapest cost £ ____________________

(6 marks)

End of Section 2
Provisional mark scheme
VERSION 1.1
Guidance notes for Sample Paper Mark Schemes
Level 1

Notes for marking open response Problem Solving questions in Section 2:

The mark scheme has been carefully constructed to avoid penalising candidates repeatedly for similar errors.

1) The principle of follow through applies throughout unless otherwise stated. This allows the candidates to gain credit for subsequent correct calculation based on a previous incorrect answer. There is no follow-through between questions, but may be in multi-stage calculations within a question.

2) Units or numbers shown in brackets on the mark scheme are not required for the awarding of mark/s on the candidate’s paper. However, if a candidate states units they must be correct:
   eg 24(cm) means accept 24cm or 24 but not 24m
   eg (£)72.5(0) means accept £72.50 or £72.5 or 72.50 or 72.5

3) Correct money format is expected in final answers unless otherwise indicated eg by brackets ie pounds must have two decimal places or no decimal places unless otherwise stated.
   eg (£)5.00 or (£)5 not (£)5.0
   eg (£)72.50 not (£)72.5
   eg (£)37.43 not (£)37.432

4) URT means unrounded, rounded or truncated; the underlining defines the acceptable limit of approximation:
   eg 860. 8652 URT (U is the unrounded version)
   the following are acceptable: 860 (T) or 861 (R) 860.8 (T) or 860.9 (R) or 860.86 (T) or 860.87 (R) or 860.865 (R) or 860.8652 (U) but not eg 900.

The 3rd and 4th columns of the mark schemes show the marks to be given for specific responses. Marks in bold are for fully correct answers. Where full marks are not achieved, examiners will award the marks that correspond to the responses given in the grey rows below. Any unforeseen but creditable responses are noted during the early stage of marking and are considered and, where appropriate, added to the mark scheme by the Chief Examiner when the mark scheme is finalised.

Where the marks are awarded for a complete correct method with one calculation error, examiners give the mark for a substantially correct solution with a single accuracy error or single (or consistent) early rounding, but not with a method error.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Marks awarded for</th>
<th>Item type</th>
<th>Subject content ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10 or 10.0 or 10.00</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS7 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>625 or 625.0 or 625.00</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS6 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.4 or 0.4 or .40 or 0.40 or .400 or 0.400</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS16 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS2 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS14 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>85 or 85.0 or 85.00</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS29 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150 or 150.00 accept 150.0</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS18 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS30 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 or 1,000 or 1 000</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS23 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>UPK</td>
<td>SCS8 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No AND (£)31.50 seen (need both correct for the mark)</td>
<td>Problem solving</td>
<td>SCS19 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Correct method for 70% seen eg 70/100 x 45 or 0.7 x45</td>
<td>Short answer</td>
<td>SCS19 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>120 or 120.0 or 120.00</td>
<td>Problem solving</td>
<td>SCS17 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1(\frac{1}{5})</td>
<td>Problem solving</td>
<td>SCS31 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 or 16 accept 15.0 or 15.00 or 16.0 or 16.00</td>
<td>Problem solving</td>
<td>SCS15 [1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for Section 1 15 marks
### Maths Level 1 Sample paper 1: Section 2 – Calculator permitted

