

# GCSE Mathematics

Paper 1 Foundation Tier

Mark scheme

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Version: 1.0 Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aga.org.uk

# **Glossary for Mark Schemes**

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

М	Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
A	Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied.
В	Marks awarded independent of method.
ft	Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step.
SC	Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
M dep	A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.
B dep	A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe	Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent.
	eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[a, b]	Accept values between a and b inclusive.
[a, b)	Accept values a ≤ value < b
3.14	Accept answers which begin 3.14 eg 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416
Use of brackets	It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles

# **Diagrams**

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

# Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

## Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

## Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

# Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

#### **Further work**

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

#### Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

# Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

## Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

# Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

# **Continental notation**

Accept a comma used instead of a decimal point (for example, in measurements or currency), provided that it is clear to the examiner that the student intended it to be a decimal point.

Question	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts
	0.6	B1		
1		itional G	uidance	
	75	B1		
2	Add	itional G	uidance	
	Rhombus	B1		
3	Additional Guidance			
	<b>–19</b>	B1		
4		itional G	uidance	
-				
	17	B1		
5a	Add	itional G	uidance	
	9	B1		
5b	Add	itional G	uidance	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments		
5c	-2 Add	B1	uidance		
30	Add				
	Division set up, with 8 and a remainder 3 seen in correct position or 830 ≤ answer < 840 but not 834	M1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
6a	834	A1			
	Additional Guidance				
	Build up method or chunking method mu 830 ≤ answer < 840 to score M1 or bette	0			

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	ts	
	$\frac{35}{42}$ (+) $\frac{18}{42}$	M1	oe fractions with a correct co denominator and at least numerator		
	53 42	A1	oe improper fraction		
	1 11/42	B1ft	oe mixed number  ft for correct conversion of fraction to a mixed number	• •	
6b	Additional Guidance				
	For B1ft the mixed number must not b	e an integ	er		
	Beware 5 + 3 = 53			MO	
	When attempts are made to cancel the fraction, full marks cannot be scored $\frac{53}{42} = \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$ (attempt to cancel occurs before conversion to mixed				
	number) $\frac{53}{42} = 1\frac{11}{42} = 1\frac{1}{3}$ (attempt to cancel occurs after completely correct answer seen) M1A1B0				
	4	R1			
	4 B1				

**Additional Guidance** 

7a

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments	
	3+6+6+9+4 or 28	M1	at least four correct and intention to add	
	their 28 ÷ 4	M1dep	oe	
71.	7	A1		
7b	Additional Guidance			
	Totals other than 28 must be evidence	ed for M1 c	or M2	
	$3 + 6 + 6 + 9 + 4 = 29, 29 \div 4$ , answ	M1M1A0		
	47.41			
	17 (days)	B1	may be implied	

	17 (days)	B1	may be implied	
	their $17 \times 8$ or $136$ or their $17 \times 0.08$	M1	oe eg build up – must be full repeated addition can im of days	
	1.36	A1ft	ft their 17 accept 136p if £ sign dele	eted
8	Addi			
	16 (days) and £1.28			B0M1A1ft
	18 (days) and £1.44			B0M1A1ft
	Answer only £1.28			B0M0A0
	Answer only £1.44  Beware digits arising from incorrect work			B0M0A0
	eg $18 \times 0.8 = 14.4(0)$			B0M0A0
	Condone £1.36p			B1M1A1

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	ts	
	$\frac{3}{25}$ or 0.12 or 12%	ercentage			
-	Addit	ional Gu	ıidance		
	Do not accept ratios				
	Ignore use of words				
	eg 3 out of 25 = $\frac{3}{25}$	B1			
9a	eg 3 in 25 (only)	В0			
-	12				
-	Ignore attempts to simplify $\frac{3}{25}$				
	eg $\frac{3}{25} = \frac{1}{8}$ (attempt to simplify)	В1			
	$\frac{3}{25}$ = 0.03 (attempt to convert to a decimal)				
	$\frac{3}{25} = 3:25$ (choice)			В0	

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	its
			B1 for	
			1 pair correct and 0 incor	rect
			or	
	E1, E3		2 pairs correct and 0 inco	orrect
	and		or	
	E3, E4	B2	2 pairs correct and 1 inco	orrect
	and		or	
	C2, D2		3 pairs correct and 1 inco	orrect
			or	
9b			E1, E3, (E3), E4, C2 and not clearly in pairs and w squares other than E2 lis	ith no additional
	Addit	tional Gu	uidance	
	Accept 1E for E1 etc			
	Ignore listing of E2 if included			
	Ignore any annotations on diagram			
	If pairings seen in working, allow list without pairings on answer line			

