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# Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2017

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE  
Mathematics B (4MB0)

Paper 02R

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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

January 2017 – Paper 2R Mark Scheme

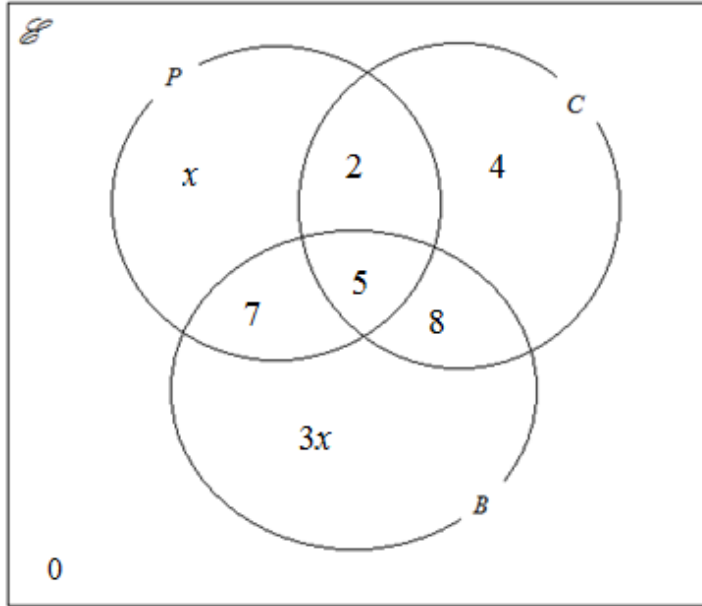
1.	$2(-2) + x = 4$ $x = 8$ $(3 + y)(-2) + (-3) \times 8 = -16 \quad (\text{subst})$ $y = -7$ <p><b>NB:</b> 1<sup>st</sup> M is for a correct equation</p> <p><b>SC:</b> <math>\left( \begin{array}{c} (3 + y)(-2) + (-3)x \\ 2(-2) + x \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} -16 \\ 4 \end{array} \right)</math> scores 1<sup>st</sup> M1 (seeing one correct equation)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>	
2.	$2 \times (\text{base area}) = (400\sqrt{2})^2 \text{ (oe)}$ <p>base area = 160000 cm<sup>2</sup> (oe cao) Allow ISW</p> $\frac{1}{3} \times \left( \frac{400\sqrt{2} \times 400\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{10^4} \right) \times \frac{150}{10^2} \text{ (oe)}$	$2 \times (\text{side})^2 = (400\sqrt{2})^2 \text{ (oe)}$ <p>side = 400 (cm) (oe cao) Allow ISW</p> $\frac{1}{3} \times \left( \frac{400 \times 400}{10^2 \times 10^2} \right) \times \frac{150}{10^2} \text{ (o.e.)}$	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><math>8 \text{ m}^3</math></p> <p><b>NB: (1)</b> The 1<sup>st</sup> A is for a correct side length (cm or m) or correct base area (cm<sup>2</sup> or m<sup>2</sup>) <b>(2)</b> The 2<sup>nd</sup> M is for a correct volume statement using their “side” or “base area” and a correct conversion of 150 cm to m,</p>				

3.	<p>(a) <math>\frac{65}{100} \times 360</math> (oe) 234</p> <p>(b) <math>\frac{5}{1+3+5} \times "234"</math> 130</p> <p>(c) <math>\frac{3}{1+3+5} \times "234"</math> (78) "78" : "130" - 4 13 : 21</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>7</p>
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4.	(a)	55 (m)	B1	1	
	(b)	one term correctly differentiated (ie $3t^2$ or $-27$ )	M1		
		$3t^2 - 27$	A1	2	
	(c)	" $3t^2 - 27 = 0$ "	M1		
		$t = 3$ (cao)	A1	2	
	(d)	1 (m)	B1 ft	1	
	(e)	$(5)^3 - 27 \times 5 + 55$ (45)	M1		
	<b>NB:</b> The "45" might be seen in a table				
	$(\text{"55"} - \text{"1"}) + (\text{"45"} - \text{"1"})$	M1 dep			
	98 (m)	A1	3	9	

5.