Examiners should accept correct answers given as words, including misspelt variants. Candidates must not lose marks for incorrect spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Marks awarded for</th>
<th>Item type</th>
<th>Subject content ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>807205 or 807,205 or 807 205</td>
<td>UPK Short answer fixed response</td>
<td>SCS1 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2043.67 or 2,043.67 or 2 043.67 or 2,043.67</td>
<td>UPK Short answer fixed response</td>
<td>SCS12 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>UPK MC fixed response</td>
<td>SCS25 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>UPK MC fixed response</td>
<td>SCS8 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>UPK MC fixed response</td>
<td>SCS1 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>explanation referring to a relationship between 10% and 20% eg 20% should be double 10% amount or vice versa</td>
<td>Problem solving Short answer open response</td>
<td>SCS14 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.6(kg) for amount needed or 2000g in the correct bag seen</td>
<td>Problem solving Short answer open response</td>
<td>SCS5 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1600(g) for weight in grams from formula</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS12 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2kg bag chosen or correct one with enough for their answer to the number of kg/g needed</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS20 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B for correct elevation</td>
<td>Problem solving Short answer open response</td>
<td>SCS11 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>correct area for their elevation ie 0.75(m²) or 1(m²) or 1.0(m²) 1.5(m²) or 7500(cm²) or 10000(cm²) or 15000(cm²) or 0.25(m²) for area of one box side</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS20 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>m² or cm² corresponding with their answer</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS25 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.7(kg) for total weight of display</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.5 minutes or 6½ minutes or 6 minutes 30 seconds, with units</td>
<td>Problem solving Short answer open response</td>
<td>SCS3 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.5 or 6½ without units for time to walk or a correct method for calculating the time needed for their distance eg 0.65 x 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS10 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>650m or 0.65km for actual distance or 1 minute per 100m for time needed</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS17 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a correct method for scaling up eg x100</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS21 [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Box A AND comparative comment including correct volumes for all three boxes A 67375 (cm³) B 64000 (cm³) C 54000 (cm³)</td>
<td>Problem solving Short answer open response</td>
<td>SCS23 [4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>three correct volumes, but incorrect or no decision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>one volume correct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>correct method for finding volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 packs needed</td>
<td>Problem solving Short answer open response</td>
<td>SCS11 [3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.33333 URT (packs) or a complete correct method to whole number of packs with a calculation error</td>
<td></td>
<td>SCS22 [2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26(m) for perimeter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.5(m) and 5.0(m) or 5(m) seen for missing dimensions or +6 for conversion of length needed to packs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>correct total for their number of packs with the offer eg (£)23.97 for 5 packs (2 are free)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12 | 3 | 2 | 6 (minutes) for mean  
*Note: mean is the expected answer as mode and median are above the level, but award 3 marks for 5 or 6 minutes for median or 4 minutes for mode*
| Problem solving | Short answer | open response | SCS29 [3] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | complete correct method with one calculation error seen  
 or for 5.5 minutes for median  
 | 1 | valid explanation eg ‘yesterday may not have been a typical day’ or ‘the average time should be based on more patients’ |

| 13 | 5 | 3 | (£)540.50 for total cost in Browns AND (£)551.25 for total cost for HS  
| Problem solving | Short answer | open response | SCS3 [1], SCS11 [1], SCS18 [3] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | (£)540.50 for total cost in Browns or (£)551.25 for total cost for HS  
 or (£)70.50 for the cost of interest for Browns and (£)26.25 for the interest for HS |
| 1 | (£)70.50 for the cost of interest for Browns or (£)26.25 for the interest for HS |
| 1 | decision consistent with their totals AND difference ie (£)10.75 or f/t difference between their two totals |
| 1 | (£)183.75 for deposit at HS or f/t: 1/3 of their total price including credit  
 OR (£) 54.05 for first payment at HS or f/t: 1/10 of their total price including credit |

| 14 | 5 | 1 | suitable axes and scale to plot all the data  
| Problem solving | Short answer | open response | SCS27 [5] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | suitable title and labels eg Jan, Feb etc and Number of orders  
 Note: consider labelling as a whole, eg title may be used to clarify vertical axis label |
| 2 | 6 plots correct ±1 small square (onscreen) / ±½ small square (paper) AND line joining them |
| 1 | 6 plots correct without a line joining them or at least 4 plots correct ±1 small square (onscreen) / ±½ small square (paper) AND line joining them |
| 1 | valid comment about pattern of sales eg Sales went up every month apart from April or Sales are (generally) increasing |

| 15 | 6 | 3 | choice of 1124 or 1046 trains with corresponding departure time from home and arrival at hotel  
 Home 1054 1016  
 Stockport 1124 1046  
 London 1328 1257  
 Hotel 1343 1312  
*NOTE: Accept slightly earlier departure time from home, if justified*  
| Problem solving | Short answer | open response | SCS10 [1], SCS11 [1], SCS20 [4] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | Choice of one of above with one calculation error in time of departure from home or arrival at hotel  
 or choice of 1029 train with corresponding departure and arrival times  
 Home 0959 (accept 1000) 0858 (0900)  
 Stockport 1029 0928 |
London 1254   1206
Hotel  1309   1221
or choice of 1144 train with corresponding
departure and arrival times if justified
Home  1114
Stockport  1144
London  1347
Hotel  1402
NOTE: Accept slightly earlier departure time
from home, if justified

1 a suitable train selected (1124 or 1046)
or departure time 30 minutes before and arrival
time at hotel 15 minutes after incorrect train

1 valid reason for choice of train, eg ‘it is the
latest train that will get him there on time’ or
‘This train doesn’t leave too early, but it
gives him another one afterwards that will
get him there in time if he misses the train’

2 (£)219.55
1 (£)44.55 or (£)175.00 seen

Example graph for Section 2 Question 14

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