Comparison of key skills specifications 2000/2002 with 2004 standardsX015461July 2004Issue 1

**Mark Scheme**

Mock Set 2

Pearson Edexcel GCSE Mathematics (1MA1)

Higher Tier (Non-Calculator)

Paper 1H



**Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK’s largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk). Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus).

**Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

Pearson aspires to be the world’s leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We’ve been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Publications Code

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2017

**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 answer is given on the answer line using both incorrect and correct notation, award the 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

**Higher tier Paper 1H (Non-calculator): Mock (Set 2) Mark Scheme**

| **Question** | **Working** | **Answer** | **Mark** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  |  | Ali 80 | M1 | starts with a first step , e.g. 280 ÷ (2 + 5) (= 40) |
|  |  |  | Beth 200 | A1 | cao |
| 2 |  |  | 71° | M1 | finds an angle using parallel lines, e.g. *BEF* as 38º or *EAB* as *x*.  |
|  |  |  |  | M1 | shows a complete process to arrive at the required anglecould be evidenced by angles shown on the diagram  |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | cao |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | alternate, corresponding or allied (co-interior) unambiguously given *and*  *appropriate for their working* |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | for all other reasons given, e.g. Angles on a straight line add up to 180, Angles in a triangle add up to 180, Base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal *and*  *appropriate for their working* |
| 3 |  |  | 3*x* + 1 | P1 | process to start to problem e.g. states perimeter algebraically, e.g. 2*x* + 3 + 5*x* – 2 + 5*x* + 3 |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | (dep P1) continues process e.g. simplifies to 12*x* + 4 or divides their linear expression (linked to perimeter) by 4 |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | cao |
| 4 |  |  | No with correct figures | P1 | starts process e.g. starts to find volume by showing how to find a prism which is part of the shape, or shows how to find the complete cross-sectional area, e.g. (1 × 10 × 10) or (½ × 2 × 5) + (1 × 15) (= 20) |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | (dep P1) complete process shown to find the vol of the pool (= 200 m3) |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | process to convert between litres and cm3, e.g. 1 cm3 = 100 000 litres or 200 000 litres |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | time taken, e.g. 40 000 sec, 666.66.. minutes, 11.11.. hours |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | comparison with correct comparable figures used, e.g. 36 000 < 40 000, 600 < 666.66…, or 11.11… (10 given) |
| 5 | (a) |  | 20 | M1 | for complete proportion statement, e.g. 12 × 5 ÷ 3 oe |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | cao |
|  | (b)i |  | statement | C1 | e.g. work rate of each man is the same / does not change over time |
|  |  ii |  | statement | C1 | e.g. if rate slower it takes longer / rate faster takes less time i.e. needs to refer to how the rate changes |
| 6 | (a) |  | complete | B1 | 1/6, 5/6 shown on left hand branches,  |
|  |  |  | tree diagram | B1 | 1/8, 7/8, 1/8, 7/8 shown on right hand branches |
|  | (b) |  |  | M1 |  oe (or ft their tree diagram, dep on having probabilities shown) |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | oe (or ft tree diagram, dep on having probabilities shown) |
| 7 | (a) |  | *n*2 + 2 | M1 | begins to work with 2nd differences (e.g. shown as 2) or *n*2 + *k* (*k* ≠ 2) |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | cao |
|  | (b) |  | 2502 | B1 | ft a quadratic expression |
| 8 |  |  |  | M1 | writes as improper fractions, e.g.  |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | for , oe |
| 9 |  |  | 5(3*p* + 7*q*) | P1 | for start to process, e.g. derivation of algebra using information, e.g. 3*p* + 7*q* or 50 divided in the ratio 3: 7 |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | for process to find mass of 1 litre of R, e.g. (3*p* + 7*q*) ÷ (3+7) or 15 : 35 oe |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | oe |
| 10 |  |  | 21 | P1 | for start to process, e.g. use of a multiple of 1.1 or 110% oe or works with an area for A and increases by 10% |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | for complete process, e.g. derivation of 121%, 1.21 oe or works with area of A and C to find percentage increase |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | cao |