Question	Ar	swer	Mark	Com8me	nts
	Fraction	Percentage		B1 for each correct ansv	ver
		30(%)	В3		
	43 100				
10		250(%)			
	Do not accept fractions with non-integer numerator or denominator eg $\frac{4.3}{10}$ (unless it is an attempt to cancel after correct answer seen)			В0	
	Ignore attempts t	ion seen			
	2 5		B1		
11a			Additional G	uidance	
	$\frac{5}{9} \times 72$ or $8 \times 5$	or 360 ÷ 9	M1	oe eg multiples of 8 liste chosen with maximum o	
	40		A1	SC1 32	
11b	Additional Guidance				
	40 72				M1A0
	40 out of 72				M1A1

Question	Answer	Mark	Comme	nts	
	8	B1			
12a	Ado	ditional G	uidance		
	2	B1			
12b	Additional Guidance				
	1 – 0.1 – 0.6 or 1 – (0.1 + 0.6) or 1 – 0.7	M1	oe		
	0.3	A1	oe eg 30% or $\frac{3}{10}$		
	Additional Guidance				
13	1 - 0.1 + 0.6 = 0.3 (recovered)			M1A1	
	1 - 0.1 + 0.6 = 1.5 (not recovered)			M0A0	
	$0.6 \div 2 = 0.3$ (incorrect method)			M0A0	
	Embedded, correct answer, eg 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.6 = 1			M1A0	
	$\frac{0.3}{1}$ unless 0.3 already seen		M1A0		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments			
14	Identifies or plots any two correct points	M1	points with integer values are $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
	Correct straight ruled line from (–3, 5) to (3, –1)	A1	ignore incorrect plots if correct line drawn			
	Additional Guidance					
	Correct line, but not extending from (–3, 5) to (3, –1)					
	Two lines, one correct and one incorre	M1A0				

	Alternative method 1			
15	Method for finding a percentage beyond 5% or 1%	M1	eg 6.2 ÷ 2 or 3.1 (0.5%) 31 + 6.2 or 37.2 (6%) 31 × 2 or 62 (10%) 6.2 + 6.2 or 12.4 (2%) 31 × 3 or 93 (15%) 6.2 × 3 or 18.6 (3%)	
	Fully correct method that would lead to the correct answer	M1dep	eg their 93 – their 12.4 (their 3.1 + their 37.2) × 2 their 62 + their 18.6	
	80.6	A1		

# Alternative method 2 is on the next page

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments				
	Alternative method 2						
	6.2 × 13 or 62 × 13	M1	may be implied				
15 cont	$10 \times 6.2 + 3 \times 6.2$ or $62 + 18.6$ or $6 \times 13 + 0.2 \times 13$ or $78 + 2.6$ or digits 806 other than 80.6	M1dep	From traditional method their 186 + their 620 or their 26 + their 780 at least one correct and placeholder of zero correct or implied From grid method their 600 + their 20 + their 180 + their 6 at least three correct From Chinese / Napier's bones method at least three values correct from (0)/6, (0)/2, (0)/6 and 1/8 and then appropriate diagonal adding				
	80.6	A1					
	Additional Guidance						
	In all cases, accept repeated addition eg accept 31 + 31 for 2 x 31	n for multipli	cation				
	Ignore a % sign after 80.6						

