



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Mathematics A (4MA1)
Paper 2HR

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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If working is crossed out and still legible, then it should be given any appropriate marks, as long as it has not been replaced by alternative work.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, the method that gains the least marks should be marked.

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 Q2, 17, 18d, 20, & 24 (where the mark scheme states otherwise) the correct answer, unless obtained from an incorrect method, should be taken to imply a correct method

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
1	(a)		$x > -3$	1	B1	Accept $-3 < x$
	(b)	$4y - y \leq 8 + 13$		2	M1	Arranging y 's on one side and the numbers on the other side. (allow $4y - y = 8 + 13$ oe or $4y - y < 8 + 13$ oe or $4y - y > 8 + 13$ oe or $4y - y \geq 8 + 13$ oe) A1 Allow $y \leq 21/3$
						Total 3 marks

2		$\frac{17}{3}(-)\frac{11}{4}$ or $5\frac{8}{12}(-)2\frac{9}{12}$		3	M1	Sight of $\frac{17}{3}$ and $\frac{11}{4}$ or $5\frac{8}{12}$ and $2\frac{9}{12}$
		M1			or $\frac{68n}{12n} - \frac{33n}{12n}$	
		A1			Dep on M2	
		M1				
		$\frac{68}{12} - \frac{33}{12}$ or $4\frac{20}{12} - 2\frac{9}{12}$			M1	
		$\frac{35}{12} = 2\frac{11}{12}$			A1	Dep on M2
		Alt:				
		$3(+)(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{4})$				
		$3(+)(\frac{2}{12} - \frac{9}{12})$			M1	
		$3 - \frac{1}{12} = 2\frac{11}{12}$			M1	
		Alt:			A1	Dep on M2
		$4\frac{5}{3}(-)2\frac{3}{4}$				
		$2(+)(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{3}{4})$			M1	
		$2(+)(\frac{20}{12} - \frac{9}{12})$				
		$= 2\frac{11}{12}$			M1	
					A1	Dep on M2
						Total 3 marks

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
3	(a)		-5, 5, 5, -5	2	B2	All 4 correct values If not B2 then B1 for 2 or 3 correct values
	(b)		Fully correct curve	2	M1 A1	Plotting at least 6 points correctly from their table dep on B1 in part(a) Do not accept horizontal line at top of curve or straight line segments
						Total 4 marks

4	(a)	$40 \div 16 \times 12$ oe	30	2	M1	$40 \times \frac{12}{16}$ oe
					A1	
	(b)	$525 \div 100^2$	0.0525 oe	2	M1	$\frac{525}{100^2}$
					A1	Accept 5.25×10^{-2}
						Total 4 marks

5			$(x + 4)(x - 9)$	2	M1 A1	For $(x + a)(x + b)$ where $ab = -36$ and a and b are integers Ignore extension to roots $x = -4$ & 9
						Total 2 marks

6		$P(\text{mint}) = 1 - (0.35 + 0.32 + 0.12) = 0.21$ $P(\text{strawberry or mint}) = 0.32 + 0.21$	0.53 oe	3	M1 M1 A1	Or a correct equation summing to 1 Dep Allow 0.53/1
						Total 3 marks

7		$55 \div (6 + 3 + 2) \{= 5\}$ $(6 \times "5") - (2 \times "5")$	20	3	M1	Or $\frac{6}{11} \times 55 (= 30)$ or $\frac{2}{11} \times 55 (= 10)$
					M1	Or M2 for Won = 30 and Lost = 10 (can be seen in a ratio 30 : 15: 10)
					A1	
Total 3 marks						

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
12		$\sin 32 = \frac{BD}{3.1}$ oe $(BD =) 3.1 \times \sin 32 (= 1.6427...)$ $\cos 42 = \frac{3.1 \sin 32}{AB}$ oe or $\frac{AB}{\sin 90} = \frac{3.1 \sin 32}{\sin 48}$ oe $AB = \frac{3.1 \sin 32}{\cos 42}$ or $AB = \frac{3.1 \sin 32}{\sin 48}$		5	M1	A correct calculation involving BD
					M1	Accept 1.6 or better
					M1	Dep or $(AD =) "1.6.. \times \tan 42 \{= 1.479\}$
					M1	Or $(AB =) \sqrt{1.479^2 + 1.6427^2}$
			2.21		A1	2.21053... (Accept 2.2 $\rightarrow$ 2.22)
						Total 5 marks

13	(a)	Plotting points from table at ends of interval (40, 6), (50, 20), (60, 56), (70, 84), (80, 95), (90, 100) Points joined with curve or line segments	Correct cf diagram	2	M1	$\pm 1/2$ sq (at least 5 points plotted correctly) Or all points plotted consistently within each interval at the correct heights Accept cf graph which is not joined to (30,0)
	(b)	Use of graph at 50	58 – 59	2	M1 A1	Use of graph at 50 walkers No working shown and answer is within 58 – 59 award M1A1
	(c)	86 or 87 or 88 indicated on graph or stated 100 – “86” or 100 – “87” or 100 – “88”	$\frac{12}{100}$ oe $\frac{13}{100}$ oe $\frac{14}{100}$	3	M1 M1 A1	Use of their graph at 72 minutes Dep e.g. 12, 13 or 14 walkers 0.12 $\rightarrow$ 0.14 inc, oe
						Total 7 marks

14	(a)	x^9y^6	x^9y^6	2	B1B1	Allow B1 if $(x^3y^2)^3$ or $(x^{36}y^{24})^{0.25}$ seen on answer line
	(b)	$3^n = \frac{3^x}{3^{2y}}$	$n = x - 2y$	2	M1 A1	for a correct first step e.g. 3^{2y} or 3^{-2y}
						Total 4 marks

