

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2016

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
Mathematics B (4MB0)
Paper 01R

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information, please visit our website at www.edexcel.com.

Our website subject pages hold useful resources, support material and live feeds from our subject advisors giving you access to a portal of information. If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our Ask The Expert email service helpful.

www.edexcel.com/contactus

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

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

Summer 2016

Publications Code 4MB0_01R_1606_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2016

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
 - eeo – 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.

International GCSE Maths				
Apart from question 15 (where the mark scheme states otherwise) the correct answer, unless obtained from an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method.				
Q	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1 a		0.042	1	B1
b		0.0417	1	B1 (a) and (b) wrong way around: B1 ft B0
				Total 2 marks

2	$\frac{385}{1.54}$		2	M1
		£250		A1
				Total 2 marks

3	$(2-7 \times 4)$ and $(2-7 \times 8)$ seen OR -26 and -54 seen OR Difference between n th and $(n+1)$ th term is ± 7 so that between 4 terms is $4 \times (\pm 7)$		2	M1
		28 (or -28)		A1
				Total 2 marks

4	$832 = 2^6 \times 13$ OR $\sqrt{16 \times 52}$ OR $\sqrt{4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 13}$ OR $\sqrt{16 \times \frac{832}{16}}$ OR $8\sqrt{13}$ OR $n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{832}}{4}\right)^2$ (oe)		2	M1
		$4\sqrt{52}$		A1 Accept $n = 52$ for A1 No working seen scores M0 A0
Total 2 marks				

5	$\mathbf{x} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ (no errors, oe)		2	M1
		$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}$		A1 $-\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -18 \end{pmatrix}$ earns M1 A0
Total 2 marks				

6	$\frac{450}{120} \times 100$		2	M1
	OR $\frac{6}{5}x = 450$ (o.e.)			
	OR $x + \frac{20}{100}x = 450$			
		£375		A1
				Total 2 marks

7	$\frac{12}{360} \times 2\pi \times 25$ (oe)		2	M1
		awrt 5.2 (cm), $\frac{5}{3}\pi$		
				A1
				Total 2 marks

8	$3-17 < 2x + 5x$		2	B1 Use of equality instead of inequality sign scores M1 A0
	OR $-14 < 7x$			
	OR $-5x - 2x < 17 - 3$			
	(All (oe))			
		$x > -2$		A1 Allow ISW if correct inequality seen
				Total 2 marks

9	$AX \times 3 = (5+4) \times 4$ (oe)		2	M1	If cand has $(AB+3) \times 3 = (5+4) \times 4$, earns M1 when they write $AX = "AB" + 3$ i.e. the cand must have a complete method for AX
		$AX = 12 \text{ cm (cao)}$		A1	
Total 2 marks					

10	$(2n - 4) \times 90 = 1980$ (oe)		2	M1	
	OR $(n - 2) \times 180 = 1980$ (oe)			A1	
	OR $\frac{1980}{180} + 2$ (=11 +2)	$n = 13$			
Total 2 marks					

11	a	$A \cap B \cap C$	1	B1	Do not accept $n(A \cap B \cap C)$
	b	$C \cap (A \cup B)'$ or $(A \cup B)' \cap C$ or $C \cap A' \cap B'$	1	B1	
	c	$A \cap B \cap C'$ or $(A \cap C') \cap (B \cap C')$ or $(A \cap B) \cap C'$	1	B1	Accept $(A \cap B) \cap (A \cap B \cap C)'$
Total 3 marks					

12	Price per kg on Monday $\pounds \frac{2.2}{2.5} = \pounds 0.88$ OR price per kg on Friday $\pounds \frac{2.1}{3} = \pounds 0.70$		3	M1 reference to the day not necessary, fractions do not need to be simplified
	$\frac{"0.88"- "0.70"}{"0.88"} \quad (\text{oe})$			M1 (DEP)
		$\pm \frac{18}{88}, \pm \frac{9}{44}$		A1
				Total 3 marks

13	$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6}$		3	M1
	OR Sample space diagram (allow 1 error) OR Any two of (2, 4), (4, 2), (4, 2)			
	$2 \times \left(\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{6} \right)$			M1 (DEP)
	OR Recognition that there are 4 ways of getting 6 out of 36 outcomes (eg " $\frac{4}{36}$ " as probability) OR All 4			
		$\frac{1}{9}$ (oe), awrt 0.111		A1
				Total 3 marks

14	a	$B = \{p, r, q, s\}$	1	B1
	b	$C = \{p, t, q, s\}$	1	B1
	c	$\{r, t\}$ OR r and t	1	B1
				Total 3 marks

15	a		$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -19 \\ -13 & 23 \end{pmatrix}$	2	B2 (-1ee)
	b		$\begin{pmatrix} -7 & 1 & -11 \\ 17 & 4 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$	2	B2 (-1ee)
					Total 4 marks