(a)



5, 4  
2, 7, 8  
 $x, 3x$

(b) correctly adding all their terms and equating to 50

6

(c) (i)  $(3x + 6) + 8 + 5 + 7 + 4 =$  OR  $50 - "6" - "2" =$  42  
(ii)  $("2" + "5" + "8" =)$  15

B1, B1  
B1  
B1

4

M1

A1

2

B1 ft,  
B1 ft

2



	<p>(d) <math>\frac{\text{"6"}}{\text{"20}}</math> (o.e.) ft numerator, ft denominator</p> <p><b>SC:</b> Case where their Venn Diagram has 7 in place of 2, 12 in place of 7 and 13 in place of 8:</p> <p>(a) scores <b>B1 B1 B0 B1</b></p> <p>(b) should be <math>4x + 41 = 50</math> (M1) , <math>x = 2.25</math> (A0)</p> <p>(c) (i) <b>B0</b>, (ii) <b>25 B1ft</b> (d) <math>3/35</math> <b>B1 B0</b></p>	<p><b>B1 ft, B1 ft</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
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<p><b>6.</b></p>	$\frac{-5-20}{5} < x \text{ (o.e.) OR } x < \frac{(13-20)}{5} \text{ (oe)}$ $\frac{-5-20}{5} < x \quad \text{AND} \quad x < \frac{(13-20)}{5}$ <p style="text-align: center;">-4, -3, -2</p> <p><b>NB: (1)</b> Use of <math>\leq</math> or <math>=</math> correctly gains only the M marks</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A2 (-1 eeo)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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7.	<p>(a) (i) 12 (ii) 1.5 (o.e.)</p> <p>(b) <math>\frac{1}{3x}</math></p> <p>(c) (i) <math>+\frac{5}{4}</math> , <math>-\frac{5}{4}</math> (o.e.)</p> <p>(ii) <math>2(9x^2 - 3x - 3x + 1) = x</math></p> <p><math>18x^2 - 13x + 2 (=0)</math></p> <p>attempt to solve a trinomial quadratic</p> <p><math>\frac{2}{9}</math> , awrt 0.222</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> , 0.5</p>	<p>B1, B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>B1, B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>7</p> <p>10</p>
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8.	<p>(a) (i) <math>\frac{1}{3}</math>, awrt 0.333</p> <p>(ii) <math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} (A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A)</math> or <math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} (A \rightarrow D \rightarrow A)</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{5}{18} \left( \frac{15}{54}, \text{awrt } 0.278 \right)</math></p> <p>(iii) <math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} (A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C) + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} (A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C)</math></p> <p><math>\frac{7}{18}</math> ( awrt 0.389)</p> <p>Conclusion (with reference to part (ii)) so <math>\frac{7}{18} &gt; \frac{5}{18}</math></p> <p>OR a statement eg P(aii) &gt; P(aiii) (cso)</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>
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<p>(b) <math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}</math> or <math>\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{7}{54} \right)</math></p> <p><math>(C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Exit}) \quad (C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Exit})</math></p> <p><math>\frac{7}{54}</math> or 0.129 (o.e.) seen + conclusion</p> <p><b>NB:</b> A sufficient conclusion would be “7/54 = 0.13”</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>3</p> <p>10</p>
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9.	(a) (i) $6\mathbf{c} - 2\mathbf{a}$ (ii) $5\mathbf{c}$		B1, B1	
	(iii) $\overrightarrow{AN} = -2\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{c}$ $\overrightarrow{OM} = \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AM} = 2\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-2\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{c}) \\ \overrightarrow{ON} + \overrightarrow{NM} = 5\mathbf{c} - \frac{1}{2}(-2\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{c}) \end{cases}$	$\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(2\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{c}) \text{ (gains M2)}$	M1 M1 dep	
	$\mathbf{a} + \frac{5}{2}\mathbf{c}$ <p>NB: <math>\frac{1}{2}(2\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{c})</math> earns all 3 marks</p>	$\overrightarrow{PM} = \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{PO} + \overrightarrow{OM} = -\mathbf{a} + \left(\mathbf{a} + \frac{5}{2}\mathbf{c}\right) \\ \overrightarrow{PA} + \overrightarrow{AM} = \mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}(-2\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{c}) \end{cases}$ <p>correct conclusion</p>	A1 M1 A1	5  2
	<p>NB: Must be a conclusion based on the <b>directions</b> of <math>\overrightarrow{OC}</math> and <math>\overrightarrow{PM}</math> and not just on their ratio.</p>			

	<p>(c) area of triangle <math>OAN = \frac{5}{6} \times 30</math> (25)</p> <p>area of triangle <math>APM = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times</math> "area of triangle <math>OAN</math>"</p> <p>6.25 , <math>\frac{25}{4}</math> (square units)</p> <p><b>NB:</b> Ignore vector division in (c), eg <math>\frac{\mathbf{a}}{2\mathbf{a}} = \frac{1}{2}</math></p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>3</p> <p>10</p>
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<p><b>10.</b></p>	<p>Penalise incorrect rounding (i.e. not giving answers to 3 significant figures) <b>ONCE</b> only in the question, the first time it occurs</p> <p>(a) <math display="block">\frac{80}{\sin \angle ACB} = \frac{110}{\sin 75}</math></p> <p><math display="block">\sin \angle ACB = 80 \times \frac{\sin 75}{110}</math></p> <p><math display="block">\angle ACB = \mathbf{44.6}</math> (44.6272...)</p> <p>(b) <math display="block">\angle ABC = 180 - (75 + 44.6)</math> (60.4 , 60.3727...)</p> <p>Cosine Rule:</p> <p><math display="block">(AC^2 =) 80^2 + 110^2 - 2 \times 80 \times 110 \times \cos "60.4"</math></p> <p><math display="block">= 18500 - 8693.37</math></p> <p><math display="block">AC = \mathbf{99.0}</math> m (98.9916...)</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p> <p>B1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>M1 dep</p> <p>A1</p>	<p>3</p> <p>4</p>
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Sine Rule:

