

# Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Mathematics A (4MA0) Paper 4H

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### **General Marking Guidance**

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme.

Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.

- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.
- Types of mark
  - M marks: method marks
  - A marks: accuracy marks
  - B marks: unconditional accuracy marks (independent of M marks)

#### • Abbreviations

- cao correct answer only
- ft follow through
- isw ignore subsequent working
- SC special case
- oe or equivalent (and appropriate)
- dep dependent
- indep independent
- eeoo each error or omission

#### • No working

If no working is shown then correct answers normally score full marks If no working is shown then incorrect (even though nearly correct) answers score no marks.

#### • With working

If there is a wrong 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.

If it is clear from the working that the "correct" answer has been obtained from incorrect working, award 0 marks.

Any case of suspected misread loses A (and B) marks on that part, but can gain the M marks.

If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.

If there is a choice of methods shown, then no marks should be awarded, unless the answer on the answer line makes clear the method that has been used.

If there is no answer on the answer line then check the working for an obvious answer.

#### • 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: eg. Incorrect cancelling of a fraction that would otherwise be correct.

It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect eg algebra.

Transcription errors occur when candidates present a correct answer in working, and write it incorrectly on the answer line; mark the correct answer.

#### • Parts of questions

Unless allowed by the mark scheme, the marks allocated to one part of the question CANNOT be awarded in another

The correct	t answer, apart from question 13, unles	s clearly ob	tained by a	an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method				
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes				
1	$12 \times 8 \times 1.8 (= 172.8)$	58	4	M1				
	"172.8" × 1000 (= 172800)			M2 for "172.8" × 1000 ÷ 3000 or "172.8" ÷ 3 If not M2 then M1 for "172.8" × 1000 or "172.8" ÷ 3000				
	"172800" ÷ 3000							
	112000 1 2000			A1 accept 57.6				
<b>2</b> (a)	$\frac{7}{8} \times 120$ (= 105) or $\frac{2}{3} \times 120$ (= 80)	70	3	M1 or $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{2}{3}$ (= $\frac{7}{12}$ ) oe or $\frac{7}{8} \times 100 (= 87.5)\%$ and $\frac{87.5}{100} \times 120$				
				(=105)				
	$\frac{2}{3} \times "105" \text{ or } \frac{7}{8} \times "80"$			M1 for a complete method				
	or $\frac{7}{12} \times 120$ oe							
	12			A1				
(b)	$\frac{31500}{12000} \times 100$	75	2	M1				
	42000							
				A1				
(c)	1	11 000	2	M1 or a complete method involving a rectangle and two triangles				
	$\frac{1}{2} \times (120 + 80) \times 110$ or $80 \times 110 +$	11000	2	intervention involving a rectangle and two triangles				
	$2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times (120 - 80) \times 110$							
				A1				

IGCSE Maths - Paper 4H June 2018 Mark scheme

#### 4H Draft 3Post QPEC June 2018

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
<b>3</b> (a)	$\frac{0 \times 12}{4} + 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 9 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 14 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 6 \text{ or } (0)$ + 3 + 18 + 12 + 56 + 10 + 36 or 135	2.7	3	M1 for $\Sigma f x$ , allow 1 error or omission
	$\frac{0 \times 12 + 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 9 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 14 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 6}{50}$ or $\frac{"135"}{50}$			M1 (dep) for $\Sigma fx / \Sigma f$ Allow their $\Sigma fx$ providing first M1 earned Allow division by their $\Sigma f$ provided addition or total under column is shown
				A1 accept 3 if 2.7 or 135÷ 50 seen in working
(b)		$\frac{9}{50}$	1	B1 oe

