



Mark Scheme (Results)

November 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 awarded for a fully correct statement(s) with no contradiction or ambiguity
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	40 or tens	B1	cao	Accept trailing zeros, eg 40.0 Accept forty
2	odd square	B1	stating an odd square number eg 1, 9, 25, 49, 81, etc.	
3 (a)	4.56	B1	cao	Accept trailing zeros, eg 4.560
(b)	7300	B1	cao	Accept trailing zeros, eg 7300.0
4	4	B1	cao	
5	$\frac{31}{100}$	B1	cao	
6	$\frac{5}{7}, \frac{11}{15}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{19}{25}$	M1 A1	conversion into decimals or percentages or other equivalent form, at least two conversions correct, or any three fractions in correct order cao	0.71(...), 0.73(...), 0.75, 0.76 Accept list in reverse order for this mark Accept expressed in equivalent decimals or percentages or any other appropriate form
7 (a)	$4m$	B1	cao	
(b)	$8np$	B1	cao	
8	263.2	M1 A1	for using the scale eg 14×18.8 or 14×18 or for the digits 2632 or an answer of 263 cao	

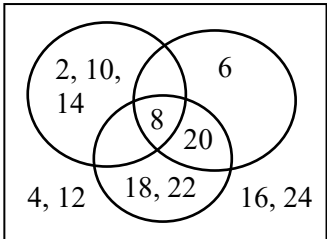
Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
9 (a)	Explanation	C2 (C1)	<p>full explanation eg explains that both 19 and 22 are terms in the sequence or solves $3n + 4 = 21$ to find $n = 17/3$ oe</p> <p>Acceptable examples 19 is in the sequence and $19 + 3$ is more than 21 The 5th term is 19 and the 6th term is 22 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 17 is not in the 3 times table Because 21 is in the 3 times table and the sequence is plus 4</p> <p>for substituting to find a term in the sequence or forming an equation eg $3n + 4 = 21$ or for a partial explanation or an explanation with some ambiguity)</p> <p>Acceptable examples The closest number is 22 $3 \times 6 = 18$, $18 + 4$ is higher than 21 19 is in the sequence so 21 can't be in the sequence. Starting at 7 and adding 3 each time won't lead to 21 It's the 3 times table plus 4 21 is in the 3 times table</p> <p>Not acceptable examples Adding 4 each time won't lead to 21 It doesn't end up at 21, it goes past it</p>	7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, ...

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
9 (b)	terms given explanation	B1 C1	states two terms eg 7,11 or 8,16 or 5, 7 explanation eg add one more each time, doubling Acceptable examples Add 3 and add 4 The difference goes up by one each time It doubles +1, +2, +1, +2 or indicates +1, +2 repeats itself Not acceptable examples It goes up by 1 each time It doubles so $2n$ +1, +2, +3, +4 so $2n + 1$	May be indicated on the sequence with no contradictory statement made
10 (a) (b)	38 6	B1 M1 A1	cao starts process to find input using inverse operations eg $28 + 2$ or sight of $+2 \div 5$ or by forming an equation eg $x \times 5 - 2 = 28$ cao	$+2 \div 5$ could be seen in a flow diagram
11	4	M1 M1 A1	for $\frac{30}{100} \times 80 (=24)$ oe or for 104 (dep) for $28 - "24"$ or $108 - 104$ for 4 or -4	Numbers in subtraction may be reversed

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
12	$\frac{29}{49}$	P1	for $\frac{29}{a}$ where $a > 29$ or $\frac{b}{49}$ where $b < 49$ or $1 - \frac{20}{49}$ or $\frac{49-20}{c}$ where $c > 49 - 20$ OR for 29 and 49 with incorrect notation eg 29 : 49	Acceptable equivalents are any equivalent fraction to $\frac{29}{49}$, decimal 0.59 (...) or 59 (...)%
		A1	oe	
13 (a)	36	P1	square root of 81 eg $\sqrt{81}$ or 9 or 9×4	9 could be seen on the diagram
		A1	cao	
(b)	12	M1	finding area of triangle eg $\frac{1}{2} (16 \times 9)$ (=72)	
		M1	equating with area of parallelogram eg [area of triangle] $\times 5 = 30 \times h$ or ($h =$) [area of triangle] $\times 5 \div 30$ or ($h =$) [area of triangle] $\div 30$ or sight of 2.4	
		A1	cao	
				[area of triangle] must be 72 or 144 or come from $\frac{1}{2} (16 \times 9)$ or 16×9