Question	n		Answ	er		N	lark			C	ommen	its
	1 in top centre cell 1 in centre cell 1 in bottom right cell Add A response can be awarded B2 if it mee Eg one correct value and the product of example below right)				litio ets b	oth v	B2 or the diag bot B1 or the diag	produ gonal f h 1 any or produ gonal f ace	o corre	e centre left to b ect ectectre	column and the pottom right are column or the pottom right is 1	
16	10	1 15	1/2 20	Diagonal and centre column each have product 1			10	1 50	1/2	— ce co	ll rrect	B2
	20	5	1 30	•		20	5	1/10	ce co	ntre Iumn		
	Centre	column	has pro	oduct 1			С	iagon	al has	produc	t 1	
		10	<u>1</u> 50	1/2	or			10	1 20	$\frac{1}{2}$		
		1 20	10	20				1 20	8	20		B1
		2	5	2 10				2	5	1 80		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments			
	3 or 35 or 291 seen or 8 x their 3 + 11	M1				
17a	35 chosen	A1				
	Additional Guidance					
	Subtract 11 and divide by 8	B1	accept – or ÷ for words s divide but not / for divide	ubtract and		
17b	Additional Guidance					
	Do not accept use of algebra eg $(x - 1)^2$	1)/8		B0		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments			
	Alternative method 1					
	Angle DAB = 70	B1	may be on diagram			
	Angle <i>ABC</i> = 360 – their 70 – 90 – 120 or Angle <i>ABC</i> = 80	M1	may be on diagram			
	Valid reason	A1	eg $180 - 80 = 100$ $80 + 100 = 180$ angles on a straight line add to 180 $(360 - 80 - 80)/2 = 100$			
40	Alternative method 2 working backwards from $x = 100$					
18	Angle $ABC = 180 - 100$ or Angle $ABC = 80$	M1	may be on diagram			
	Angle <i>DAB</i> = 360 – their 80 – 90 – 120 or Angle <i>DAB</i> = 70	M1dep	may be on diagram			
	Valid reason	A1	eg opposite angles are equal vertically opposite angles (are equal) $180 - 70 = 110 \text{ and } 180 - 110 = 70$			
	Additional Guidance					
	Incorrect angles seen anywhere around A or B cannot score the A1					

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	ts			
	Method for equating gallons to litres beyond 2 gallons = 9 litres	M1	eg 9 ÷ 2 or 4.5 17 × 9 or 153 9 × 2 or 18 9 × 8 or 72 17 ÷ 2 or 8.5				
19	Fully correct method that would lead to the correct answer	M1dep	eg $9 \div 2 \times 17$ their $4.5 \times 17$ their $153 \div 2$ their $18 \times 4 +$ their $4.5$ their $72 +$ their $4.5$ their $8.5 \times 9$				
	76.5						
	Additional Guidance						
	2 gallons = 9 litres 4 gallons = 18 litres 6 gallons = 36 litres (error with 8 gallons = 45 litres 45 + 45 + 4.5 = 94.5	M1M0A0					
	2 gallons = 9 litres 9 + 9 = 18 so 4 gallons = 18 litres 18 + 9 = 36 so 6 gallons = 36 litres (m so 8 gallons = 45 litres 45 + 45 + 4.5 = 94.5	M1M1A0					

Question	Aı	nswer	Mark	Commen	ts
	n = an odd numb	er		eg	
	and $p = a$ prime	number	B1	n = 1  and  p = 3	
	such that $n + p$ is a square number			n = 9 and $p = 7$	
		Ado	ditional G	uidance	
	Some of the early correct pairs are :-				
	n	p			
20-	1	3			
<b>20</b> a	3	13			
	5	11			B1
	7	2 or 29			
	9	7			
	11	5			
	13	3 or 23			
	17	19			
	19	17			
	23	2			
	25	11			
	31	5			

	n = an odd num and $p = $ a prime such that $np$ is		B1	eg $n = 3$ and $p = 3$ $n = 27$ and $p = 3$	
		Add	ditional G	uidance	
20b	Some of the early correct pairs are :-				
	3	<b>p</b>			
	5	5			
	7	7			B1
	11	11			
	13	13			
	17	17			
	23	23			
	27	3			

Question	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts		
	The arcs should be drawn from $C$ or from points the same distance from $C$ or The lines are different lengths, so you can't go from the ends	B1	oe			
	Ado	ditional G	uidance			
	CB ≠ CD			B1		
	Not drawn an arc from C			B1		
	He put compass in wrong place. He sh started at B and D	started at C but he	B1			
21a	Should be an arc on each line CB and		В0			
	Arcs in wrong place		В0			
	Arcs aren't equal		В0			
	His line isn't in the centre of B and D		В0			
	D has a longer line than B		В0			
	Arcs aren't the same radius		В0			
	Should be an arc from B to D		В0			
	Should be an arc from B to the line CD	)		В0		
	Should be an intersection on CB and C	CD		В0		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments		
	It should be a circle, (not a square) or The corners are too far away	tructed inside oints of square to			
	Add	ditional G	uidance		
	A correct diagram takes precedence of diagram	ver statem	ents, otherwise ignore		
	Any distances if quoted, eg to corners,	should be	e accurate to within 2mm		
	Ignore any reference to the top point P				
	The corners are more than 3 (km or cn	n) away fro	om the point	B1	
	Some points are more than 3 (km or cr		B1		
	It isn't 3 (km or cm) to the corners	B1			
	Each corner is [4.1, 4.5] (km or cm) fro	B1			
21b	Each corner is more than 4 away	B1			
	It should be a circle	B1			
	Each point is 4.2 km from P (no	В0			
	The corners of the square are 4 km	В0			
	The corners of the square are 4 km wh	В0			
	Each corner will be more than 1 km aw	<i>ı</i> ay		В0	
	She's measured 3 cm from P without o	hecking th	ne corners	В0	
	It is not supposed to be this shape	what should it be?)	В0		
	She has measured 4.3 km not 3 (no	В0			
	She hasn't shown all the points that re	В0			
	She hasn't plotted where all the 3 km p	В0			
	It shouldn't be a square			В0	

