



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9 – 1)
In Mathematics (1MA1)
Foundation (Calculator) Paper 2F

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General marking guidance

These notes offer general guidance, but the specific notes for examiners appertaining to individual questions take precedence.

- 1** All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.

Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded; exemplification/indicative content will not be exhaustive. When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the response should be sent to review.

- 2** All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded; mark schemes should be applied positively. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme. If there is a wrong answer (or no answer) indicated on the answer line always check the working in the body of the script (and on any diagrams), and award any marks appropriate from the mark scheme.

Questions where working is not required: In general, the correct answer should be given full marks.

Questions that specifically require working: In general, candidates who do not show working on this type of question will get no marks – full details will be given in the mark scheme for each individual question.

- 3** **Crossed out work**

This should be marked **unless** the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

- 4** **Choice of method**

If there is a choice of methods shown, mark the method that leads to the answer given on the answer line.

If no answer appears on the answer line, mark both methods **then award the lower number of marks.**

- 5** **Incorrect method**

If it is clear from the working that the "correct" answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks. Send the response to review for your Team Leader to check.

- 6** **Follow through marks**

Follow through marks which involve a single stage calculation can be awarded without working as you can check the answer, but if ambiguous do not award.

Follow through marks which involve more than one stage of calculation can only be awarded on sight of the relevant working, even if it appears obvious that there is only one way you could get the answer given.

- 7 Ignoring subsequent work**
It is appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work does not change the answer in a way that is inappropriate for the question or its context. (eg. an incorrectly cancelled fraction when the unsimplified fraction would gain full marks).
It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect (eg. incorrect algebraic simplification).
- 8 Probability**
Probability answers must be given as a fraction, percentage or decimal. If a candidate gives a decimal equivalent to a probability, this should be written to at least 2 decimal places (unless tenths).
Incorrect notation should lose the accuracy marks, but be awarded any implied method marks.
If a probability fraction is given then cancelled incorrectly, ignore the incorrectly cancelled answer.
- 9 Linear equations**
Unless indicated otherwise in the mark scheme, full marks can be gained if the solution alone is given on the answer line, or otherwise unambiguously identified in working (without contradiction elsewhere). Where the correct solution only is shown substituted, but not identified as the solution, the accuracy mark is lost but any method marks can be awarded (embedded answers).
- 10 Range of answers**
Unless otherwise stated, when an answer is given as a range (e.g 3.5 – 4.2) then this is inclusive of the end points (e.g 3.5, 4.2) and all numbers within the range.
- 11 Number in brackets after a calculation**
Where there is a number in brackets after a calculation E.g. $2 \times 6 (=12)$ then the mark can be awarded either for the correct method, implied by the calculation or for the correct answer to the calculation.
- 12 Use of inverted commas**
Some numbers in the mark scheme will appear inside inverted commas E.g. "12" $\times 50$; the number in inverted commas cannot be any number – it must come from a correct method or process but the candidate may make an arithmetic error in their working.
- 13 Word in square brackets**
Where a word is used in square brackets E.g. [area] $\times 1.5$: the value used for [area] does not have to come from a correct method or process but is the value that the candidate believes is the area. If there are any constraints on the value that can be used, details will be given in the mark scheme.
- 14 Misread**
If a candidate misreads a number from the question. Eg. uses 252 instead of 255; method or process marks may be awarded provided the question has not been simplified. Examiners should send any instance of a suspected misread to review.

Guidance on the use of abbreviations within this mark scheme

M method mark awarded for a correct method or partial method

P process mark awarded for a correct process as part of a problem solving question

A accuracy mark (awarded after a correct method or process; if no method or process is seen then full marks for the question are implied but see individual mark schemes for more details)

