

# Mark Scheme (Results)

# Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Mathematics A (4MA1) Paper 1FR

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If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.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

Question	Working	Answer		Mark	Notes
1 a	l	African buffalo	1	B1 accept buffalo or	725
t	,	100	1	B1 accept (one) hund	reds
C	;	1192	1	B1 accept -1192	
C	$800 \times 20 \div 1000$	16	2	M1 ft for any number	in the table
				A1	
2	70 + 100 + 70 + 100 = 340 "340" × 3	1020	3	M1 for working out t M1 dep on first M ma A1	-
3 8	1	$\frac{4}{15}$	1	B1 Do not accept 4:1	5 but accept 4/15
t	)	4 squares shaded	1	B1	
<b>4</b> a	l	R marked	1	B1	
t	,	Trapezium	1	B1	
C		65	1	B1 accept answer in t	he range 63 – 67

	Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
5	а		x = -3 drawn	1	B1 accept unlabelled
	b	$\frac{4+1}{2}$ , $\frac{2+4}{2}$	(2.5, 3)	2	M1 or one coordinate correct A1
	С		(2, -1)	2	B2 (B1 <i>D</i> placed correctly on the grid)
6	а		64	1	B1
	b	20 + 8 = 28 $28 \div 4$	7	2	M1 for +8 or ÷ 4
					A1
	С		10	2	M1 for 8 × 5 or 40 A1
7	a		4, 7, 5, 4	2	M1 attempt to find frequencies ( at least 2 correct)
					A1 fully correct
	b		Completed bar chart	3	M1 for 4 bars + labels on bars A1 correct heights ft a completed table A1 fully correct ft a completed table inc label on y axis Allow different widths of bars, gaps or no gaps between bars

	Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
8	а		$y^3$	1	B1
	b		6 <i>cd</i>	1	B1
	с		k	1	B1 accept 1k
9	a		Alto Campoo	1	B1 Do not accept -8
	b		8	1	B1
	С	(-7) - 1800 ÷ 300	-13	2	M1 for ±1800 ÷ 300 or ±6 A1
10	a		$\frac{10}{20}$	1	B1 Accept $0.5, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{10}, 50\%$
	b		$\frac{3}{20}$	1	B1 Accept 0.15, 15%
	c	$\frac{9}{20+1+2+2}$ or $\frac{7}{20}$	Adam with reason	3	M1 for at least one probability
		$\frac{9}{20+1+2+2} \text{ or } \frac{7}{20}$ $\frac{9}{25} = 0.36 \text{ and } \frac{7}{20} = 0.35$			M1 for both correct probabilities
					A1 Adam with 0.36 and 0.35 clearly seen oe

Q	uestion	Working	Answer	Mark	No	otes
11	а		101	1	B1	
	b	$\sqrt{1025 - 1}$	32	2	M1 A1	
12		180 - 124 = 56	28	3	M1	
		56 ÷ 2			M1 A1	
13		$\frac{21}{24} - \frac{4}{24}$	Shown	2	M1 for 2 correct fraction denominator $\frac{17}{1000}$	
14	a	$15 - 8 \times (-4)$ or $15 + 32$	47	2	A1 for $\frac{17}{24}$ from correct M1	working e.g. $\frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{24}$
					A1	
	b	18 = 4p - 24	10.5	2	M1	M1 $\frac{18}{4} = p - 6$
					A1 oe	A1 oe
15		240 m, 200 f $\frac{65}{100} \times "240" (= 156) \text{ or } \frac{85}{100} \times "200" (= 170)$	326	4	B1 for 240 and 200 M1 as long as their num	bers add up to 440
		156 + 170			M1 (dep M1) A1 SC:B2 for 334	