16	a	arcs, centred at A and B , and intersecting above and below AB		2	M1 Use of the mid-point of AB (obtained by measuring) scores M0
		OR two sets of arcs, centred at A and B , each set having a different radii, above AB (or below AB)	Line equidistant from A and B drawn		A1
	b		Correctly positioned and labelled P	1	B1
	c		$\angle APM = 55(\pm 1)^\circ$	1	B1 Angle must be measured , so evidence of trig scores B0.
					Total 4 marks

17	$(x+3)(5x+a) = \dots + (15+a)x + 3a$ (oe)		4	
	$5x^2 + 15x + ax + 3a$			M1
	$15+a = 21$ (equating coefs of x)			M1 (DEP)
		$a = 6$		A1
		$b = 18$		A1
	OR (Factor Theorem)			
	$5(-3)^2 + 21(-3) + b = 0$ (subst. $x = -3$)			M1
		$b = 18$		A1
	$3a = "18"$ (Can be implied)			M1 (DEP)
		$a = 6$		A1
				Total 4 marks

18		Award marks for relevant angles seen on diagram. $\angle CDA = 70^\circ$ (Cyclic Quad.) and $\therefore \angle CAD = 60^\circ$ (\angle s of Δ)	4	B1
		$\therefore \angle ACB = 60^\circ$ (Alternate \angle s)		B1
		$\therefore \angle BAC = 10^\circ$ (\angle s of Δ)	B1	B marks are for angle values
		2 relevant reasons (eg “Cyclic Quad.”, “Alternate \angle s” and “ \angle s of Δ ”) used to find $\angle BAC = 10^\circ$	B1	the 4 th B mark is dependent on the previous three B marks
		OR $\angle BAD = 70^\circ$ (Allied \angle s) and $\therefore \angle BCD = 110^\circ$ (Cyclic Quad)	B1	
		$\angle ACB = 60^\circ$	B1	
		$\therefore \angle BAC = 10^\circ$ (\angle s of Δ)	B1	Above B marks are for angle values.
		2 relevant reasons for their method (eg“Cyclic Quad.”, “Allied \angle s” and “ \angle s of Δ ”) used to find $\angle BAC = 10^\circ$	B1	the 4 th B marks is dependent on the previous three B marks
				Total 4 marks

19	Rearranging st coef of x or y is the same in both eqns OR isolating x or y		4	M1
	Subtract. or adding eqns OR subst expression for x or y to obtain y or x			M1 (DEP) Allow a total of 1 slip in both M marks.
		$x = 3$		A1
		$y = 1$		A1 No working seen scores M0 M0 A0 A0
				Total 4 marks

20	$24 = \frac{k}{2^3}$ (oe)		4	M1
		$k = 192$		A1
	$x = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{"192"}{-3}\right)}$			M1 (DEP)
		$x = -4$ (cao)		A1
	OR			
	$\frac{2}{x} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-3}{24}}$ (oe)			M1
		$\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$		A1
	$x = \frac{2}{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (oe)			M1 (DEP)
		$x = -4$		A1
	OR			
	$2^3 \times 24 = -3 \times x^3$			M1
		$192 = -3 \times x^3$ (oe)		A1
	$x = \sqrt[3]{(-64)}$			M1 (DEP)
	$x = -4$ (cao)		A1	
				Total 4 marks

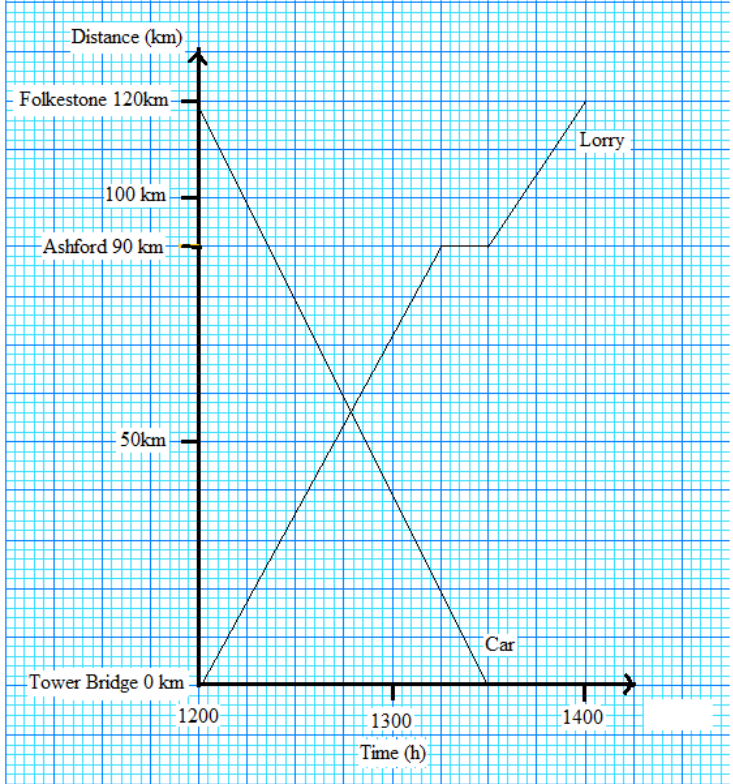
21	a		Carma's share = $\frac{x}{x+4} \times 60$ apples (oe)	1	B1
	b		Banu's share = $\frac{3}{x+4} \times 60$ apples (oe)	1	B1
	c	$\left(\frac{x}{x+4} \times 60\right) - \left(\frac{3}{x+4} \times 60\right) = 18$ (oe)		2	M1
			$x = 6$ (cao)		A1
					Total 4 marks

