



# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2025

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

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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

- awrt – answer which rounds to
- eooo – 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.

If a candidate misreads a number from the question. Eg. Uses 252 instead of 255; method marks may be awarded provided the question has not been simplified. Examiners should send any instance of a suspected misread to review. If there is a choice of methods shown, mark the method that leads to the answer on the answer line; where no answer is given on the answer line, award the lowest mark from the methods shown. 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 to another

<b>International GCSE Mathematics</b>				
<b>Values in quotation marks must come from a correct method previously seen unless clearly stated otherwise.</b>				
<b>Q</b>	<b>Working</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>1</b> (a)		$5 < d \leq 10$	1	B1 allow 5 – 10 or 5 to 10 or $5 < d < 10$ or $5 \leq d \leq 10$ or $5 \leq d < 10$
(b)	$2.5 \times 26 + 7.5 \times 40 + 12.5 \times 16 + 17.5 \times 10 + 22.5 \times 8 (= 920)$ or $65 + 300 + 200 + 175 + 180 (= 920)$ [lower bound products are: 0, 200, 160, 150, 160] [sum of lower bound products is: 670] [products using 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 are: 78, 320, 208, 180, 184] [sum of products using 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 is: 970] [upper bound products are: 130, 400, 240, 200, 200] [sum of upper bound products is: 1170]		4	M2 for at least <b>4</b> correct products added (need not be evaluated ie can be in the form $2.5 \times 26 + 7.5 \times 40 + \dots$ ) If not M2 then award: M1 for consistent use of values within interval (including end points) for at least <b>4</b> products added (need not be evaluated ie can be in the form $5 \times 26 + 10 \times 40 + \dots$ ) or correct midpoints used for at least <b>4</b> products and not added
	“920” ÷ “100”			M1 (dep on at least M1) Allow division by their $\Sigma f$ provided addition or total under column seen
	<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>	9.2		A1 oe eg $9\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{46}{5}$ SCB2 for answer of 6.7 or 9.7 or 11.7
				<b>Total 5 marks</b>

2	(a)	$4 \times 6 \times 80 (= 1920)$	$4 \times 6 (= 24)$ <b>or</b> $2160 \div 80 (= 27)$	$2160 \div (80 \times 4) (= 6.75)$	4	M1 for method to work out total income <b>or</b> income from one box <b>or</b> expenditure for one box <b>or</b> income per cup
		$2160 - "1920" (= 240)$ <b>or</b> $\frac{2160}{"1920"} (= 1.125)$	$"27" - "24" (= 3)$ <b>or</b> $\frac{"27"}{"24"} (= 1.125)$	$"6.75" - 6 (= 0.75)$ <b>or</b> $\frac{"6.75"}{6} (= 1.125)$		M1 for working out the profit <b>or</b> income $\div$ expenditure
		$\frac{"240"}{"1920"} (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $0.125 (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $\left(\frac{2160}{"1920"} - 1\right) (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $("1.125" - 1) (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $"1.125" \times 100 (= 112.5)$	$\frac{"3"}{"24"} (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $0.125 (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $\left(\frac{"27"}{"24"} - 1\right) (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $("1.125" - 1) (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $"1.125" \times 100 (= 112.5)$	$\frac{"0.75"}{6} (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $0.125 (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $\left(\frac{"6.75"}{6} - 1\right) (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $("1.125" - 1) (\times 100)$ <b>or</b> $"1.125" \times 100 (= 112.5)$		M1 for a method to reach one step from the answer ie getting to $\frac{1}{8}$ oe or 0.125 or 112.5
		<i>Working required</i>				12.5
	(b)			8.5	1	B1 cao
	(c)			125	1	B1 allow 124.9 or 124.99...
						<b>Total 6 marks</b>

<b>3</b>	eg $360 - (148 + 50) (= 162)$ <b>or</b> $180 - 50 (= 130)$ <b>or</b> $180 - 148 (= 32)$		4	M1 for method to interior angle of the polygon <b>or</b> start to the method of finding the exterior angle of the polygon
	eg $180 - "162" (= 18)$ <b>or</b> $148 - "130" (= 18)$ <b>or</b> $50 - "32" (= 18)$	eg $180(n - 2) = "162"n$ <b>or</b> $180(n - 2) \div n = "162"$		M1 for method to find the exterior angle <b>or</b> for setting up an equation using sum of interior angles formula
	eg $360 \div "18"$	eg $(n =) 360 \div (180 - "162")$		M1 for a complete method
	<i>Working required</i>		20	A1 dep on M1
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>4</b>	(a)		12	1	B1 accept $x^{12}$
	(b)		5	1	B1 accept $y^5$
	(c)		$125a^{12}r^6$	2	B2 for $125a^{12}r^6$  (B1 for a product in the form $ka^p r^q$ where 2 from $k$ , $p$ or $q$ are correct eg $5a^{12}r^6$ Allow $125a^{12}$ or $125r^6$ or $a^{12}r^6$ so as long as not added to any other terms)
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>

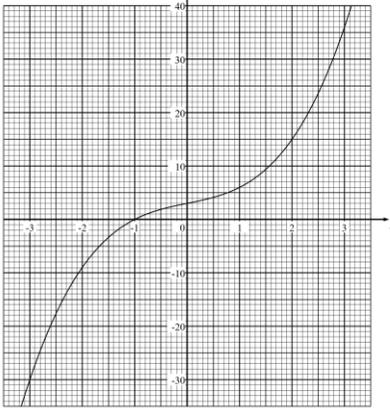
<b>5</b>	eg $1 - 0.28 (= 0.72)$ oe <b>or</b> $0.72x = 198$ <b>or</b> $100(\%) - 28(\%) (= 72(\%))$ <b>or</b> $\frac{198}{72} (= 2.75)$ oe		3	M1 for a correct first step
	eg $(x =) 198 \div "0.72"$ oe <b>or</b> $198 \div "72" \times 100$ oe <b>or</b> $"2.75" \times 100$			M1 for a complete method
	<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>			275
				<b>Total 3 marks</b>

6	(a)	$6x - 24 = 3 + 2x$ <b>or</b> $x - 4 = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6}x$ oe	3	M1 for correct removal of fraction and expansion of bracket in a correct equation <b>or</b> separating fraction (RHS) in an equation
		$6x - 2x = 3 + 24$ <b>or</b> $4x = 27$ <b>or</b> $-24 - 3 = 2x - 6x$ <b>or</b> $-27 = -4x$ oe <b>or</b> $x - \frac{2}{6}x = \frac{3}{6} + 4$ oe <b>or</b> $-4 - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{6}x - x$ oe		M1ft (dep on 4 terms) correctly rearranging their 4 term equation for terms in $x$ on one side of equation and number terms on the other
		<i>Working required</i>		A1 oe eg 6.75 or $6\frac{3}{4}$ , dep on M1
	(b)(i)	$(y \pm 6)(y \pm 5)$ <b>or</b> $(6 \pm y)(5 \pm y)$ <b>or</b> $y(y - 6) - 5(y - 6)$ <b>or</b> $y(y - 5) - 6(y - 5)$	2	M1 for $(y \pm 6)(y \pm 5)$ <b>or</b> $(6 \pm y)(5 \pm y)$ <b>or</b> for $(y + a)(y + b)$ where $ab = 30$ or $a + b = -11$ <b>or</b> $y(y + a) + b(y + a)$ or $y(y + b) + a(y + b)$ where $ab = 30$ or $a + b = -11$
		<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>		A1 oe, allow any letter for $y$
	(ii)	$(y =) 6, (y =) 5$	1	B1 must ft from their answer in (b)(i) ft from their factors in the form $(y + a)(y + b)$
<b>Total 6 marks</b>				

<b>7</b>	$3892 = \pi \times 8^2 \times h$ <b>or</b> $\pi \times 8^2 (= 64\pi = 201\dots)$		3	M1 allow use of 3.14... or $\frac{22}{7}$ for $\pi$
	$(h =) \frac{3892}{\pi \times 8^2}$ oe eg $3892 \div 64 = 60.8\dots$ <b>and</b> $60.8\dots \div \pi$			M1 allow use of 3.14... or $\frac{22}{7}$ for $\pi$
	<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>	19.4		A1 allow 19.3 – 19.4
				<b>Total 3 marks</b>

<b>8</b>	(a)		$5.2 \times 10^8$	1	B1
	(b)		0.000 087 9	1	B1
	(c)	$35 \times 10^{-138}$ or $3.5 \times 10 \times 10^{-138}$ or $3.5 \times 10^n$ where $n \neq -137$		2	M1
		<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>	$3.5 \times 10^{-137}$		A1
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<p><b>9</b></p>	<p>eg <math>12 \sin 60 (= 6\sqrt{3} = 10.3(9\dots))</math> <b>or</b> <math>\sqrt{12^2 - "6"} (= 6\sqrt{3} = 10.3(9\dots))</math>  <b>or</b> (Area <math>ADC = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 47 \times \sin 60 (= 244.2\dots)</math></p>		<p>5</p>	<p>M1 for a method find the height of the trapezium  <b>or</b> the area of triangle <math>ADC</math></p> <p>The first two M1 marks can be awarded in either order</p>
	<p>eg <math>12 \cos 60 (= 6)</math> <b>or</b> <math>\sqrt{12^2 - ("6\sqrt{3}")^2} (= 6)</math></p>			<p>M1 (indep)  for a method find the base of the triangle, condone missing brackets around "<math>6\sqrt{3}</math>"</p> <p>The first two M1 marks can be awarded in either order</p>
	<p>eg (<math>AB = 47 - "6" - "6" (= 35)</math></p>			<p>M1 (dep on previous M1)  for method to find the length of <math>AB</math></p>
	<p>eg (Trapezium <math>= \frac{1}{2} \times (47 + "35") \times "10.3(9\dots)"</math>  <b>or</b> (Rectangle + 2 <math>\times</math> Triangle <math>= "35" \times "10.3(9\dots)" + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times "6" \times "10.3(9\dots)"</math>  <b>or</b> (Rectangle + 2 <math>\times</math> Triangle <math>= "35" \times "10.3(9\dots)" + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times "6" \times 12 \times \sin 60</math>  <b>or</b> (Triangle <math>ADC</math> + Triangle <math>ABC = "244.2\dots" + \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times "35" \times \sin 120</math>  oe eg <math>(47 - "6") \times "10.3(9\dots)"</math></p>			<p>M1 for a complete method</p> <p>There are other methods and marks should be awarded for a complete method that should give the correct area</p>
	<p><i>Working required</i></p>	<p>426</p>		<p>A1 (dep on M1) allow 420 – 427 from correct working</p>
				<p><b>Total 5 marks</b></p>

<p><b>10</b> (a)</p>		<p>−30, 15</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><b>B1</b> for −30 and 15 in the correct place, this may be awarded if plotted correctly on the graph</p>
<p>(b)</p>			<p>2</p>	<p><b>M1ft</b> for at least 6 points plotted correctly (within the circles on the overlay) ft their incorrect table</p>
	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p> </div>	<p>Correct graph</p>		<p><b>A1</b> for correct curve between <math>x = -3</math> and <math>x = 3</math> (clear intention to go through all the points and which must be curved)</p> <p>Ignore to the left of <math>x = -3</math> and to the right of <math>x = 3</math></p> <p><b>Note:</b> If a fully correct graph is shown, but a blank table is shown in (a), then award the mark for (a)</p>
				<p><b>Total 3 marks</b></p>

<p><b>11</b></p>	<p>eg <math>\pi \times 16^2 \times \frac{140}{360}</math> oe eg <math>256\pi \times \frac{7}{18}</math></p>		<p>2</p>	<p><b>M1</b> allow use of 3.14... or <math>\frac{22}{7}</math> for <math>\pi</math></p> <p><math>\frac{140}{360}</math> may be seen as an equivalent fraction or decimal eg <math>\frac{7}{18}</math> or 0.38</p> <p>0.388(8...) or 0.389</p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p>	<p>313</p>		<p><b>A1</b> accept 311.8 – 313</p>
				<p><b>Total 2 marks</b></p>

<p><b>12</b></p>	<p>eg <math>\frac{5(6x)}{24x} + \frac{4(x-3)}{24x}</math> oe <b>or</b> <math>\frac{5(6x)}{4(6x)} + \frac{4(x-3)}{4(6x)}</math> oe  <b>or</b> <math>\frac{30x}{24x} + \frac{4(x-3)}{24x}</math> oe <b>or</b> <math>\frac{30x+4(x-3)}{24x}</math> oe  <b>or</b> <math>\frac{15x}{12x} + \frac{2(x-3)}{12x}</math> oe <b>or</b> <math>\frac{15x+2(x-3)}{12x}</math> oe</p>		<p>3</p>	<p>M1 for two correct fractions with common denominator  <b>or</b>  a single correct fraction</p>
	<p>eg <math>\frac{30x+4x-12}{24x}</math> oe <b>or</b> <math>\frac{30x}{24x} + \frac{4x-12}{24x}</math> oe <b>or</b> <math>\frac{30x}{24x} + \frac{4x}{24x} - \frac{12}{24x}</math> oe  <b>or</b> <math>\frac{34x}{24x} - \frac{12}{24x}</math> oe <b>or</b> <math>\frac{34x-12}{24x}</math> oe  <b>or</b> <math>\frac{15x+2x-6}{12x}</math> oe</p>			<p>M1 for correct fraction(s) with bracket(s) expanded correctly</p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p>	<p><math>\frac{17x-6}{12x}</math></p>		<p>A1 oe but must be simplified  eg <math>\frac{-6+17x}{12x}</math>  do not ISW incorrect simplification  eg <math>\frac{17x-6}{12x} = \frac{11}{12}</math> is M2A0</p>
				<p><b>Total 3 marks</b></p>

<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><math>750\,000 \times (1 - 0.04) (= 720\,000)</math> oe  <b>and</b> <math>"720\,000" \times (1 - 0.065) (= 673\,200)</math></p> <p><b>or</b> <math>750\,000 \times (1 - 0.04) \times (1 - 0.065) (= 673\,200)</math></p> <p><b>or</b> <math>750\,000 \times 0.96 \times 0.935 (= 673\,200)</math></p>		3	<p>M1 (NB: accept <math>\left(1 - \frac{4}{100}\right)</math> for 0.96 but not <math>(1 - 4\%)</math>)  and accept <math>\left(1 - \frac{6.5}{100}\right)</math> for 0.935 but not <math>(1 - 6.5\%)</math>)  Calculations may be seen as part of an equation  eg <math>750\,000 \times 0.96 \times 0.935 \times \left(1 + \frac{x}{100}\right) = 698\,445</math></p> <p>1.0375 or 25245 imply M1</p>
	<p>eg <math>\frac{698\,445 - "673\,200"}{"673\,200"} (\times 100) (= 0.0375)</math></p> <p><b>or</b> <math>\frac{698\,445}{"673\,200"} - 1 (= 0.0375)</math></p> <p><b>or</b> <math>1.0375 - 1 (= 0.0375)</math> oe</p> <p><b>or</b> <math>\frac{698\,445}{"673\,200"} \times 100 (= 103.75)</math></p>			<p>M1 for a method to reach value one step away from <math>x</math>  ie a method leading to 0.0375 or 103.75</p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p>	3.75		<p>A1 oe eg <math>3\frac{3}{4}</math> or <math>\frac{15}{4}</math></p>
				<b>Total 3 marks</b>

<p><b>14</b> (a)</p>		<p>Correct probabilities</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>B2 for all 3 correct pairs of probabilities on the correct branches</p> <p>(B1 for 1 or 2 correct pairs of probabilities on the correct branches) Allow equivalent fractions or percentages</p>
<p>(b)</p>	<p>“0.3” × “0.6”</p>		<p>2</p>	<p>M1ft (Both probabilities must be less than 1)</p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p>	<p>0.18</p>		<p>A1ft oe eg <math>\frac{18}{100}</math> or <math>\frac{9}{50}</math> or <math>\frac{0.18}{1}</math> or 18%</p>
				<p><b>Total 3 marks</b></p>

<b>15</b>	(a)		9	1	B1 allow $9\sqrt{3}$
	(b)	$\frac{21}{3-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}}$ or $\frac{21}{3-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{-3-\sqrt{2}}{-3-\sqrt{2}}$		3	M1 for explicitly multiplying the numerator and the denominator by $3+\sqrt{2}$ or $-3-\sqrt{2}$
		eg $\frac{21(3+\sqrt{2})}{9-3\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{2}-2}$ or $\frac{21(3+\sqrt{2})}{3^2-2}$ or $\frac{21(3+\sqrt{2})}{9-2}$ or $\frac{21(3+\sqrt{2})}{7}$ or $\frac{63+21\sqrt{2}}{9-2}$ or $\frac{63+21\sqrt{2}}{7}$			M1 dep on M1 (denominator may be 4 terms which all need to be correct)  $\frac{21}{3-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}} = 9+3\sqrt{2}$ scores M1M0
		<i>Working required</i>	$9+\sqrt{18}$		A1 dep on M2  SCB1 for $9+\sqrt{18}$ gained with no method marks awarded  SCB2 for $9+\sqrt{18}$ gained if you would award 1 <sup>st</sup> M1 but not 2 <sup>nd</sup> M1 (total 2 marks)
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>16</b>	(a)		6	1	B1 cao
	(b)	$9-\sqrt{4x^2} (< 0)$		3	M1 for substituting $g(x)$ in $f(x)$ , allow incorrect inequality sign or = sign
		eg $9-2x (< 0)$ or $9 < 2x$ or $81 < 4x^2$ or $9^2 < 4x^2$			M1 for removing the square root, allow incorrect inequality sign or = sign
		<i>Working required</i>	$x > \frac{9}{2}$		A1 (dep on M1) oe eg $x > 4.5$ , $\frac{9}{2} < x$ , $4.5 < x$
					<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<p><b>17</b></p>	<p>freq density × mins  <math>10 \times 2.5 (= 25)</math>  <math>5 \times 4 (= 20)</math>  <math>15 \times 3.6 (= 54)</math>  <math>20 \times 0.5 (= 10)</math>  <math>10 \times 1.7 (= 17)</math>  <math>10 \times 0.5 (= 5)</math> (area of 40 to 50 bar)</p> <p>counting cm<sup>2</sup>  <math>2 \times 5 (= 10)</math>  <math>1 \times 8 (= 8)</math>  <math>3 \times 7.2 (= 21.6)</math>  <math>4 \times 1 (= 4)</math>  <math>2 \times 3.4 (= 6.8)</math>  <math>2 \times 1 (= 2)</math> (area of 40 to 50 bar)</p>	<p>counting small squares  <math>10 \times 25 (= 250)</math>  <math>5 \times 40 (= 200)</math>  <math>15 \times 36 (= 540)</math>  <math>20 \times 5 (= 100)</math>  <math>10 \times 17 (= 170)</math>  <math>10 \times 5 (= 50)</math> (area of 40 to 50 bar)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>M1 for finding the area of at least 2 bars</p> <p>either using freq density × mins</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>use of counting small squares or cm<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Values may be seen on the diagram</p> <p>22 or 220 or 8.8 implies M1</p>
	<p><math>(10 \times 2.5) + (5 \times 4) + (15 \times 3.6) + (20 \times 0.5) + (10 \times 1.7) (= 126)</math></p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>“25” + “20” + “54” + “10” + “17” (= 126)</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>“250” + “200” + “540” + “100” + “170” (= 1260)</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>“10” + “8” + “21.6” + “4” + “6.8” (= 50.4)</p>			<p>M1 for method to find total number of people (allow one error or omission)</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>total number of small squares/ cm<sup>2</sup> for method used (allow one error or omission)</p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p>	<p><math>\frac{11}{63}</math></p>		<p>A1 oe eg <math>\frac{22}{126}</math> or <math>\frac{220}{1260}</math> or 0.174(60...) or 0.175 or 17.4(60...) % or 17.5% or 22 out of 126</p> <p>If <math>\frac{22}{126}</math> is seen in the workings and 22 is on the answer line, award M2A0</p>
<b>Total 3 marks</b>				

<b>18</b>	$y = \frac{k}{x^3}$	$hy = \frac{1}{x^3}$	4	M1 do not award for $y = \frac{1}{x^3}$ Constant of proportionality must be a symbol such as $k$  Condone use of $\infty$ for method marks
	$4 = \frac{k}{3^3}$ <b>or</b> $k = 4 \times 3^3 (= 108)$	$h \times 4 = \frac{1}{3^3}$ <b>or</b> $h = \frac{1}{4 \times 3^3} \left( = \frac{1}{108} \right)$		M1 for substitution of $x$ and $y$ into a correct formula  Condone use of $\infty$ for method marks
	eg $(x^3 =) \frac{4 \times 3^3}{864} \left( = \frac{1}{8} \right)$ <b>or</b> $(x^3 =) \frac{"108"}{864} \left( = \frac{1}{8} \right)$ oe			M1 for method to find $x^3$  Condone use of $\infty$ for method marks
	<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>			0.5
				<b>Total 4 marks</b>

<b>19</b>	(i)	8, -9	1	B1 cao
	(ii)	4, -12	1	B1 cao
				<b>Total 2 marks</b>

<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><math>(BD^2 =) 9.4^2 + 12.8^2 - 2 \times 9.4 \times 12.8 \times \cos 72 (= 177.8\dots)</math>  <b>or</b> <math>(BD^2 =) 88.36 + 163.84 - 2 \times 9.4 \times 12.8 \times \cos 72 (= 177.8\dots)</math> oe  <b>or</b> <math>(BD =) \sqrt{9.4^2 + 12.8^2 - 2 \times 9.4 \times 12.8 \times \cos 72}</math></p>		<p>5</p>	<p>M1 for applying cosine rule</p>
		<p><math>(BD =) 13.3</math></p>		<p>A1 allow 13.3 – 13.342 or <math>\sqrt{177.8\dots}</math> or <math>\sqrt{178}</math></p>
	<p>eg <math>\frac{BC}{\sin 39} = \frac{"13.3\dots"}{\sin 54}</math> <b>or</b> <math>\frac{\sin 39}{BC} = \frac{\sin 54}{"13.3\dots"}</math></p>			<p>M1ft for applying the sine rule, allow use of their <math>BD</math></p>
	<p><math>(BC =) \frac{"13.3\dots"}{\sin 54} \times \sin 39</math></p>			<p>M1ft for method to find <math>BC</math> using the sine rule allow use of their <math>BD</math></p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p>	<p>10.4</p>		<p>A1 allow 10.3 – 10.4</p>
				<p><b>Total 5 marks</b></p>

<p><b>21</b></p>	<p>eg (P(RRY) =) <math>\frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{7}{18} \left( = \frac{504}{6840} = \frac{7}{95} \right)</math> oe or (P(RRG) =) <math>\frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{4}{18} \left( = \frac{288}{6840} = \frac{4}{95} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(RRR) =) <math>\frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{7}{18} \left( = \frac{504}{6840} = \frac{7}{95} \right)</math> oe or (P(RRR') =) <math>\frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{11}{18} \left( = \frac{792}{6840} = \frac{11}{95} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(YYR) =) <math>\frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{9}{18} \left( = \frac{378}{6840} = \frac{21}{380} \right)</math> oe or (P(YYG) =) <math>\frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{4}{18} \left( = \frac{168}{6840} = \frac{7}{285} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(YYY) =) <math>\frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{5}{18} \left( = \frac{210}{6840} = \frac{7}{228} \right)</math> oe or (P(YYY') =) <math>\frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{13}{18} \left( = \frac{546}{6840} = \frac{91}{1140} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(GGR) =) <math>\frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{9}{18} \left( = \frac{108}{6840} = \frac{3}{190} \right)</math> oe or (P(GGY) =) <math>\frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{7}{18} \left( = \frac{84}{6840} = \frac{7}{570} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(GGG) =) <math>\frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{2}{18} \left( = \frac{24}{6840} = \frac{1}{285} \right)</math> oe or (P(GGG') =) <math>\frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{16}{18} \left( = \frac{192}{6840} = \frac{8}{285} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(RGY) =) <math>\frac{9}{20} \times \frac{7}{19} \times \frac{4}{18} \left( = \frac{252}{6840} = \frac{7}{190} \right)</math> oe</p>		<p>3</p> <p>M1 for finding one correct product, does not need to be labelled</p> <p>or</p> <p>for an answer of <math>\frac{17}{76}</math></p> <p>oe eg 0.22(3...)</p> <p>or 22(.3...)%</p> <p>or <math>\frac{65}{76}</math> oe</p> <p>eg 0.85(5...)</p> <p>or 85(.5...)%</p>
	<p>(P(RRR' or YYY' or GGG') =) <math>\left( 3 \times \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{11}{18} \right) + \left( 3 \times \frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{13}{18} \right) + \left( 3 \times \frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{16}{18} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (P(RRY or RRG or YYR or YYG or GGR or GGY) =)</p> <p><math>\left( 3 \times \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{7}{18} \right) + \left( 3 \times \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{4}{18} \right) + \left( 3 \times \frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{9}{18} \right) +</math></p> <p><math>\left( 3 \times \frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{4}{18} \right) + \left( 3 \times \frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{9}{18} \right) + \left( 3 \times \frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{7}{18} \right)</math> oe</p> <p>or (1 – P(RRR or YYY or GGG or RGY) =)</p> <p><math>1 - \left( \left( \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{8}{19} \times \frac{7}{18} \right) + \left( \frac{7}{20} \times \frac{6}{19} \times \frac{5}{18} \right) + \left( \frac{4}{20} \times \frac{3}{19} \times \frac{2}{18} \right) + \left( 6 \times \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{7}{19} \times \frac{4}{18} \right) \right)</math> oe</p>		<p>M1 for a complete calculation</p>
	<p><i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i></p> <p>SCB1 for an answer of <math>\frac{669}{1000}</math> oe eg 0.66(9) or 66(.9)%</p>	<p><math>\frac{51}{76}</math></p>	<p>A1 oe eg 0.67(1...)</p> <p>or 67(.1...)%</p>
<p><b>Total 3 marks</b></p>			

22	eg $x^2 + 3(x+2) + (x+2)^2 = 7$	eg $(y-2)^2 + 3y + y^2 = 7$	5	M1 for substitution of $y = x + 2$ (or $x = \pm y \pm 2$ ) into $x^2 + 3y + y^2 = 7$ to obtain an equation in $x$ only (or $y$ only)
	eg $2x^2 + 7x + 3 (= 0)$ $2x^2 + 7x = -3$	eg $2y^2 - y - 3 (= 0)$ $2y^2 - y = 3$		M1ft dep on previous M1 for multiplying out and collecting terms, forming a three term quadratic in any form of $ax^2 + bx + c (= 0)$ where at least 2 coefficients ( $a$ or $b$ or $c$ ) are correct
	eg $(2x+1)(x+3) (= 0)$ or $x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{(7)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 3}}{2 \times 2}$ or $\left(x + \frac{7}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{2}$ $\left(x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } x = -3\right)$	eg $(y+1)(2y-3) (= 0)$ or $y = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times -3}}{2 \times 2}$ or $\left(y - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$ $\left(y = -1 \text{ and } y = \frac{3}{2}\right)$		M1ft dep on first M1 method to solve <b>their</b> 3 term quadratic using any correct method (allow one sign error and some simplification – allow as far as eg $\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 24}}{4}$  <b>or</b> $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{4}$  <b>or</b> if factorising allow brackets which expanded give 2 out of 3 terms correct) <b>or</b> correct values for $x$ <b>or</b> correct values for $y$
	$y = "-\frac{1}{2}" + 2 \left( = \frac{3}{2} \right)$ <b>and</b> $y = "-3" + 2 (= -1)$	$x = "-1" - 2 (= -3)$ <b>and</b> $x = "\frac{3}{2}" - 2 \left( = -\frac{1}{2} \right)$		M1ft dep on previous M1 for substituting <b>their</b> 2 found values of $x$ or $y$ into one of the two given equations <b>or</b> fully correct values for the other variable (correct labels for $x / y$ ) <b>or</b> for one correct pair of values
	<i>Working required</i>			A1 oe dep on M2 (allow coordinates)
				<b>Total 5 marks</b>

If they find the values of  $y$  but think they are the values of  $x$  then the maximum mark is 3

<b>23</b>	(a)		$-12\mathbf{a} + 8\mathbf{b}$	1	B1 oe
	(b)	$(\overline{PR} =) 6\mathbf{a} + 3(-12\mathbf{a} + 8\mathbf{b})(= -30\mathbf{a} + 24\mathbf{b})$ oe or $(\overline{RP} =) -3(-12\mathbf{a} + 8\mathbf{b}) - 6\mathbf{a}(= 30\mathbf{a} - 24\mathbf{b})$		4	M1 for method to find $\overline{PR}$ or $\overline{RP}$ , ft their $\overline{AB}$
		$(\overline{PQ} =) -6\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b}$ oe eg $(\overline{PQ} =) -6\mathbf{a} + m \times 8\mathbf{b}$ or $(\overline{OQ} =) 6\mathbf{a} + k(-30\mathbf{a} + 24\mathbf{b})$ or $(\overline{AQ} =) -12\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b}$			M1 for method to find $\overline{PQ}$ or $\overline{OQ}$ or $\overline{AQ}$
		$\overline{PQ} = \lambda \overline{PR}$ eg $-6\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b} = \lambda(-30\mathbf{a} + 24\mathbf{b})$ or $-6 = -30\lambda$ oe or $\lambda = \frac{1}{5}$ oe  <b>OR</b> $\mu \overline{PQ} = \overline{PR}$ eg $\mu(-6\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b}) = -30\mathbf{a} + 24\mathbf{b}$ or $-6\mu = -30$ oe or $\mu = 5$  <b>OR</b> $\overline{OQ} = \overline{OP} + k\overline{PR}$ eg $n\mathbf{b} = 6\mathbf{a} + k(-30\mathbf{a} + 24\mathbf{b})$ or $0 = 6 - 30k$ or $k = \frac{1}{5}$ oe  <b>OR</b> $\overline{AQ} = \overline{AR} + x\overline{RP}$ eg $-12\mathbf{a} + n\mathbf{b} = 3(-12\mathbf{a} + 8\mathbf{b}) + x(30\mathbf{a} - 24\mathbf{b})$ or $-36 + 30x = -12$ or $x = \frac{4}{5}$ oe			M1 for setting up an equation to find the value of the unknown coefficient(s)
		<i>Working required</i>	4.8		A1 oe eg $\frac{24}{5}$ , dep on M1
<b>Total 5 marks</b>					

<b>24</b>	$123 = a + (20 - 1)d$ <b>or</b> $123 = a + 19d$			5	M1 for using $U_n = a + (n - 1)d$
	$2880 = \frac{30}{2}(2a + (30 - 1)d)$ <b>or</b> $2880 = \frac{30}{2}(2a + 29d)$ <b>or</b> $192 = 2a + 29d$				M1 for using $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)d)$
	eg $192 = 2a + 29d$ $123 = a + 19d (\times 2)$ $246 = 2a + 38d$ Subtracting $54 = 9d$ <b>or</b> $192 = 2(123 - 19d) + 29d$ oe <b>or</b> $d = 6$	eg $192 = 2a + 29d (\times 19)$ $123 = a + 19d (\times 29)$ $3648 = 38a + 551d$ $3567 = 29a + 551d$ Subtracting $81 = 9a$ <b>or</b> $192 = 2a + 29\left(\frac{123 - a}{19}\right)$ oe <b>or</b> $a = 9$			M1 (dep on M2) for a correct method to find $a$ or $d$ :  coefficients of $a$ or $d$ the same in correct equations <b>and</b> correct operator to eliminate selected variable resulting in an equation in $a$ only or in $d$ only  <b>or</b>  writing $a$ or $d$ in terms of the other variable and correctly substituting (condone missing brackets)
	eg $192 = 2a + 29(\text{"6"})$ oe <b>or</b> $123 = a + 19(\text{"6"})$ oe	eg $192 = 2(\text{"9"}) + 29d$ oe <b>or</b> $123 = \text{"9"} + 19d$ oe			M1 (dep on M3) for substituting their found value of $a$ or $d$ into a correct equation
	<i>Working required</i>		$a = 9$ $d = 6$		A1 dep on M2 $a$ and $d$ must be clearly identified
					<b>Total 5 marks</b>

<b>25</b>	$\left(\frac{4+8}{2}, \frac{7-5}{2}\right)$ oe or (6, 1)		5	M1 for finding the midpoint of $PR$
	$\frac{7-5}{4-8} \left( = -\frac{12}{4} = -3 \right)$ oe			M1 for method to find the gradient of $PR$
	"-3" $\times m = -1$ oe or $(m =) \frac{-1}{"-3"}$ or $(m =) \frac{1}{3}$			M1ft for finding the gradient of $QS$ , may be seen embedded in an equation, ft their gradient of $PR$
	"1" = " $\frac{1}{3}$ " ("6") + $c$ oe or $c = -1$ <b>or</b> $y - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(x - 6)$ <b>or</b> $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$			M1ft (dep on previous M1) for finding the equation through $QS$ , ft their gradient of $PR$ and their midpoint of $PR$ , do not allow (4, 7) or (8, -5) as midpoint $PR$
	<i>Correct answer scores full marks (unless from obvious incorrect working)</i>	$3y = x - 3$		A1 oe eg $6y = 2x - 6$ or $3y - x + 3 = 0$ etc but must be integer coefficients accept $a = 3, b = 1, c = -3$
				<b>Total 5 marks</b>