Q	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
16	20 × 14 (= 280)	460	4	M1
	$\frac{20+16}{2} \times (24-14) \ (= 180)$			M1
	"280" + "180"			M1 (dep) on at least one of the previous M marks
				A1
				Total 4 marks
	Alternative scheme 1			
	$(24+14)\div 2 (= 19)$ and $(20-16)\div 2 (=2)$	460	4	M1
	2 × 19 (= 38) and 16 × 24 (= 384)			M1
	"38" + "38" + "384"			M1 (dep) on at least one of the previous M marks
				A1
				Total 4 marks
	Alternative scheme 2			
	20 × 24 (= 480)	460	4	M1
	$(20-16) \div 2$ (=2) and $24 - 14$ (= 10) 2 × 10 = 20			M1
	"480" – "20"			M1 (dep) on at least one of the previous M marks
				A1
				Total 4 marks

<b>17</b> (a)		Correct <b>R</b>	2	B2	fully correct
		(5,6), (3,6), (3,5)			If not B2 then B1 for correct
					orientation of <b>R</b> but in wrong position
(b)		Correct T	1	B1	
		(2,-1), (2,-3), (1,-3)			
(c)	Enlargement	Correct description	2	M1	for enlargement oe
	Scale factor 3 and centre the origin			A1	allow SF (=) 3, allow O
				NB	Award 0 marks if more than
					transformation
					Total 5 marks

			correct mid-points <b>used</b> for at least 4 products and not added
"495" ÷ 85		M1	dep on at least M1 Allow division by their $\sum f$ provided addition or total under column seen
		A1	for 5.8 – 5.824
			Total 4 marks

19	$675 \div (5+4) \times 5 (= 375)$	225	3	M1		M2 $675 \div (5 + 4) \times 3$
	"375" ÷ 5 × 3			M1	dep M1	
				A1		
						Total 3 marks

20	For example,		No + reason	2	M1	for evaluating <i>E</i> correctly for any
	n	E				value of <i>n</i>
	1	7				
	2	11				
	3	17				
	4	25				
	5	35				
					A1	for No with <i>E</i> evaluated correctly as
						a non-prime number
						Total 2 marks

21	Angle $EBG = 180 - 2 \times 65 (= 50)$ or	27	3	M1	
	Angle $ABE = 180 - (38 + 65) (= 77)$				
	Angle $ABE = 180 - (38 + 65) (= 77)$ and			M1	for a complete method to find
	Angle $ABG = "77" - "50"$				angle ABG
				A1	
					Total 3 marks
	Alternative scheme 1				
	Angle $EBG = 180 - 2 \times 65 (= 50)$ or	27	3	M1	
	Angle $EBC = 103$				
	Angle $EBC = 103$ and			M1	for a complete method to find
	Angle $ABG = 180 - (103 + "50")$				angle ABG
				A1	
					Total 3 marks

<b>22</b> (a)	4 <i>n</i> + 2	2	M1	for $4n + k$ (k may be 0 or absent) oe
			A1	oe
				e.g 6 + (n-1)4
(b)	4n + 6	1	B1	oe ft part (a) providing M1 in part (a)
				is awarded
				e.g 4 (n + 1) + 2
				Total 3 marks

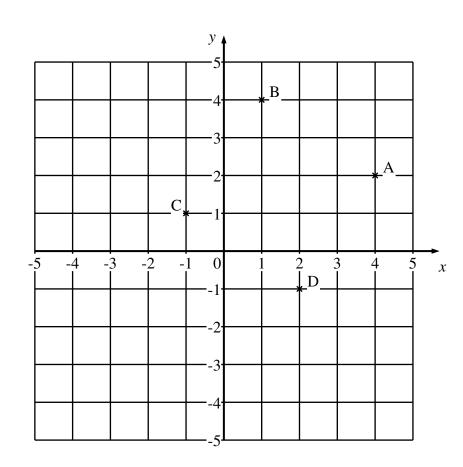
<b>23</b> (a)	$1.39 \times 10^{6}$	1	B1
(b)	$5 \times 10^{-3}$	1	B1
			Total 2 marks