C communication mark

B unconditional accuracy mark (no method needed)

oe or equivalent

cao correct answer only

ft follow through (when appropriate as per mark scheme)

sc special case

dep dependent (on a previous mark)

indep independent

awrt answer which rounds to

isw ignore subsequent working

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme		Additional guidance
1	8	B1	cao		
2	1.6	B1	cao		
3	243	B1	cao		
4	Suitable number eg. 564 000	B1	for a suitable 6 digit number with 4 as thousands digit		Can be a decimal eg 4652.99, 4625.90
5	(a) 350	B1	cao		Accept trailing zeros eg 350.0
	(b) 7.7	B1	cao		Accept trailing zeros eg 7.70
	(c) 320	B1	cao		Accept trailing zeros eg 320.0
6	3 and 9	P1 A2 (A1)	for starting to list factors of 36 or multiples of 3 or odd numbers cao for one correct answer)		Must be at least 3. In either order
7	(MYL) (MLY) (YML) (YLM) (LMY) (LYM)	M1 A1	for at least 3 correct different combinations fully correct list with no extras or repeats		for M1 ignore extras or repeats; accept words or unambiguous abbreviations

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
8	19.85	P1	for a start to the process eg $30 \div 6 (=5)$ or $30 \div 15 (=2)$ or $30 \div 10 (=3)$ OR $30 \times 37 (=1110)$ OR $82 \div 6 (=13.6 \text{ to } 13.7)$ or $45 \div 15 (=3)$ or $1.25 \div 10 (=0.125)$	
		P1	for process to find cost of 30 pens or 30 pencils or 30 rulers eg “5” \times 82 (= 410) or “2” \times 45 (= 90) or “3” \times 1.25 (= 3.75) OR “13.6..” \times 30 (=409.8 to 410) or “3” \times 30 (=90) or “0.125” \times 30 (=3.75)	Work may be in pence or in pounds
		P1	for a process to find cost of 2 of 30 pens or 30 pencils or 30 rulers eg any 2 of “5” \times 82 (= 410), “2” \times 45 (= 90), “3” \times 1.25 (= 3.75)	Intention to add not necessary eg 410, 3.75 is sufficient, or working leading to these figures Any two correct methods will imply P1P1P1
		P1	for adding at least 3 different costs (units may not be consistent) eg “410” + “90” + “3.75” or “410” + “90” + “11.10”	Correct working for 3 of pens, pencils, rulers and pencil cases with an intention to add, may be in a mixture of money units
		A1	cao	
9	(a)	62	M1 A1 cao	May use hours or minutes at this point
	(b)	232	M1 A1 for speed \times time eg 58×4 or $58 \times 4 \times 60 (=13920)$ cao	May use hours or minutes at this point

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question		Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
10	(a)	23, 29	B2 (B1)	for 23 and 29 and no extras for one correct and no more than one incorrect)	2 correct and 1 incorrect award B1 Decision is required may be yes or implied by she is ... oe. Do not accept statements that are ambiguous, or contradictory
	(b)	Explanation	C1	for decision and explanation eg yes and because all other even numbers have 2 as a factor	
11	(a)	17	B1	cao	
	(b)	12	B1	cao	
	(c)	5.5	B1	Accept $\frac{11}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oe	
12		Correct pie chart	M1 A1 A1	for method to find at least one angle eg B: $360 \div "36" \times 11 (= 110)$ or P: $360 \div "36" \times 17 (= 170)$ or HD: $360 \div "36" \times 8 (= 80)$ for at all 3 angles correctly calculated OR at least one accurately drawn angle for a fully correct labelled pie chart	Accept numbers if present in Number of fan column eg 0 added to a number is acceptable for this mark. Labels as “snacks” from table not just angle size.

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance	
13	$\frac{338}{350}$	M1 A1	for $350 - 12 (=338)$ or $\frac{y}{350}$ oe where $y < 350$ and $y \neq 12$ or $1 - \frac{12}{350}$ oe oe	For the method mark probability fractions can be expressed as equivalent expressions, even if not correct probability notation eg. 338 : 350 scores M1 A0 Using correct probability notation Allow 0.96 to 0.97 or 96% to 97%	
14	45 22 18 7 23 16	C1 C1 C1	for correctly placing at least one piece of data (22 or 16) OR for finding at least one unknown piece of data (4, 18, 7 or 23) for correctly placing at least one piece of data (22 or 16) and for finding at least one unknown piece of data (4, 18, 7 or 23) for a complete correct tree. SC C2 if all 6 figures are shown as the numerator of fractions in the correct places	Unknown figures may be seen in working and need not be on the diagram Award of this mark implies the first C1	
15	(a) (b)	Correct evaluation Correct or corrected reasoning given	C1 C1	for explanation eg x is not a base angle or states $x = 54^\circ$ eg (because) alternate angles are equal, or Allied angles / Co-interior angles add up to 180 or they are not corresponding (they are alternate) OR selects correct reason used by William	

