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Mark Scheme (Results)
June 2016

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE Mathematics A (4MA0)
Paper 3HR

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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
- awrt -answer which rounds to


## - 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.

Apart from Questions 7, 18d and 20a, 20b \& 21 where the mark scheme states otherwise, the correct answer, unless clearly obtained by an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method.


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. (a) |  | $2 x(x-2)$ | 2 | B2 <br> Also award B2 for $(2 x+0)(x-2)$ <br> B1 for incomplete factorisation <br> $2\left(x^{2}-2 x\right)$ or $x(2 x-4)$ or $2 x$ taken <br> out as a common factor. |
| (b) | $32=2 p+3 \times 7$ <br> $2 p=32-3 \times 7$ or $2 p=32-21$ or $2 p=11$ or <br> $p=\frac{32-21}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{2}$ | M1Correct substitution <br> M1 <br> Rearranging to make $2 p$ or $p$ the <br> subject (or $-2 p$ or -p$)$ |  |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | $\frac{35}{50} \times 300$ oe, eg $35 \times 6,0.7 \times 300$, etc |  | 2 | M1 $\quad$ A fully correct method |
|  |  | 210 |  | A1 $\quad$ cao (award $\frac{210}{300}$ M1 only) |
|  |  |  |  | Total 2 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4. | $\frac{360}{8}$ or $180-\frac{(8-2) \times 180}{8}$ |  | 2 | M1 |



| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 6. (a) | $-9<3 x \leq 6$ or $3 x>-9$ and $3 x \leq 6$ or <br> $-\frac{4}{3}<x+\frac{5}{3} \leq \frac{11}{3}$ or $x+\frac{5}{3}>-\frac{4}{3}$ and $x+\frac{5}{3} \leq \frac{11}{3}$ <br> or $x>-3$ or $x \leq 2$ |  | M2 |  |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7. | $\begin{aligned} & 792=2 \times 396=2 \times 2 \times 198 \\ & =2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 99=2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 33 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$ | 3 | M1 | For at least 2 correct steps in repeated factorisation (may be seen in a tree diagram or 'ladder') |
|  | 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 11 |  |  | A1 | Condone inclusion of 1 (maybe a fully correct tree or factor ladder) |
|  |  |  |  | A1 | Or $2^{3} \times 3^{2} \times 11$ <br> NB: Candidates showing no working score 0 marks |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 3 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. (a) |  | Translation 5 to the right and 4 down | 2 | B2 | B1 for translation <br> B1 for 5 to the right and 4 down or $\binom{5}{-4}$ <br> These marks are independent but award no marks if the answer is not a single transformation. |
| (b) |  | $\mathbf{R}$ correct | 2 | B2 | $\begin{aligned} & (-2,-1),(0,-1),(0,-2), \\ & (-1,-2), \end{aligned}$ <br> Condone omission of label <br> B1 for $90^{\circ}$ anticlockwise rotation about $(1,0)$ or for <br> Correct orientation but incorrect position. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 4 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9. (a) | $1-(0.15+0.1+0.05+0.2+0.15)$ | 0.35 | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { M1 } & \\ \text { A1 } & \text { oe } \end{array}$ |  |
| (b) | $0.15+0.05+0.2$ | 0.4 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} \hline \text { M1 } & \\ \text { A1 } & \text { oe } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 4 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 10. | $3 \times 13+10 \times 10+17 \times 16+24 \times 7+31 \times 4$ <br> Or $39+100+272+168+124$ |  | 3 | M1For at least 2 products $\mathrm{f} \times x$ <br> consistently within intervals <br> (including end points) |
|  |  | 703 | M1For completely correct method <br> (condone 1 error) <br> NB: Products do not need to be <br> evaluated <br> cao Do not ISW to find mean <br> SC award 2 marks for 14.06 if no <br> other marks gained |  |
|  |  |  | Total 3 marks |  |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. | gradient $=-2$ | $y=-2 x+7$ | 3 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { M1 } & \text { for } m=-2 \text { stated or } y=k-2 x \\ \text { where } k \neq 7 / 2 \end{array}$ |
|  | $1=3 \times^{\prime}(-2)^{\prime}+c$ or $y-1=^{\prime}-2{ }^{\prime}(x-3)$ oe |  |  | M1ft $\begin{aligned} & \text { Correct substitution to find } c \text { for } \\ & \text { their gradient }\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | A1oe (M2 for $-2 x+7$ or $\boldsymbol{L}=-2 x+7$ ) |
|  |  |  |  | Total 3 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12. (a) | $\text { e.g. } \frac{a^{11}}{a^{7}} \text { or } \frac{a^{6}}{a^{2}} \text { or } \frac{a^{9}}{a^{5}} \text { oe }$ | $a^{4}$ | 2 | M1 A1 | For $\frac{a^{11}}{a^{7}}$ or any index law used correctly |
| (b) | $4 q-5=3 p-p$ oe eg $-2 p=5-4 q$ | $p=\frac{4 q-5}{2}$ | 2 | M1 <br> A1 | For correctly collecting terms in $p$ one side and other terms on the other side $\text { oe, eg } p=2 q-2.5$ |
| (c) | $8 y^{2}-2 y+12 y-3$ | $8 y^{2}+10 y-3$ | 2 | M1 A1 | For any three correct terms or for 4 correct terms ignoring signs or for $8 y^{2}+10 y+k$ for any non-zero value of $k$ or for $\ldots .+10 y-3$ |
| (d) |  | $2 a^{2} b$ | 2 | B2 | B1 for two of 2 or $a^{2}$ or $b$ as part of a product |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 8 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13. | $\begin{aligned} & 3.6^{2}+9.8^{2} \text { or } 109 \\ & \sqrt{" 3.6^{2}+9.8^{2} "} \\ & \sqrt{" 109 "-8.4^{2}} \end{aligned}$ | 6.2 | 4 | M1 <br> M1 <br> M1 <br> A1 | A correct first step to find $D B$ Accept 10.4(403065...) rounded or truncated to at least 3 SF <br> oe |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 4 mar |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 14. (a) |  | Correct probabilities | 2 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { B1 } \\ \text { B1ft }\end{array}$ |
| For 0.6 on LHS branch |  |  |  |  |
| For all other probabilities correct |  |  |  |  |$]$