24	2.5 - 0.6 = 1.9	2 hours 51 minutes	4	M1	
	3 × 12 × "1.9" (= 68.4)			M1	for using length $\times$ width $\times$ height to find a volume
	"68.4" × 1000 ÷ 400 (= 171 minutes)			M1	for their volume $\times$ 1000 $\div$ 400
				A1	
					Total 4 marks
	Alternative scheme				
	250 - 60 = 190	2 hours 51 minutes	4	M1	
	$300 \times 1200 \times "190" (= 6.84 \times 10^7)$			M1	for using length $\times$ width $\times$ height to find a volume
	" $6.84 \times 10^{7}$ " ÷ $10^{6} \times 1000 \div 400$ (= 171 minutes)			M1	for their volume $\div 10^6 \times 1000 \div 400$
				A1	
					Total 4 marks

25	16x = 32 or $32y = 144$	(2, 4.5)	3	M1	for a correct sequence of operations which leads to 1 equation in one unknown, allowing one arithmetical error
	$3 \times 2' + 2y = 15$ or $3x + 2 \times 4.5' = 15$			M1	(dep) substitute found value of one variable in one equation
				A1	
					Total 3 marks

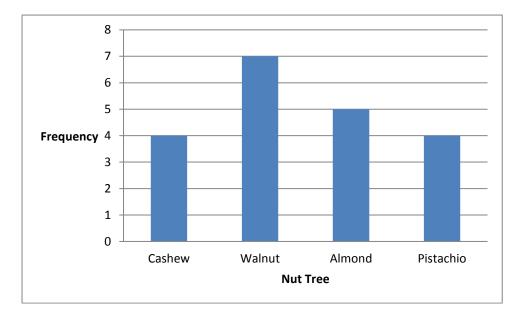
26	72 × 1000 (= 72000) or 72 ÷ 60 (= 1.2) or 72 ÷ 60 ÷ 60 (= 0.02) or 60 ÷ 60 × 1000 (= 3.6)	20	3	M1	for at least <b>one</b> of $\times$ 1000 or $\div$ 60
	$\frac{72}{60\times60}\times1000$			M1	(dep) for a complete method
				A1	
					Total 3 marks

<b>27</b> (a)	6×25 + 6×45 (= 150 + 270 = 420)	20	4	M1 for 6×25 (=150) or 6×45 (=270)
	"150" + "270" – 350 (= 70) or "420" – 350			M1
	$\frac{"70"}{350} \times 100$			M1 (dep on M2)
				A1
	Alternative scheme			
	6×25 + 6×45 (= 150 + 270 = 420)	20	4	M1 for 6×25 (=150) or 6×45 (=270)
	$\frac{"420"}{350} \times 100 = 120$			M1
	"120" – 100			M1 (dep on M2)
				A1
(b)	500 000 ÷ 8 (=62 500)	6 250 000	3	M1
	500 000 ÷8×100			M1 for a complete method
				A1
				Total 7 marks

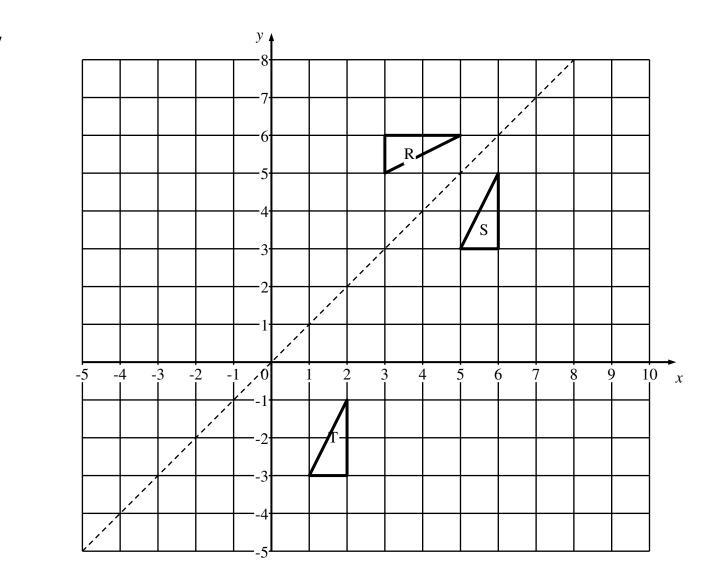


5

Nut tree	Frequency
Cashew	4
Walnut	7
Almond	5
Pistachio	4



7a



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