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	ts		
	One pair of equal, intersecting arcs from the vertices of one side of the rectangle	M1	tolerance ± 1 mm			
	Fully correct construction of line of symmetry with either  two pairs of equal, intersecting arcs from the vertices of the same side of the rectangle or one pair of equal, intersecting arcs from the vertices of one side of the rectangle and the diagonals drawn					
	Additional Guidance					
	Correct line with no appropriately cons	M0A0				
21c						

Question	Ans	wer	Mark	Comments				
	Alternative method 1							
	88 ÷ (7 + 4) or 88	÷ 11 or 8	M1	oe 11 x 8 = 88				
	their $8 \times 7$ and their $8 \times 4$ or their $8 \times 7$ and $88$ – their value or their $8 \times 4$ and $88$ – their value or $56$ and $32$ or their $8 \times (7 - 4)$ or their $8 \times 3$		M1dep	oe eg 8 x 7 = 63 and 88 - 63 eg 8 x 4 = 30 and 88 - 30				
	24		A1					
	Alternative method 2							
22		lluated trial for two nan 7 and 4, in the	M1	eg 70 + 40 = 110				
	56 and 32		M1dep	eg 56 + 32 = 88				
	24		A1					
	Alternative metho	<b>and 3</b> using $x : y = 7$ :	4 (correc	t)				
	4x = 7y and $4x + 4y = 352$	4x = 7y and $7x + 7y = 616$	M1	oe forming equation from ratio and equating coefficients				
	11y = 352 or $y = 32$	11x = 616 or $x = 56$	M1dep	oe equation in one variable				
	24		A1					
			l					

Alternative method 4 is on the next page

Question	Ans	swer	Mark	Comment	S		
	Alternative method 4 using $x : y = 4 : 7$ (incorrect)						
	7x = 4y and $4x + 4y = 352$	7x = 4y and $7x + 7y = 616$	M1	oe forming equation from ratio coefficients	and equating		
	11x = 352 or $x = 32$	11y = 616 or $y = 56$	M1dep	oe equation in one variable			
	their answer		A0				
	Alternative metho	<b>od 5</b> using $x : y = 7$ :	4 (correc	t)			
	$x = \frac{7}{4}y \text{ or } y = \frac{4}{7}x$		M1	oe making one variable the su	ıbject		
	or $x = 88 - y$ or $y = 88 - x$						
	$\frac{7y}{4} + y = 88$ or $\frac{11}{4}y = 88$		M1dep	oe equation in one variable			
22 cont	or $x + \frac{4}{7}x = 88$ or $\frac{11}{7}x = 88$						
	24		A1				
	Alternative method 6 using $x : y = 4 : 7$ (incorrect)						
	$y = \frac{7}{4}x \text{ or } x = \frac{4}{7}y$ or $x = 88 - y \text{ or } y = 88 - x$		M1	oe making one variable the subject			
	$\frac{7}{4}x + x = 88 \text{ or } \frac{11}{4}x = 88$ or $y + \frac{4}{7}y = 88 \text{ or } \frac{11}{7}y = 88$		M1dep	oe equation in one variable			
	their answer		A0				
	Additional Guidance						
	–24, with no inco	rrect working, implie	s 56 and	32	M1M1A0		
	x = 32  and  y = 56	6			M1M1A0		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comme	nts	
	Valid criticism referring to the line from (0, 0) to (10, 1)	B1	eg there shouldn't be a conneed to be specific about is not sufficient to simply	t the line shape, it	
	Valid criticism referring to the line from (15, 1)	B1	oe eg he never goes 2 km from home		
	Ad	ditional G	uidance		
	Criticisms can be in either order				
	A correct diagram takes precedence of diagram	over staten	nents, otherwise ignore		
	For first B1:				
	The first part is curved			B1	
	The curve should be a straight line			B1	
23	He has drawn a curve for constant speed			B1	
	The line is curved which shows his speed was not consistent/constant			B1	
	He's not going at a constant speed to the shop (correct referral to graph)			B1	
	All lines should be straight			B1	
	Constant speed should be a diagonal/straight line			B1	
	The line shouldn't curve			B1	
	The constant speed should be			B1	
	The curved line shows he decreased speed			B1	
	It should be a straight line from 0 to 10			B1	
	It should be a straight line at the start			B1	
	A distance-time graph shouldn't have	curves		В0	