#### 4H Draft 3Post QPEC June 2018

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
 4	$(\angle ABE) = 36^\circ + 60^\circ (= 96^\circ)$	24	4	M1	
	or $(\angle CBE) = 180^{\circ} - (36^{\circ} + 60^{\circ}) (=84^{\circ})$ or $36^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} (=156^{\circ})$				
	e.g. $(\angle BED)$ (or $\angle CBE$ ) = 180° - "96°" (=84°) and $(\angle DEG)$ = "84°" - 60° Or 180° - "156°"			M1	for a complete method
				A1	
				B1	(dep M1,M1) Reasons: Angles in an <u>equilateral</u> triangle are <u>60°</u> , <u>alternate</u> angles are equal, (the sum of <u>co-interior (allied)</u> angles is <u>180°</u> ), (the sum of <u>angles</u> on a <u>straight line</u> is <u>180°</u> ) At least 2 relevant reasons, one of which must refer to alternate or co-interior (allied) angles

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
5(a)	$\frac{0.5}{2} \times 5$	1.25	2	M1 A1	oe
 (b)	$\frac{630}{2+5} \times 5$	450	2	M1 A1	
(c)	$2 \times 13.5(0) (=27)$ and $5 \times 18(=90)$ or e.g. $0.18 \times 13.50 (=2.43)$ and $0.45 \times 18(=8.1(0))$ or e.g. $0.5 \times 13.50(=6.75)$ and $1.25 \times 18 (=22.5(0))$ or e.g. $2 \times 13.5(0)$ ; 7 (= 3.85) and 5 × 18; 7 (=12.85)	3 : 10	3	M1	oe for any multipliers in the ratio 2:5
	"27" : "90" or "2.43" :" 8.1(0)" or "6.75" : "22.5(0)" or "3.85":"12.85"			M1	Dep and written as a ratio
				A1	A1 accept 1 : 3.33 or 0.3 : 1 (SC B1 for 3 : 4)

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
6	$20 \times 20$ or $\pi \times 9^2$	145.5	3	M1 oe
	$20 \times 20 - \pi \times 9^2$			M1 for a complete method
				A1 145.4 - 145.7
<b>7</b> (a)		$2x^2 + 5x$	1	B1
(b)(i)		y <sup>8</sup>	1	B1
(b)(ii)		k <sup>7</sup>	1	B1
(b)(iii)		t <sup>12</sup>	1	B1
(c)	x + x + 4 + 3(x + 4)	5 <i>x</i> +16	2	M1 for two of $x$ , $x + 4$ , $3(x + 4)$ oe A1 any correct expression (SC B1 for $x + 4x + 3 \times 4x$ or $17x$ )
<b>8</b> (a)		9, -1, -3, 3	2	B2 All correct (B1 for two or three correct)
(b)	At end of mark scheme	Correct curve	2	M1dep on at least B1 in (a); at least 6 of their points correctly plottedA1Correct smooth curve
(c)		-3.25	1	B1 -3.(0) to -3.4 ft on M1 in (b)

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
9	$\frac{AB}{10} = \cos 30^{\circ} \text{ or } \frac{AC}{10} = \sin 30^{\circ} \text{ or}$	49.1	5	M1	Or substitutes correctly into the Sine Rule
	$AB = 10 \cos 30^{\circ} (=8.66) \text{ or } AC = 10 \sin 30^{\circ} (=5)$				
	$AB = 10 \cos 30^{\circ} (=8.66)$ and $AC=10 \sin 30^{\circ} (=5)$			M1	Or $AB = \sqrt{10^2 - (10\sin 30)^2}$ and $AC = \sqrt{10^2 - (10\cos 30)^2}$
	$\tan AMC = \frac{"5"}{"4.33"} (= 1.15)$			M1	
	angle $AMC = \tan^{-1}("1.15")$			M1	
				A1	49.1 - 49.11
	Alternative Method				
	$\frac{AB}{10} = \cos 30^\circ \text{ or } \frac{AC}{10} = \sin 30^\circ \text{ or }$	49.1	5	M1	Or substitutes correctly into the Sine Rule
	$AB = 10 \cos 30^{\circ} (=8.66) \text{ or } AC = 10 \sin 30^{\circ} (=5)$				
	$AB = 10 \cos 30^{\circ} (=8.66)$ and $AC=10\sin 30^{\circ} (=5)$ OR			M1	Or $AB = \sqrt{10^2 - (10\sin 30)^2}$ and $AC = \sqrt{10^2 - (10\cos 30)^2}$
	$AB = 10 \cos 30^{\circ} (=8.66) \text{ and } CM = \sqrt{4.33^2 + 10^2 - 2 \times 4.33 \times 10 \times \cos 30^{\circ}} (=6.61)$				
	$\sin AMC = \frac{"5"}{"6.61."}$ or $\frac{"5"}{\sqrt{"4.33^2" + "5"^2}}$			M1	
	$\cos AMC = \frac{"4.33"}{"6.61."} \text{ or } \frac{"4.33"}{\sqrt{"4.33^2" + "5^{"2}}}$				
	angle $AMC = \sin^{-1}("0.756")$ angle $AMC = \cos^{-1}("0.655")$			M1	
				A1	49.1 - 49.11