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 60.4^\circ} = \frac{110}{\sin 75^\circ} \quad (\text{oe, } = \frac{80}{\sin 44.6^\circ} ) \quad (\text{M1})$$

$$AC = \frac{110}{\sin 75^\circ} \times \sin 60.4^\circ \quad (\text{oe}) \quad (\text{M1 dep})$$

$$AC = \mathbf{99.0} \quad (98.9916\dots), \mathbf{99.1} \quad (\text{A1})$$

**NB: Accept 99 for A1**

$$(c) \quad (AM^2 =) \begin{cases} 80^2 + 55^2 - 2 \times 80 \times 55 \times \cos 60.4^\circ \\ 99^2 + 55^2 - 2 \times 99 \times 55 \times \cos 44.6^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$(AM^2 =) \begin{cases} 9425 - 4346.69 \\ 12826 - 7753.96 \end{cases}$$

$$AM = \begin{cases} \mathbf{71.3} \text{ m } (71.262\dots) \\ \mathbf{71.2} \text{ m } (71.218\dots) \end{cases}$$

$$(d) \quad \frac{PA}{80} = \tan 41^\circ$$

$$\mathbf{69.5} \text{ m } (69.5429\dots)$$

M1

M1 dep

A1

3

M1

A1

2

	<p>(e) <math>QM^2 = \begin{cases} "71.3"^2 + ("69.543"/2)^2 \\ "71.2"^2 + ("69.5"/2)^2 \end{cases}</math></p> <p><math>QM = \begin{cases} \mathbf{79.3} \text{ (79.327...)} \\ \mathbf{79.2} \text{ (79.227...)} \end{cases}</math></p> <p>(f) <math>\tan QMA = \frac{"69.5"/2}{"71.3"} \quad (\text{oe})</math></p> <p><b>26.0°</b> (26.0175...)</p> <p><b>NB: Accept 26 for A1</b></p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1</p>	<p></p> <p>2</p> <p></p> <p>2      16</p>
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<p><b>11.</b></p>	<p>(a) <math>3(-3)^3 + k(-3)^2 - 27 \times -3 + 36 = 0</math></p> <p><math>-81 + 9k + 81 + 36 = 0</math></p> <p>correct conclusion</p> <p>Algebraic division Method:</p> <p><math>3x^2 - 13x + 12</math> (M1)</p> <p>Statement of zero denominator (A1)</p> <p>(b) <math>3x - 4 - \frac{27}{x} + \frac{36}{x^2}</math> (dividing by <math>x^2</math>, no slips)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Multiply <math>\frac{27}{x} - \frac{36}{x^2} = px + q</math> by <math>x^2 \Rightarrow 27x - 36 = px^3 + qx^2 \Rightarrow px^3 + qx^2 - 27x + 36</math></p> <p>and comparing coefficients</p> <p><math>p = 3, q = -4</math></p> <p>OR</p> <p><math>\frac{27}{x} - \frac{36}{x^2} = 3x - 4</math></p> <p>So A1 for <math>3x</math>, A1 for <math>-4</math></p> <p>(c) <math>-1.4, 4.5, 5</math></p> <p>Note: Accept <math>-1.44</math> without penalty</p>	<p>M1</p> <p>A1</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1, A1</p> <p>B1, B1, B1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>3</p>
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	<p>(d) graph penalties (-1) straight line segments</p> <p>each point missed (<math>\pm \frac{1}{2}</math> small sq.)</p> <p>each missed segment</p> <p>each point not plotted</p> <p>each point incorrectly plotted (<math>\pm \frac{1}{2}</math> small sq.)</p> <p>tramlines</p> <p>very poor curve i.e. line too thick</p> <p>(e) straight line, gradient = 3 AND intersecting their curve TWICE</p> <p>intercept on y-axis "-4"</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Their <math>y = "p"x + "q"</math> going through two points on their line Going through "one point" AND intersecting their curve TWICE (M1)</p> <p>"two points" (A1 ft)</p> <p>(f) <math>-3</math> (ca0), 1.3 or <math>\frac{4}{3}</math> (both <math>\pm 0.05</math>), <math>3</math> (<math>\pm 0.05</math>)</p>	<p>B3 (-1 eeo)</p> <p>M1</p> <p>A1 ft</p> <p>B1, B1, B1</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 16</p>
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