# Continued on next page

	It should be a straight line ( 'It' seems to be referring to the whole graph)	В0
	The curved line shows he increased and decreased speed	В0
	He was walking at a range of speeds, so not consistent (referral to whole graph)	В0
	The constant speed is drawn incorrectly (how?)	В0
	The lines should be curved or straight, not both	В0
	The curve should be a line of best fit	В0
	It should be a straight line from 0 to 15 (it should be to 10)	В0
	The curve is wrong (how?)	В0
	For 2nd B1:	
	The line should go down at the end	B1
	He isn't walking home, he's walking further away	B1
23 cont	He has walked away from home when he hasn't	B1
	The line should go back to the bottom of the graph	B1
	The graph should return to zero	B1
	The last part should be decreasing (instead of increasing)	B1
	The line for him walking home should have negative gradient	B1
	The graph shows he didn't walk home	B1
	The line for him walking home should have negative correlation	В0
	The line for the journey home goes the wrong way	В0
	The graph does not show his journey home	В0
	His house is 2 km away from the shop	В0
	The line should be decreasing instead of increasing (which line?)	В0
	His home is 1 km from the shop not 2 km	В0

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments		
	Alternative method 1				
	Three whole numbers that each are less than 80 and have units digit 4 or States that each number must have units digit 4	M1			
	82	A1			
	Alternative method 2				
24	Correctly evaluated trial for three whole numbers, none of which are a multiple of 10, and that, when rounded, total 70	M1	eg 33 + 33 + 13 = 79		
	82	A1			
	Additional Guidance				
	39 + 33 + 13 = 85 (40 + 30 + 10 =	= 80)		MO	
	Beware 82 from incorrect values, eg	39 + 24 +	19 = 82	M0A0	
	Ignore incorrectly evaluated trials that	t do not s	olely lead to the answer		
	n-1	B1			
25	Additional Guidance				

Question	Answer	Mark	Commer	nts	
	$\frac{1}{2}(b+2b)h \text{ or } 3 \times \frac{1}{2}bh$	M1	oe		
	1.5 <i>bh</i> or $\frac{3}{2}bh$ or $\frac{3bh}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}bh$	A1	accept hb for bh		
	Additional Guidance				
26(a)	Correct expression with x, ÷ or brackets			M1A0	
	Condone units within expressions for M1 only				
	Condone the expression given within	M1A1			
-	$\operatorname{eg} A = 1.5hb$				
	Condone correct expression stated a values substituted	nd then e	quated to a value or with	M1A1	
	3b + 2s		oe		
	or $3h = 2s$	M1			

26(b)	3b + 2s or $3b = 2s$ or $4s$	M1	oe	
	6 <i>b</i>	A1	oe eg $b + b + b + b + b + b$	
	Add	ditional G	Guidance	
	Condone the expression given within eg $P = 6b$	a formula	ı	M1A1

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	ts	
	$\pi \times 6 \times 6$ or $36\pi$ or [113, 113.112] or $9 \times [3.14, 3.142]$ or [28.26, 28.3]	M1	oe accept [3.14, 3.142] for π		
	9π or 9×π or π9 or π×9	A1			
27	Add	ditional G	uidance		
	$36\pi$ followed by an incorrect method eg $36\pi \div 2 = 18 \; \pi$ with answer $18 \; \pi$			M1A0	
	Answer of $9\pi$ from $\pi \times 3^2$			M0A0	
	$9\pi$ and [28.26, 28.3] given on answer line			M1A0	
	$\pi r^2$ stated but followed by 36 or 9			M0A0	
	1.25 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	accept 10 <sup>4</sup> × 1.25			
28a	Additional Guidance				
	$1.2 \times 10^4$ or $1.3 \times 10^4$			В0	
	,		,		
	0.034	B1	accept $\frac{34}{1000}$ (oe fraction)		
28b	Ado	ditional G	Guidance		