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
16	5	P1 P1 A1	<p>for start to process eg $7 \times 20 (= 140)$ and $3 \times 21 (= 63)$ or $(7 \times 20) + (3 \times 21) + 22 (= 225)$</p> <p>for a complete process to find the missing frequency eg $(320 - "225") \div 19$ or $320 - "225" = (95)$ and "$95" \div 19$</p> <p>cao</p>	<p>May be written near table $7 \times 20 (= 140)$ and $3 \times 21 (= 63)$ minimum requirement for P1</p> <p>May be seen as two calculations</p> <p>Please check the table. Correct answer in the table without working award 3 marks</p>
17	90	P1 P1 A1	<p>for a process to find the number of batches for at least 2 ingredients, eg $900 \div 225 (= 4)$ or $1000 \div 110 (= 9.09..)$ or $1000 \div 275 (= 3.6....)$ or $225 \div 75 (= 3)$</p> <p>OR A full method to find the maximum number of biscuits for 1 ingredient eg $900 \div 225 \times 30$</p> <p>OR Amount required for 1 biscuit for at least 2 ingredients eg $225 \div 30 (= 7.5)$ or $110 \div 30 (= 3.6..)$ or $275 \div 30 (= 9.1..)$ or $75 \div 30 (= 2.5)$</p> <p>OR Amount required for 3 batches for at least 2 ingredients eg $225 \times 3 (= 675)$ or $110 \times 3 (= 330)$ or $275 \times 3 (= 825)$ or $75 \times 3 (= 225)$</p> <p>(dep P1) for a complete process to find the maximum number of biscuits after considering at least 3 different ingredients eg "$3" \times 30$</p> <p>(dep P2) cao from fully correct working</p>	<p>They must use their smallest multiplier after considering at least 3 different ingredients</p> <p>90 without working award no marks</p>

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance	
18	Correct description	B2 (B1)	reflection and y axis or reflection and $x = 0$ reflection or y axis or $x = 0$)	If more than 1 transformation given award B0	
19	4378.2(0)	P1 P1 P1 P1 A1	<p>for a process to find the circumference of the circle or the semi circle, eg $\pi \times 50 (= 157.0796327)$ or $0.5 \times \pi \times 50 (= 78.53981634)$</p> <p>for a complete process to find the perimeter of the field, eg $(0.5 \times \pi \times 50) + 50 (= 128.5\ldots)$ OR for working with one cost eg “157.07...” $\times 29.86 (= 4690.11\ldots)$ or “78.5...” $\times 29.86 (= 2345.198\ldots)$ or $50 \times 29.86 (= 1493)$ or $3 \times 180 (= 540)$</p> <p>For finding the costs of two different aspects eg 2 of “78.5...” $\times 29.86 (= 2345.1\ldots)$ or $50 \times 29.86 (= 1493)$ or $3 \times 180 (= 540)$</p> <p>for adding at least 2 costs eg “2345.1..” + “540” ($= 2885.1\ldots$) or “1493” + “540” ($= 2033$) or “128.5...” $\times 29.86 (= 3838.2\ldots)$</p> <p>for answer in the range 4377 – 4392</p>	<p>Figures may be truncated or rounded</p> <p>May use circle at this point, figures imply method</p> <p>One cost is 1 length or labour</p> <p>Figures may be truncated or rounded</p> <p>Two different aspects means arc and straight edge or arc and labour or straight edge and labour</p> <p>Condone circle and labour or circle and straight edge.</p> <p>Finding the cost of the perimeter is two costs added and so implies the previous P1</p> <p>The circle is not allowed to be counted as one of the two costs for this mark</p>	