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
<b>10</b> (a)	$ \begin{pmatrix} 5\\8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3\\4 \end{pmatrix} $	$\begin{pmatrix} 2\\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$	2	M1 $\overrightarrow{OOP} OB OE$
				A1
(b)	$\overrightarrow{(DC} =)2 \times "\binom{2}{4}" = \binom{4}{8} \text{ or}$ $\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{BA} + \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DC}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 3\\1 \end{pmatrix}$	3	M1 Or coordinates (3 +1, 4 –3) assigned to D or coordinates (3 + 1 +4, 4 – 3 + 8) assigned to C (may be in vector form)
	e.g" $\binom{2}{4}$ "+ $\binom{1}{-3}$ +" $\binom{4}{8}$ "			M1 for a complete method
				A1 ft (a)

Questio	n	Working	Answer	Mark	Note	s
(a)	(L	$\overline{x=}\frac{10}{\pi\times1.2^2}$	2.21	3	M2 A1	For $(L =) \frac{10}{\pi \times 1.2^2}$ oe or $\frac{10}{4.52}$ If not M2 then award M1 for $\pi \times 1.2^2 \times L = 10$ 2.209 - 2.212
(b)	Ar	$g 0.15mm = 1.5 \times 10^{-4} m \ 1m^2 = 10^6 mm^2$ rea of 1 sphere = $4\pi \times 0.00015^2$ (=2.82×10 <sup>-7</sup> ) ÷ "2.82×10 <sup>-7</sup> " or 1000 000 ÷ "0.282"	3.54 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	4	B1 M1 M1 A1	for a correct conversion of length units or area units or $4\pi \times 0.15^2$ (accept wrong or no unit conversions) (accept wrong or no unit conversions) $3.53 \times 10^6 - 3.54 \times 10^6$
12	2	$\frac{(x-3)}{2\times 3} - \frac{2(x+4)}{2\times 3}$ = $\frac{-9-2x-8}{6}$	$\frac{x-17}{6}$	3	M1 M1 A1	for correct use of a common denominator, either as separate correct fractions or a single correct fraction (dep) for correct expansion of brackets in a single correct fraction
13	$4n^{2}$ $4n^{2}$ $4n^{2}$	$p^{2} + 2n + 2n + 1, n^{2} - 2n - 2n + 4 \text{ or}$ $p^{2} + 4n + 1, n^{2} - 4n + 4$ $p^{2} + 2n + 2n + 1 + n^{2} - 2n - 2n + 1 \text{ or}$ $p^{2} + 4n + 1 + n^{2} - 4n + 4$ $5n^{2} + 5$	shown	3	M1 M1	for at least one correct expansion
	5(	$(n^2 + 1)$			A1	with conclusion stated or factorisation oe