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
15	2.5	M1 M1 A1	for $(R =) \frac{100I}{PT}$ or $600 \times 5 (= 3000)$ or $75 \times 100 (= 7500)$ or $75 \div 5 (= 15)$ or $75 \div 600 (= 0.125)$ for $\frac{75 \times 100}{600 \times 5}$ oe OR $\frac{"15"}{600} (= 0.025)$ or $"0.125" \div 5 (= 0.025)$ or 1.025 cao	Calculations may be done in stages. May work in decimals or in percentages
16	Reflection in x -axis	B1 B1	for reflection for x -axis or $y = 0$	Award no marks if more than one transformation is given
17	2 bags of stone	P2 C1	for a complete process to work out how many bags of each material is required eg $180 \div 25 (= 7.2 \text{ or } 8)$, $375 \div 22.5 (= 16.6.. \text{ or } 17)$, $1080 \div 50 (= 21.6 \text{ or } 22)$ or a complete process to work out the total weight of each element that he has eg $25 \times 10 (= 250)$, $20 \times 22.5 (= 450)$, $50 \times 20 (= 1000)$ for a correct start to the process, eg for at least one correct calculation correct conclusion eg 2 bags of stone, with no incorrect working	The correct figures do not need to be seen to award the process marks

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
18 (a)	explanation	C1	<p>explanation eg should be 1.03, this is 30% (not 3%)</p> <p>Acceptable examples Because 1.3 is 130% He is increasing it by 30% 1.3 means 1.30, not 1.03 He needs to put a 0 in front of the 3 1.3 is the wrong decimal He should multiply by 0.03 3% is 0.03, (not 1.3) His answer should be 154.5 He is meant to increase it by 4.5, not by 45</p> <p>Not acceptable examples Because he is increasing by 130%, not 3% He needs to find 1% and then times it by 3</p>	
(b)	$(150 \times) 0.97 = 145.5$	B1	for 0.97 (or $\frac{97}{100}$ or 97%) and 145.5	
19 (a)	8	M1	for a correct first step eg $3x - 12 = 12$ or $3(x - 4) \div 3 = 12 \div 3$	
		A1	cao	
(b)	$3b(3 - b)$	M1	for $3(3b - b^2)$ or $b(9 - 3b)$ or $3b$ (two term linear expression)	
		A1	cao	

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
20	(a)	Venn diagram	C4	fully correct Venn diagram
		(C3	7 of the 8 regions correct or for a diagram with only one number incorrectly placed)	
		(C2	5 or 6 of the 8 regions correct)	
		(C1	3 or 4 of the 8 regions correct)	
	(b)	$\frac{1}{12}$	M1	ft for identification of 1 or 12 eg from the diagram
			A1	ft oe
21	statements	C1	for lobf incorrect Acceptable examples lobf lobf does not suit all points/not a lobf lobf wrong since hits x axis/is inaccurate/should be amongst the crosses lobf goes through the origin/through one point Not acceptable examples no correlation/there is no title	<p>Need not be written as a fraction or probability at this stage. eg could be a ratio 1:12</p> <p>Acceptable equivalents are (eg, could ft) any fraction equivalent to $\frac{1}{12}$, 0.08(33..) or 8(.33..)%</p>
		C1	for height scale not linear Acceptable examples 150 missing Height not linear / Height numbers going up wrong Not acceptable examples 150 graph does not start at 140/graph does not start at 0 height should start at 170	

Paper: 1MA1/2F				
Question	Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
22	60	M1	use of parallel lines to find an angle eg $ABE=70$ or $EBG=75$ or $EBC = 110$ or shows parts of x as 35 or 25	Parts of x should be identified on the diagram by the insertion of a dividing line through angle x (need not be identified or drawn parallel).
		M1	for a complete method to find angle x ; could be in working or on the diagram	Correct method can be implied from angles on the diagram if no ambiguity or contradiction.
		A1	for $x = 60$	
		C1	(dep on M1) for one reason linked to parallel lines and one other reason, supported by working taken from: <u>alternate</u> angles are equal, <u>allied</u> angles / <u>co-interior</u> angles add up to 180, <u>angles</u> on a straight <u>line</u> add up to 180, <u>angles</u> in a <u>triangle</u> add up to 180°	Underlined words need to be shown; reasons need to be linked to their method; any reasons not linked do not credit. There should be no incorrect reasons given.