| 11 | (a) |  | Graph | B1 | for at least 5 of the 6 points plotted consistently within each interval |
|  |  |  |  | B1 | for a fully correct cumulative frequency graph |
|  | (b) |  | 37 to 39 | M1 | for showing a method to find 25% of 80 (= 20) |
|  |  |  |  | M1 | for evidence of reading from the graph from 60 (dependent on having a cf graph) |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | estimate in the range 37 to 39 (ft their cf graph)  |
| 12 |  |  | No | C1 | for showing method to find total of all (30 × 14 or 420) or for bags (18 × 10 or 180) or using Mark’s result 18 × 10 + 12 × 4  |
|  |  |  | (supported) | C1 | (dep C1) or showing method to find total for boxes, e.g. “420” – “180” (= 240) or both totals using Mark’s mean e.g. 18 × 10 + 12 × 4 and 30 × 14 |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | for showing complete solution, e.g. leading to 240 ÷ 12 and 20, or 420 and 180 + 48 = 228 |
| 13 |  |  | Proof | M1 | for a fully complete method as far as finding two correct decimals that, when subtracted, give a terminating decimal (or integer) and showing intention to subtract, e.g. 9*x* = 3.9 |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | correct working to conclusion |
| 14 | (a) |  | 46 to 50 | P1 | for start to process e.g. evidence of using volume, e.g. 1490 ÷  oe or use of estimates  |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | complete process , e.g. number =  |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | arrives at estimate, e.g. 46 to 50 |
|  | (b) |  | would be less | C1 | e.g. most divisors have been made smaller  |
| 15 | (a) |  | 300 | B1 | for correct use of indices rules, e.g. sight of 3 from  or sight of 102  |
|  |  |  |  | B1 | for 300, 3×102 oe |
|  | (b) |  |  | M1 | shows understanding of notation by working out one step, e.g. reciprocal or cube root (to both numbers). |
|  |  |  | A1 | oe |
| 16 |  |  |  | M1 | intention to multiply both sides by *t* – 3 as the first step |
|  |  |  | M1 | isolate terms in *t* ie by moving *t* terms to one side of the equation, and everything else to the other side |
|  |  |  |  | M1 | factorise for *t* (dep on having an expression that can factorise for *t*). |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | oe |
| 17 | (a) |  | (*x* – *y*)(3*x* – 3*y* – 2) | M1 | identify *x* – *y* as a common factor , e.g. (*x* – *y*)(……..) |
|  |  |  | A1 | oe |
|  | (b) |  |  | M1 | factorise 2*x*2 + *x* − 15 [= (2*x* − 5)(*x* + 3) ] or 3*x*2 + 9*x* [= 3*x*(*x* + 3) ] |
|  |  |  | M1 |   |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | cao |
| 18 |  |  |  | C1 | first step shown towards simplifying, e.g.  |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | simplifies denominator, e.g.  |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | conclusion to get result |
| 19 |  |  | shows result | C1 | shows expansion of the squares of any three consecutive numbers shown algebraically, e.g. (4*n*2 + 4*n* + 1) or (4*n*2 + 12*n* + 9) or (4*n*2 + 20*n* + 25) |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | simplifies , e.g. 12*n*2 + 36*n* + 35 |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | arrives at 12(*n*2 + 3*n* + 2) + 11 (oe) and concludes result |
| 20 |  |  | 0.5 | M1 | writes  as −**a** + **b** or  as ½ ( −**a** + **b**)oe |
|  |  |  |  | M1 | writes  as  +  or **b** − ½ (“−**a** + **b**”) or  +  or **a** + ½ (“−**a** + **b**”) where “−**a** + **b**”is ft their expression for  or 2 ×  |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | for stating *k* as 0.5, and supported by a vector method |
| 21 |  |  | width = length = 9 | P1 | start to process e.g. establishes that *x*2 = *xy* + 66 |
|  |  |  | P1 | process to form equation in one variable, e.g. substitute in: e.g. (3*y* + 4)2 = *y*(3*y* + 4) + 66 or *x*2 = 66 + (*x*(*x* − 4))/3 |
|  |  |  | P1 | process to arrive at equation to be solved 3*y*2 + 10*y* − 25 = 0 or *x*2 + 2*x* – 99 = 0 oe |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | process to solve, e.g. (3*y* – 5)(*y* + 5) = 0 or (*x* – 9)(*x* + 11) = 0 |
|  |  |  |  | P1 | selection of *y* = 5/3 or *x* = 9 as only solution, and subs to find other variable |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | *y* (width) = (cm) and *x* (length) = 9 (cm) |
| 22 |  |  | proof | C1 | if *YG* is the height of *AYB* and *XH* is the height of *AXB* then *YG*=*XH* since the areas are the same |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | *XMH* = *GMY* (opposite angles) or *XHM* = *YGM* (both 90°) | identifies heights *XH* (=*h*) and *GY*  (=*H*) |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | conclusion that triangles *MHX* and *YGM* are congruent | association of sin *x* = *h*/*XM* and sin *x* = *H*/*YM* |
|  |  |  |  | C1 | conclusion and statement that *XM* = *MY* |