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
<b>14</b> (a)	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 12$ or $3 \times x^{3-1} - 12x^{\circ}$	$3x^2 - 12$	2	M1	for at least one term correct
				A1	
		( 2 20)			
(b)	$"3x^2 - 12" = 0$	(-2, 20) (2, -12)	4	M1	Dep M1in (a)
	x = 2  or  -2			A1	at least one of $x = 2$ or $x = -2$
	(y =)"2 <sup>3</sup> " -12 × "2" + 4 or $(y =)$ " $(-2)$ <sup>3</sup> " -12 × " $(-2)$ " + 4			M1	Dep preceding M1for substituting a correct (ft) solution of $"3x^2 - 12" = 0$ into the original equation
				A1	Allow if misattributed
(c)	Grad = "3"×1 "-12" (=-9)	y = -9x + 2	3	M1	(dep M1 earned in (a)) for substituting
		$y = y \pi r Z$			$x = 1$ in " $3x^2 - 12$ "
	$-7 = "-9" \times 1 + c$			M1	(dep previous M)
				A1	oe

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Note	s
<b>15</b> (a)	At end of mark scheme	Complete tree	3	B1	$\frac{3}{9}$ oe (0.33) on first black branch
		diagram		B1	Correct binary structure
				B1	5 correct labels and correct probabilities on all second branches
(b)	$\frac{6}{9} \times "\frac{5}{9}"$	$\frac{30}{81}$	2	M1	ft diagram
	9 9	01		A1	oe ft (0.37)
(c)	$\frac{6}{9} \times \frac{5+n}{9+n} \left(=\frac{1}{2}\right)$	7	3	M1	
	e.g. 12 $(5 + n) = 9(9 + n)$ e.g $(5 + n) = \frac{3}{4}(9 + n)$			M1	For a correct equation of the form $a (5 + n) = b (9 + n)$ where $a, b$ are numerical
	4			A1	
	Alternative method				
	P(Black from Y) = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{6} (= \frac{3}{4})$ or $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{6}{9} (= \frac{3}{4})$	7		M1	
	So n (white) : n (black) = 1:3 and $1 \times 4 : 3 \times 4$			M1	
				A1	

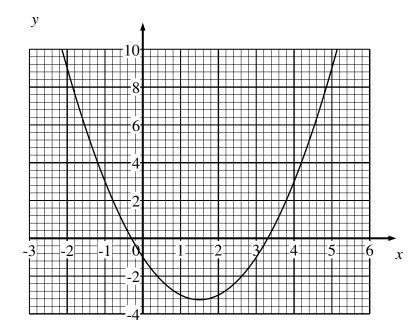
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
16	$v = k\sqrt{E}$ 30 = $k\sqrt{64}$ or $k = 3.75$ oe $v = "3.75" \times \sqrt{400}$	75	4	M1 $(k \neq 1)$ M1 Allow this for M2 if $v = k\sqrt{E}$ is not written M1 Using their value of k correctly dep on M1M1 or dep on M2 A1
<b>17</b> (a)	At end of mark scheme	Correctly completed diagram	2	<ul><li>B1 for '6' in correct place</li><li>B1 for '7' in correct place</li></ul>
(b)(i)		24	1	B1 ft "7"
(ii)		26	1	B1 ft "7" and "6"

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
18	Let $AB = x$ (cm), $7(x+7) = 6(2x+6)$ or	11.2	4	M1
	Let $DC = y$ (cm), $7\left(\frac{y}{2} + 7\right) = 6(y + 6)$ or			
	$7 \times PA = 6 \times PD$			
	12x - 7x = 49 - 36 or $6y - \frac{7}{2}y = 49 - 36$			M1 for correct expansion of both terms and correct rearrangement
	$(x = \frac{13}{5}), 6 + 2 \times "\frac{13}{5}"$ $(y = \frac{26}{5}), "\frac{26}{5}" + 6$			M1 for a complete method to find <i>PD</i>
	$(y - \frac{1}{5}), \frac{1}{5} + 0$			A1 oe

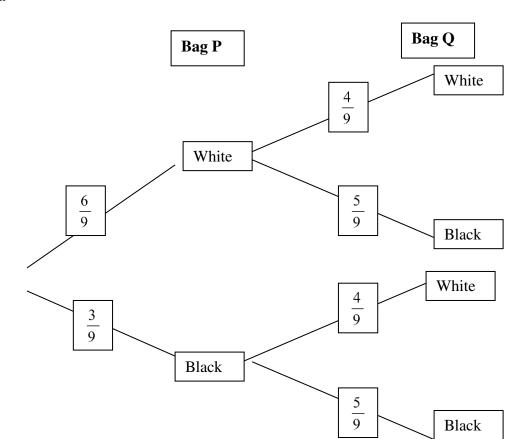
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
19	100 □ represent 80 farms	99	5	M1 oe e.g. 1 large □ represents 20 farms or '4' written in the first column or correct scale 1 - 4 on FD axis
	Frequencies are (80), 90, 100, 30 and 30 Areas are e.g. 4, 4.5, 5. 1.5 and 1.5			M1 for any correct calculation for at least one new frequency for a bar of width $\neq 20$ e.g. $\frac{40}{100} \times 7.5 \times 30$ (=90) or e.g 3 × 30 (=90) Or one correct 'area' for a bar of width $\neq 20$ e.g 4.5 for 20-50 This mark also implies the previous M mark
	$\frac{\frac{20}{100}}{\frac{3}{4}} \times (80 + "90" + "100") (=54) \text{ or}$ $\frac{3}{4} \times ("30" + "30") (=45)$ 45 or 54			M1 Or $\frac{20}{100} \times (4 + "4.5" + "5") \times 20$ oe or $\frac{3}{4} \times ("1.5" + "1.5") \times 20$ oe A1 For at least 1 correct A1

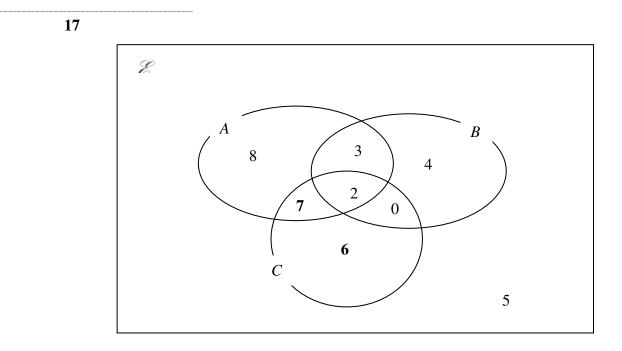
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
	e,g. $\frac{2 \times (2^{\frac{3}{2}})^{2y+2}}{(2^2)^{2y+1}}$ or $\frac{12 \times (\sqrt{2^3})^{2y+2}}{6 \times (2^2)^{2y+1}}$ or $2 \times (2^{\frac{3}{2}})^{2y+2} = (2^2)^{2y+1} \times 2^p$	2 – y	3	M1 for writing 8 and 4 correctly in terms of 2 in a correct fraction or equation
	$\frac{2^{3y+4}}{2^{4y+2}} \text{ or } \frac{2 \times 2^{3y+3}}{2^{4y+2}} \text{ or } \frac{12 \times 2^{3y+3}}{6 \times 2^{4y+2}}$ $2^{3y+4} = 2^{4y+2} \times 2^{p}$ or 2 × 2 <sup>3y+3</sup> = 2 <sup>4y+2</sup> × 2 <sup>p</sup>			M1 (dep) for use of $(2^q)^r = 2^{qr}$ twice or $(2\sqrt{2})^{2n} = 2^{3n}$ in a correct expression or equation
				A1

11



15a





19

Area (hectares)	Frequency
0 - 20	80
20- 50	90
50 - 100	100
100 - 120	30
120 - 150	30

or

Interval	0-20	20-40	40-50	50-60	60-80	80-100	100-120	120-140	140-150
Freq	80	60	30	20	40	40	30	20	10