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15. (a) |  | $3 x^{2}-9 x-54$ | 2 | M1 For any two of $3 x^{2},-2 \times \frac{9}{2} x$, or -54 <br> A1 |
| (b) | $3 x^{2}-9 x-54=0$ <br> $\operatorname{Eg} 3(x-6)(x+3)(=0)$ or $(x=) \frac{-(-9) \pm \sqrt{(-9)^{2}-4 \times 3 \times-54}}{2 \times 3}$ | $x=-3$ and $x=6$ | 3 | M1ft For letting (a) $=0$ <br> M1ft For correct factors or correct substitution into the quadratic formula <br> Only ft for a 3 term quadratic \& if M1 scored in (a) <br> A1 |
|  |  |  |  | Total 5 marks |


| Q |  | Working | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |$\quad$| Notes |
| :---: |
| 16. (a) |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17. (a) | $\frac{9}{4} \text { or } \frac{4}{9} \text { oe }$ | 11.25 | 2 | M1 For the correct SF seen or used <br> A1oe |
| (b) | $\operatorname{Eg} \frac{5}{" 11.25 "}=\frac{x}{x+4.5}$ or $\frac{4}{9}=\frac{x}{x+4.5}$ or $\frac{5}{4}=\frac{4.5}{x}$ or $4.5 \div \frac{" 11.25^{\prime \prime}-5}{5}$ or $2.25 x=x+4.5$ oe | 3.6 | 2 | M1 A fully correct equation in $x$ or a correct calculation for $x$ <br> Aloe |
| (c) | $2.25^{2}$ or 5.0625 or $\frac{16}{81}$ or $\frac{81}{16}$ or $81: 16$ or $16: 81$ or $\frac{16}{65}$ or $\frac{65}{16}$ or $65: 16$ or $16: 65$ | $\frac{16 x}{65}$ | 3 | M1 |
|  | $5.0625 y-y=x$ or $\frac{65}{16}=\frac{x}{y}$ oe |  |  | M1 For a fully correct expression in $x$ and $y$ that can be rearranged to give $y$ in terms of $x$ |
|  |  |  |  | Aloe eg $\frac{x}{4.0625}$ <br> Accept $0.246(1538 \ldots .)$.$x rounded or$ truncated to at least 3SF |
|  |  |  |  | Total 7 marks |



| Q | Working | Answer | Mark |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19. | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \times 2 \\ & 360-" 100 \times 2 "(=160) \end{aligned}$ | 20 | 3 | M1 | Complete method to find obtuse angle $A O C$ - could be seen in correct place on diagram |
|  | $360-(90+90+$ "160" $)$ |  |  | M1 | dep for correct method to find APC |
|  |  |  |  | A1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total 3 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20. (a) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(5 x+2)(5 x-2)}{2(5 x-2)} \text { or } \frac{(5 x+2)(5 x-2)}{5 x-2} \text { or } \\ & \frac{(5 x-2)(10 x+4)}{2(5 x-2)} \text { or } \frac{(10 x-4)(5 x+2)}{2(5 x-2)} \text { oe } \end{aligned}$ | $5 x+2$ | 3 | M2 Factorising numerator and denominator in a correct quotient M1 for $2\left(25 x^{2}-4\right)$ or a correctly factorised numerator or denominator or $\frac{25 x^{2}-4}{5 x-2}$ <br> A1 dep on at least M1 |
| (b) | $\sqrt{12 a \times 3 a}+a \sqrt{3 a \times 3 a}$ or better |  | 3 | M1 For correct expansion or $\sqrt{12 a}=2 \sqrt{3} \sqrt{a}$ or $\sqrt{12 a}=2 \sqrt{3 a}$ or $6 a$ or $3 a^{2}$ from correct working |
|  | $6 a+3 a^{2}$ |  |  | A1 |
|  | eg $3\left(2 a+a^{2}\right)$ or $3 \mathrm{a}(2+\mathrm{a})$ or $\frac{6 a+3 a^{2}}{3}=2 a+a^{2}$ or explanation that 6 a and $3 \mathrm{a}^{2}$ are multiples of 3 so overall expression is a multiple of 3 | Show |  | B1ft dep on at least M1 |
|  |  |  |  | Total 6 marks |


| Q | Working | Answer | Mark | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21. | $\left(2^{2}\right)^{2 k+8}=2^{3}$ or $4^{\overline{2}}=8$ or $2^{4 k+16}=2^{3}$ or $4^{\frac{3}{2}}=4^{2 k+8}$ |  | 4 | M2 M1 for $4^{2 k+8}=8$ or $3 \times 4^{\frac{3}{2}}=24$ |
|  | $4 k+16=3$ or $2 k+8=1.5$ oe |  |  | M1 A correct equation in $k$ or a fully correct method to find $k$ |
|  |  | $-\frac{13}{4}$ |  | A1oe Dep on at least M2 |
|  |  |  |  | Total 4 marks |