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question		Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
23	(a)	Ben (supported)	P1	shows how to work interest out for one year eg $2000 \times 0.025 (= 50)$ or $1600 \times 0.035 (= 56)$ or 150 or 168 or $2000 \times 1.025 (= 2050)$ or $1600 \times 1.035 (= 1656)$	Throughout accept figures ± 1 pence which do not need to be presented in money notation (to 2dp) or with monetary symbols. Award mark for a correct process shown, for which these figures can be taken as implying the process. As above, award mark for both correct processes shown for both accounts, which these figures can be taken as implying the process.
			P1	shows compound interest calculation for one account eg $2050 \rightarrow 51.25$ or $2101.25 \rightarrow 52.53$ or $1656 \rightarrow 57.96$ or $1713.96 \rightarrow 59.99$ eg $2000 \times 1.025^3 (= 2153.78)$ or $1600 \times 1.035^3 (= 1773.95)$	
			P1	shows complete compound interest calculation for both accounts eg $2000 \times 1.025^3 (= 2153.78)$ and $1600 \times 1.035^3 (= 1773.95)$ OR one interest stated correctly eg 153.78 or 173.95	
	(b)	conclusion	C1	Ben (shares) supported by 153.78 and 173.95	Accept an answer of “shares”. Conclusion needs to be supported. ft is from part (a); calculations carried out as part of (b) need to be correct for the comparison to be valid.
			C1	conclusion (ft) eg no change, shares now 182.5... Acceptable examples no since shares/Ben now 182.5 Still Ben since $182.5 > \text{Ali}$ No; he only gets 8.57 more No; he gets 68.56 instead of 59.98 (3 rd yr) No; Ben already gets more interest, he would just get even more Not acceptable examples no shares now 182.5 Still Ben since less than Ali $182.5 > 153.78$ no; he needs 20.17 more	

Paper: 1MA1/2F					
Question		Answer	Mark	Mark scheme	Additional guidance
26	(a)	$10x^2 - 11x - 6$	M1	for 3 out of no more than 4 terms correct with correct signs or 4 correct terms ignoring signs	$10x^2 - 15x + 4x - 6$ NB: $10x^2 - 11x$ and $-11x - 6$ are indicative of 3 correct terms.
			A1	cao	
	(b)	$(x + 1)(x + 3)$	M1	for $(x \pm 1)(x \pm 3)$ or for $(x + a)(x + b)$ where either $ab = 3$ or $a + b = 4$	
			A1	cao	
27	(a)	7.547×10^{-5}	B1	cao	
	(b)	34200	B1	cao	
	(c)	3.082×10^{15}	M1	for $\frac{23000 \times 6700}{0.00000005}$	
				OR for one calculation eg 1.541×10^8 or 154 100 000 or 4.6×10^{11} or 1.34×10^{11}	
			A1	for 3.082×10^{15} oe	Answer could be given as an ordinary number.

Modifications to the mark scheme for Modified Large Print (MLP) papers. Paper 2F.

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
10	Wording changed from 'Here is' to 'It shows'.	Standard mark scheme
13	(a) Wording changed from 'A square has' to 'It shows a square with'. Diagrams enlarged.	Standard mark scheme
13	(b) Top of the parallelogram labelled 30 cm. Braille only – triangle labelled ABC and parallelogram DEFG, added information about the shapes	Standard mark scheme
16	Diagram enlarged. Shading changed to dotted shading. Wording deleted from inside the shapes. Shapes labelled 'shape A' and 'shape B', above and below respectively. Wording added 'It shows shape A and shape B on a grid.' K and V only – shape provided.	Standard mark scheme
17	Table turned to vertical format.	Standard mark scheme
19	(b) Braille and MLP – b changed to y .	Standard mark scheme but b changed to y .
20	Diagram enlarged. Wording added 'It shows a Venn diagram.' Circles labelled 'set A', 'set B' and 'set C'. Braille only – sticky labels provided.	Standard mark scheme
21	Diagram enlarged. Crosses changed to solid dots. Axes labels moved to the right of the horizontal axis and above the vertical axis. Wording changed from 'Here is his answer.' to 'His answer is shown in the Diagram Book.'	Standard mark scheme

PAPER: 1MA1_2F

Question		Modification	Mark scheme notes
22		Diagram enlarged. Arrows moved further to the right and made bigger. Angles moved outside of the angle arcs and angle arcs made smaller. Wording added 'Angle CBG = 35° , Angle BED = 110° , Angle GEF = 25° , Angle BGE is marked x .' Wording changed from 'Work out the size of angle x .' to 'Work out the size of the angle marked x .'	Standard mark scheme
24		Diagram enlarged and a model provided for all candidates. Wording added 'The diagrams show a floor in the shape of a trapezium and a tin of paint. The model represents the tin of paint.' Braille only – parallelogram labelled ABCD, added information about the shape.	Standard mark scheme
26	(a)	MLP only – x changed to y .	Standard mark scheme with x changed to y
26	(b)	MLP only – x changed to y .	Standard mark scheme with x changed to y