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question		Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
20	(a)	m^7	B1	cao	
	(b)	$125n^3p^9$	B2	cao	Allow multiplication signs $125n^3p^x$ or $125n^xp^9$ where $x \neq 0$ or an^3p^9 where a is a number
	(c)	$8q^6r^3$	B2	cao	Allow multiplication signs $8q^6r^x$ or $8q^xr^3$ where $x \neq 0$ or aq^6r^3 where a is a number
21	(a)	280	M1	for listing at least 3 multiples of both 40 and 56 OR finds the prime factors of both 40 and 56	40, 80, 120, ... 56, 112, 168, ... OR 2,2,2,5 and 2,2,2,7
			A1	cao	
	(b)	60	B1	60 or $2^2 \times 3 \times 5$ oe	$2^2, 3, 5$ not enough ie must be a product
22		$y = 3x - 6$	M1	for a correct method to find the gradient of the line, or $m = 3$ OR identifies -6 as the intercept in words or in a partial equation OR $y - b = m(x - a)$ where $m \neq 3$ and (a, b) is a correct coordinate	Just ringing -6 is insufficient
			M1	for $y = 3x + c$ or ($L =$) $3x - 6$ or $y = "3"x - 6$ OR $y - y_1 = 3(x - x_1)$ or $y - b = "3"(x - a)$ where (a, b) is a correct coordinate	Award of this mark implies the first M1 c must be seen either as a letter or a number
			A1	accept $y = 3x + -6$ oe	

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance	
23	3 : 5	P1 P1 P1 P1 A1	<p>for process to find 20% or 120% of the cost, eg 8500×0.2 (= 1700) oe or 8500×1.2 (= 10 200) oe</p> <p>for process to find total cost of payments, eg 12×531.25 (= 6375)</p> <p>for complete process to find value of deposit, eg “10 200” – “6375” (= 3825) or 8500 – “6375” (=2125) and “2125” + “1700” (=3825)</p> <p>OR the deposit as a proportion of the total cost, eg $1 - \frac{6375}{10200}$ (= $\frac{3}{8}$)</p> <p>for finding a correct un-simplified ratio, eg “3825” : “6375” oe or 5:3 or $1.\dot{6} : 1$ or $\frac{5}{3} : 1$</p> <p>Accept $1 : 1.\dot{6}$, $1 : \frac{5}{3}$</p>	<p>When partitioning all figures quoted must be correct or a full method shown eg $10\% = 8500 \div 10$ (=850) and $20\% =$ “850” + “850” (=1700)</p> <p>May be seen as a fraction of the total eg $\frac{3825}{10200}$ (= $\frac{3}{8}$)</p> <p>Figures at this stage must be expressed as part of a ratio eg 51:85, $\frac{3}{8} : \frac{5}{8}$</p> <p>Ignore consistent units</p>	
24	(a) (b) (c)	0, -4, -6, -4, 0 Graph 2.6 and -1.6	B2 (B1) M1 A1 M1 A1	<p>fully correct figures At least 2 correct figures)</p> <p>(dep B1) for at least 5 points correctly plotted ft from (a) fully correct graph</p> <p>for $y = -2$ drawn or intersections with $y = -2$ or $y = x^2 - x - 4$ drawn or 1 correct value</p> <p>ft a quadratic graph or for answers in the range 2.5 to 2.7 and -1.5 to -1.7</p>	<p>Must be a curve</p> <p>If answers stated as coordinates, award M1 for both coordinates and M0 for one coordinate</p>

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
25	No (supported)	P1 P1 A1	<p>For a process to calculate the initial or new pressure, eg $(70+10) \div (20+10)$ ($=2.6$ to 2.7) or $80 \div 30$ ($=2.6$ to 2.7) or $70 \div 20$ ($=3.5$)</p> <p>For a complete process to make a comparison eg. $0.8 \times "3.5"$ ($=2.8$) OR $\frac{"3.5" - "2.6"}{"3.5"} \times 100$ ($=22$ to 26) OR $"3.5" \times 0.2$ ($=0.7$) and $80 \div 30$ ($=2.6$ to 2.7) OR $\frac{2.6}{3.5} (\times 100)$ ($=0.74$ to 0.78 or 74 to 78)</p> <p>for a correct conclusion supported by accurate figures eg 2.8 and 2.6(6...) OR decrease is 24% (or 22% to 26%) OR 0.7 and 2.6 to 2.7 and 3.5 OR 0.7 and 0.9 OR 0.76 (or 0.74 to 0.78) OR 76% (or 74% to 78%)</p>	Accept any value in the range 2.6 to 2.7 if unsupported by working Allow truncation or rounding of figures