22	a	$3 : 15.6 \times 100 \times 1000$ (oe)		2	M1
			$1 : 520\,000$		A1
	b	$\frac{676 \times (100 \times 1000)^2}{(520\,000)^2}$ One of $676 \times (100 \times 1000)^2$ OR $1 \div (520\,000)^2$ (oe) Correct expression (as above) OR $\frac{676}{5.2^2}$		3	M1 M1 (DEP)
			25 cm^2		A1
					Total 5 marks

23	$6x^2 + 2x - 15x - 5 - 4 = 0$		5	M1
	OR $6x^2 + 2x - 15x - 5 = 4$ (oe, expanding)			
		$6x^2 - 13x - 9 = 0$		A1
	$x_{\pm} = \frac{-(-13) \pm \sqrt{(-13)^2 - 4 \times 6 \times (-9)}}{2 \times 6}$ (fully correct subst. from a seen trinomial quadratic)			M1
		$x_+ = \text{awrt } 2.72$ $x_- = \text{awrt } -0.552$		A1 A1
				Total 5 marks

24	a	2.4×10^n		2	M1
			2.4×10^{135}		
	b	$(8.0 - 0.12) \times 10^n$		2	M1
			7.88×10^{102}		
	c	$\frac{1.2}{8} \times 10^n$ 1.5×10^n , $\frac{3}{2} \times 10^n$		2	M1
			1.5×10^{-2}		
					Total 6 marks

25	a	$\left(v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 18t^2 - 4t^3\right)$ (1 term correct)		2	M1
			fully correct		A1
	b	$18t^2 - 4t^3 = 0$		4	M1
			$\therefore t = 4.5$ (oe)		A1
		$\therefore s = 6(4.5)^3 - (4.5)^4$			M1 (DEP)
			$\therefore s = 136.69 \rightarrow$ awrt 137		A1
					Total 6 marks

26 a		Three correct lines for the lorry	1	B1
	b	Correct line for the car	1	B1
				
c	$\frac{90}{1.25} \quad (\text{oe})$		2	M1
		72 km/ h		A1
d		44km ($\pm 2\text{km} = \pm 1\text{ss}$)	1	B1 ft
				Total 5 marks

27	a		$40 < L \leq 65$	1	B1
	b	Using 3 correct mid class values in 3 correct product		3	M1
		$\frac{9 \times "15" + 8 \times "35" + 10 \times "52.5" + 14 \times "75"}{41}$ $\left(= \frac{135 + 280 + 525 + 1050}{41} = \frac{1990}{41} = 48.5365... \right)$ (Fully correct)			M1 (DEP)
			49		A1
	c	Given, column for $0 < L \leq 30$ is 3 units high, so a scaling factor is 10 (oe)	$30 < L \leq 40$: FD=8 units	3	B1
			$40 < L \leq 65$: FD=4 units		B1
			$65 < L \leq 85$: FD = 7 units		B1
					Total 7 marks

28	a	$\tan 20 = \frac{3}{BC}$	6	M1
		$BC = 8.242 \rightarrow \mathbf{8.24}$		A1
	b	Finding an angle needed for finding a necessary side for finding AD . $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$ OR $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$ OR $\angle AED = 70^\circ$ (accept angles on diagram)		M1
		Using the angle to find the necessary side $\sin 30 = \frac{8.242}{AB}$ ($AB = 16.4849$) OR $AC = 8.24 \times \tan 60$ (14.276...) and $AE = 14.276... - 3$ (11.276...)		M1 (DEP)
		Expressing for AD using the necessary side. $\tan 50 = \frac{16.4849}{AD}$ OR $\frac{\sin 50}{11.276} = \frac{\sin 70}{AD}$		M1 (DEP)
		$AD = 13.832 \rightarrow \mathbf{13.8}$		A1 Penalise incorrect rounding once only
				Total 6 marks

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom