



Pearson

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2018

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
Mathematics A (4MA0)
Foundation Paper 1F

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

January 2018

Publications Code 4MA0_1F_1801_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2018

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.
- 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.

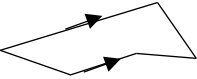
It is not appropriate to ignore subsequent work when the additional work essentially makes the answer incorrect eg algebra.

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.

International GCSE Maths (4MA0_1F)				
Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
1	(a)	Forty six thousand, two hundred and seven	1	B1 Must be all words
	(b)	3000	1	B1 3 thousand
	(c)	823	1	B1
	(d)	36	1	B1
	(e)	17	1	B1
	(f)	0.4375	1	B1
	(g)	3 squares shaded	1	B1
2	(a)(i)	(5, 2)	1	B1
	(ii)	(1, -1)	1	B1
	(b)	Trapezium	1	B1
	(c)	$\frac{4+0}{2}$ or $\frac{-1+2}{2}$ oe	(2, 0.5)	2

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
3 (a)		Miss Khan & Miss Dhesi	1	B1
(b)		Correct bar	1	B1 Bar drawn greater than 27.5 and smaller than 30 N.B. shading not needed
(c)		Mrs Chadha	1	B1
4 (a)		reflex	1	B1
(b)		55	1	B1
		Parallel lines marked	1	B1
5 (a)		65	1	B1
(b)		461	1	B1
6 (a)		grams	1	B1 Allow g
(b)		metres	1	B1 Allow m
(c)		3900	1	B1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
7 (a) (b) (c) (d)		14.325 28 1.9 0.00605, 0.0062, 0.0601, 0.063, 0.63	1 1 1 1	B1 B1 B1 B1 All decimals in correct order
8 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)		14 12 36 $2cd$ $14x^2$ $6m + 15$	1 1 1 1 1	B1 B1 B1 B1 B1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
12 (a)		9^6	1	B1
(b)		23	1	B1
(c)		27	1	B1
(d)		62.5	1	B1
13 (a)		43 200	1	B1
(b)		12.8(0)	1	B1
14 (a)		1	1	B1
(b)		0.7	1	B1
(c)	0.3×150	45	2	M1 0.3×150 oe A1 NB An answer of $\frac{45}{150}$ oe scores M1 A0
15	E.g. $360 = 2 \times 180 = 2 \times 2 \times 90 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 45$	$2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$ oe	2	M1 for at least 3 correct divisions or (1), 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 5 A1 dep on M1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
16	(a)	240	1	B1
	(b)	80	1	B1
	(c)	$\frac{40}{200}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	M1 for any correct fraction A1
	(d)	$\frac{30}{200} \times 360$ oe or $360 \div 200 = 1.8$ and 1.8×30	54	2 M1 for a correct method to find angle for pink buttons A1
17	(a)	1 400 000 \div 125 000 oe or 14 \div 125 000 or 14 \times 1000 \times 100 (= 1 400 000) or 125 000 \div 1000 \div 100 (= 1.25)	11.2	2 M1 for a first step; can be implied by an answer with digits 112 A1
	(b)	$(4.8 \times 1000 \times 100) \div 19.2$ oe or $4.8 \div (19.2 \div 1000 \div 100)$ oe	25 000	2 M1 for division by 19.2; can be implied by an answer with digits 25 A1

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
20 (a)	$(80+1) \div 2 (= 40.5(\text{th}))$ or $80 \div 2 (= 40(\text{th}))$	4	2	M1 or listing numbers and attempt to find median A1
(b)	$1 \times 5, 2 \times 12, 3 \times 16, 4 \times 32, 5 \times 15$ or $5, 24, 48, 128, 75$ or 280 " $280 \div 80$ "	3.5 oe	3	M1 for at least 4 correct products – may be seen by side of table (products may not be evaluated); M1 dep Allow division by their $\sum f$ provided addition or total under column seen A1 condone rounding to 4 if 3.5 or $280 \div 80$ is present
(c)	$\frac{32}{80} + \frac{12}{80}$ or $\frac{32+12}{80}$	$\frac{44}{80}$	2	M1 or for $\frac{44}{n}$ where $n > 44$ or $\frac{m}{80}$ where $m < 80$ A1 for $\frac{44}{80}$ oe or 0.55 or 55%

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
21 (a)	$3-6y=2y-7$ or $1-2y=\frac{2y}{3}-\frac{7}{3}$ e.g. $-6y-2y=-7-3$ or $3+7=2y+6y$ or $-8y=-10$ or $8y=10$	1.25 oe	3	M1 for multiplying out brackets in a correct equation or dividing all terms by 3 M1 for isolating the terms in y ft from $3-2y=2y-7$ or $1-6y=2y-7$ A1 dep on M1 awarded
(b)		$-3 < x \leq 4$	2	B2 also accept $x > -3$ and $x \leq 4$ or $4 \geq x > -3$ If not B2 then award B1 for a double-ended inequality which is correct at one end (ignore the other end) eg. $-3 < x < 4$, $-3 \leq x \leq 4$, $-3 < x > 4$ or for an answer of $x > -3$ oe or $x \leq 4$ oe or the wrong variable in an otherwise correct inequality eg. $-3 < y \leq 4$ SC : Award B1 for $-3 \leq x < 4$
(c)	e.g. $2m \geq 8-13$	$m \geq -2.5$ oe	2	M1 for isolating terms in m (in an equation or inequality) e.g. $2m \geq -5$ or -2.5 oe A1 must be an inequality

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
22	(a)	$(QR^2 =) 10.6^2 - 5.9^2 (= 77.55)$ $(QR =) \sqrt{10.6^2 - 5.9^2}$ or $\sqrt{77.55}$	8.81	3	M1 for squaring and subtracting. M1 dep A1 for 8.806 – 8.81
	(b)	E.g. $\sin R = \frac{5.9}{10.6}$ or $\cos R = \frac{8.81}{10.6}$ or $\tan R = \frac{5.9}{8.81}$ E.g. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5.9}{10.6}\right)$ or $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{8.81}{10.6}\right)$ or $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.9}{8.81}\right)$	33.8	3	M1 correct trig statement for angle PRQ or for angle QPR M1 complete method to find angle PRQ A1 for 33.8 – 33.82125
	(c)		12.45	1	B1 12.45 or 12.449 [•]

Question	Working	Answer	Mark	Notes
23	$(-2, 11)(-1, 8)(0, 5)(1, 2)$ $(2, -1)(3, -4)$	Correct line between $x = -2$ and $x = 3$	3	<p>B3 for a correct line between $x = -2$ and $x = 3$</p> <p>If not B3 then award B2 for a correct line through at least 3 of $(-2, 11) (-1, 8) (0, 5) (1, 2) (2, -1) (3, -4)$</p> <p>OR for all of $(-2, 11) (-1, 8) (0, 5) (1, 2) (2, -1) (3, -4)$ plotted, not joined</p> <p>If not B2 then award B1 for for at least 2 correct points stated or calculated (may be in a table) OR for a line with a gradient of -3 OR for a line drawn with a negative gradient through $(0, 5)$</p> <p>NB: No mark should be awarded for a line through $(0, 5)$ and $(3, 0)$</p>
24	<p>arc centre B cutting BA and BC at (say) P and Q</p> <p>AND</p> <p>arcs centres P and Q of equal radii which intersect at R</p> <p>(R must fall within guidelines)</p> <p>bisector drawn with all necessary arcs</p>		2	<p>M1</p> <p>A1 dep SC: B1 for bisector within guidelines with no arcs</p>