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
26	280	P1 P1 P1 P1 A1	<p>for starting to use Pythagoras to find the missing side eg $8.4^2 - 7.2^2 (= 18.72)$</p> <p>for a complete process to find the missing side eg $\sqrt{70.56 - 51.84}$ or $\sqrt{18.72} (=4.32....)$</p> <p>(dep P1) for a process to find the area of the triangular face eg $[\text{length of base}] \times 7.2 \div 2 (=15.57..)$ OR the volume of the cuboid eg $[\text{length of base}] \times 7.2 \times 18 (=560.7..)$</p> <p>for a complete process to find the volume of the prism eg “15.5..” $\times 18$ or “560.7..” $\div 2$</p> <p>answer in the range 278 – 281</p>	<p>Award P1 for a correct Pythagorean statement eg $x^2+7.2^2=8.4^2$</p> <p>4.3 truncated or rounded can imply P2</p> <p>Uses a figure they show as the length of the base of the right angled triangle but dep on P1</p> <p>Allow 15.57.. truncated or rounded if unsupported</p> <p>If an answer is given in the range 278 to 281 but then incorrectly given to 3 sig fig this mark can still be awarded.</p>

Modifications to the mark scheme for Modified Large Print (MLP) papers.

Only mark scheme amendments are shown where the enlargement or modification of the paper requires a change in the mark scheme.

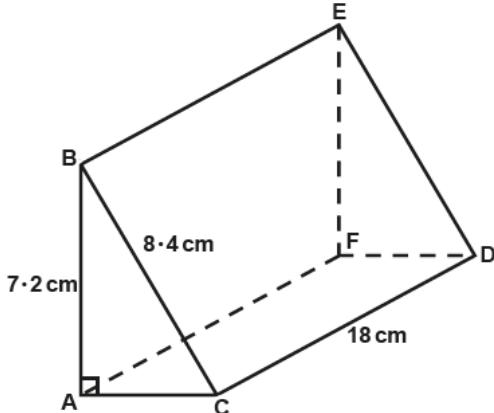
The following tolerances should be accepted on marking MLP papers, unless otherwise stated below:

Angles: $\pm 5^\circ$

Measurements of length: ± 5 mm

Paper: 1MA1/2F			
Question		Modification	Mark scheme notes
15	(a)	Diagram enlarged. Angles moved outside of the angle arcs, and the arcs have been made smaller. Lines have been made longer. Wording added ‘The diagram shows triangle ABC. $AC = BC$ Angle ABC = 63° Angle ACB is marked x.’	
15	(b)	Diagram enlarged. Angles moved outside of the angle arcs, and the arcs have been made smaller. Arrows have been made longer Wording added ‘In the diagram, DE is parallel to FGH. Angle DEG = 57° Angle FGE is marked y.’	
16		Wording added ‘There is one space to fill.’ Braille will label the answer space (i).	
17		Horizontal lines added to the information.	
18		Diagram enlarged. Shading changed to dotty shading. y axis cut to go from -2 to 5. Shapes labelled ‘shape A’ and ‘shape B’.	
19		Diagram enlarged	
22		Diagram enlarged	
24	(a)	Table has been turned to vertical format and left aligned. Wording added ‘There are five spaces to fill.’ Braille will label answer spaces (i) to (v) from left to right.	
24	(b)	Diagram enlarged	

Paper: 1MA1/2F

Question		Modification	Mark scheme notes
26		<p>Model provided for all candidates. Diagram enlarged and also provided for MLP. Dashes made longer and thicker. Edges of the prism have been labelled A to F. Wording added 'They show a right angled triangular prism. $AB = 7.2 \text{ cm}$ $BC = 8.4 \text{ cm}$ $CD = 18 \text{ cm}$ Angle BAC is a right angle.'</p> 	Standard mark scheme