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
15		$ABD = 98^\circ \div 2 (= 49^\circ)$ or $ABC = 90^\circ$ <u>Angle at centre / middle is twice angle at circumference</u> <u>Angle in a semicircle / from a diameter is 90° / right angle</u> $DBC = (90 - 49) = 41$	41°	4	M1 B1 B1 A1	Correct angle stated or seen on diagram Dep M1 Dep M1 Correct answer + no reasons = M1A1
		Alt: $180 - 98 (= 82^\circ)$ $OAD = 82 \div 2 (= 41^\circ)$ Base / bottom angles in an <u>isosceles triangle</u> are equal $DBC = 41^\circ$ <u>Angles in the same segment / from the same chord (DC) are equal</u>	41°		M1 B1 B1 A1	Correct angle stated or seen on diagram Dep M1 Dep M1 Correct answer + no reasons = M1A1
		$DOC = 180 - 98 (= 82^\circ)$ <u>Angles on a straight line = 180°</u> $DBC = 41^\circ$ <u>Angle at centre / middle is twice angle at circumference</u>	41°		M1 B1 B1 A1	Correct angle stated or seen on diagram Dep M1 Dep M1 Correct answer + no reasons = M1A1
						Total 4 marks

16	(a)	$y = \frac{k}{x^2}$ condone proportion symbol in place of = $16 = \frac{k}{1.5^2}$ or $9 = \frac{k}{2^2}$ or $4 = \frac{k}{3^2}$ or $2.25 = \frac{k}{4^2}$		3	M1	Setting up a correct equation “k” ≠ 1
					M1	Using the values from the table to find the value of the constant or “k” = 36
				$y = \frac{36}{x^2}$		A1
	(b)	$x^2 = \frac{36}{144}$ or $x = \sqrt{(\frac{36}{144})}$			M1	Substituting y = 144 into the correct equation and making x ² or x the subject.
			0.5 oe	2	A1	cao
						Total 5 marks

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
19		$\frac{25}{2}\pi = \pi r^2 \times \frac{80}{360}$ $r = 7.5$		6	M1	Equation of sector equal to $\frac{25\pi}{2}$ or a calculation that leads to r or r^2
		$(APB) = 2 \times \pi \times "7.5" \times \frac{80}{360} (= 10.471)....$ $(APB) = 10.471.... (= 10\pi/3)$			A1	
		$(AB^2) = "7.5"'^2 + "7.5"'^2 - (2 \times "7.5" \times "7.5" \times \cos 80)$ or $\frac{AB}{\sin 80} = \frac{7.5}{\sin 50}$ or $(AB) = 2 \times "7.5" \times \sin 40$ $(AB) = 9.6418$ "9.6418" + "10.4719"			M1ft	Dep on 1 st M1 Accept 10.5 or better
			20.1		M1ft A1	Dep on 1 st M1 Correct equation to find AB (= 9.6) or AB^2 (= 93 or better) must use a clearly identified radius value Dep on 2 nd and 3 rd method marks awrt 20.1
						Total 6 marks

20		3.455 or 3.465 or 6.25 or 6.35 $\frac{6 \times 3.465}{6.25 - 3.465}$		3	M1	Accept $\dot{3.4649}$ for 3.465 or $\dot{6.349}$ for 6.35
					M1	$\frac{6 \times UB_a}{LB_b - UB_a}$ where
			7.46		A1	$3.46 < UB_a \leq 3.465$ and $6.25 \leq LB_b < 6.3$ Dep M2 Accept 7.46499 ...
						Total 3 marks

21		$(LSF) = \sqrt{240 \div 540} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } 1.5 \text{ or } 3 : 2 \text{ or } 2 : 3$ $(\frac{2}{3})^3 \times 2025$ oe accept 0.066 or better for 2/3		3	M1	Full method leading to correct answer
			600		M1	
					A1	
						Total 3 marks

[illegible]

Question		Working	Answer	Mark	Notes	
24		$\frac{x-4}{x} \times \frac{x-5}{x-1} = 0.7$ $3x^2 - 83x + 200 (= 0)$ oe $\frac{83 \pm \sqrt{83^2 - (4 \times 3 \times 200)}}{2 \times 3}$ or $(3x - 8)(x - 25) (= 0)$ or $(x - 83/6)^2 + 200/3 - 83^2/36 (= 0)$ Alt: y = yellow marbles $\frac{y}{y+4} \times \frac{y-1}{y+3} = 0.7$	25	5	M2	If not M2 then M1 for either $\frac{x-4}{x}$ or $\frac{x-5}{x-1}$
					A1	Rearrangement of their quadratic to the form $ax^2 + bx + c (= 0)$
					M1	1 st step in solving the correct 3 term quadratic
					A1	Accept 25 only (dep on M3 if using algebra)
						If not M2 then M1 for either $\frac{y}{y+4}$ or $\frac{y-1}{y+3}$
		$3y^2 - 59y - 84 (= 0)$ oe $\frac{59 \pm \sqrt{59^2 - (4 \times 3 \times -84)}}{2 \times 3}$ or $(3y + 4)(y - 21)$ or $(y - 59/6)^2 - 84/3 - 59^2/36 (= 0)$ $y = 21$ 21+4	25		M2	Rearrangement of their quadratic to the form $ay^2 + by + c (= 0)$
					A1	1 st step in solving the correct 3 term quadratic
					M1	
						Accept 25 only (dep on M3 if using algebra)
						Give full marks if $\frac{21}{25} \times \frac{20}{24} = 0.7$ seen and 1 st M2 scored
					A1	NB: SC B1 for completing 1st step in solving incorrect 3 term quadratic
						Total 5 marks

						Total for Paper: 100 marks
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