If fraction given, ignore attempts to cancel

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments	S
	$((\sqrt{3})^2 =) 3$ and $((\sqrt{2})^2 =) 2$ or $(\sqrt{6})^2$ or $\sqrt{6^2}$ or $\sqrt{36}$ or $\sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{4}$ or $\sqrt{9 \times 4}$	M1		
	6	A1		
	Ade	ditional C	Buidance	
	$3 \times 2 = 6$ with answer eg $\sqrt{6}$ or $6^4$		M0A0	
29	Condone $\sqrt{3}$ = 1.7, 1.7 <sup>2</sup> = 3 and $\sqrt{2}$ = otherwise $\sqrt{3}$ or $\sqrt{2}$ or 3 <sup>2</sup> or 2 <sup>2</sup> incorrectly evaluates answer is 6			
	eg $\sqrt{3}$ = 1.5, 1.5 <sup>2</sup> = 3, answer 6			M0A0
	$\sqrt{2} = 1$ , $1^2 = 2$		M0A0	
	$3^2 = 6$ , $\sqrt{6} = 3$		MO	
	$\left(\sqrt{6}\right)^4$		M0A0	
	$\sqrt{2}=1$			MO

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments		
	Alternative method 1				
	x + 2x + 2x + 10 or $5x + 10or x + 2x + 2x + 10 + 90or 5x + 100$	M1	oe		
30	x + 2x + 2x + 10 = 360 - 90 or $5x + 10 = 270$ or $x + 2x + 2x + 10 + 90 = 360$ or $5x + 100 = 360$ or $5x = 260$	M1dep	oe		
	(x =) 52  or  2x = 104 or $2x + 10 = 114$	A1	may be on diagram		
	$\frac{114}{360}$ or $\frac{57}{180}$ or $\frac{38}{120}$ or $\frac{19}{60}$ or 0.31(6) or 0.317 or 0.32 or 31(.6)% or 31.7% or 32%	B1ft	ft $\frac{2 \times \text{their } 52 + 10}{360}$ or $\frac{\text{their angle for C}}{360}$		

Alternative method 2 is on the next page

Question	Answer	Mark	Commen	ts
	Alternative method 2			
	$\frac{90}{360} + \frac{x}{360} + \frac{2x}{360} + P(C) = 1$		oe	
	or $\frac{90}{360} + \frac{x}{360} + \frac{2x}{360} + \frac{2x+10}{360}$	M1		
	or $\frac{2x+10}{5x+100}$			
	$\frac{90}{360} + \frac{x}{360} + \frac{2x}{360} + \frac{2x+10}{360} = 1$	M1dep	oe	
	(x =) 52  or  2x = 104 or $2x + 10 = 114$	A1	may be on diagram	
30 cont	$\frac{114}{360}$ or $\frac{57}{180}$ or $\frac{38}{120}$ or $\frac{19}{60}$	B1ft	ft $\frac{2 \times \text{their } 52 + 10}{360}$	
	or 0.31(6) or 0.317 or 0.32 or 31(.6)% or 31.7% or 32%	БІІІ	or their angle for C 360	
	Additional Guidance			
	Ignore incorrect simplification or conversion after $\frac{114}{360}$ oe			M1M1A1B1
	$\frac{360-10-90}{5}$ oe			M1M1
	x + 2x + 2x + 10 followed by $6x + 10 = 270$			M1M0
	Do not accept decimal within fraction for final answer if correct fraction not seen			
	The follow through is not available if A1 awarded			

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments		
	(x - 10)(x + 10)	B1	either order		
			ignore fw		
	Additional Guidance				
	(x + 10)(x + -10)			B1	
31(a)	Condone missing bracket at end only				
	(x - 10)(x + 10)			B1	
	(x - 10(x + 10)			В0	
	(x - 10)(x + 10) followed by attempt to solve, eg answer $x = 10$ , $x = -10$			B1	
	answer only $x = 10$ , $x = -10$			В0	

	7x-2x > 1-6 or $5x > -5or 6-1 > 2x-7x or 5 > -5xor 1 > -x$	M1	oe collecting terms	
	x > -1 or $-1 < x$	A1	SC1 incorrect sign eg $x \ge -1$ or $x = -1$ or answer of $-1$	
31(b)	Additional Guidance			
	Answer $x > \frac{-5}{5}$			M1A0
	Answer only $\frac{-5}{5}$			SC0
	x > -1 with -1 or 0, 1, 2, as the answer			M1A0